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THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME I.

LIVERPOOL:
EDWARD MOORE & CO., STAMP DEALERS.
1863.

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THE

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 1. DECEMBER 15, 1862. PRICE 1d.

TO OUR READERS.

POSTAGE STAMP collectors and dealers have long felt the want of a publication which should devote itself entirely to their interests, and serve as a medium for their advertisements. To supply this want in some measure has been our aim in publishing the MONTHLY ADVERTISER, and we hope to be favored with the support of all whom it is designed to benefit. We shall be happy to receive original articles on the subject of Postage Stamps, and early information of rare varieties or new issues, not to be found in existing Catalogues, which shall be inserted in our following numbers. We shall also be glad to afford any assistance in our power to Collectors through the column devoted to Correspondents, though we cannot undertake to answer enquiries through the post.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under 40 words	.....	1s. 6d.
„ 60 „	.....	2s. 3d.
„ 80 „	.....	3s. 0d.
„ 120 „	.....	4s. 6d.

Orders for which, as well as all other communications, should be sent before 7th instant, addressed to

MESSRS. EDWARD MOORE & Co.
DEALERS IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,
LIVERPOOL.

THE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

BY FRED. BOOTY.

IT is curious to see how much public opinion has been modified lately upon the subject of stamp collecting. Some two or three years ago, when collectors were to be numbered by units, (they are now numbered by hundreds) they were looked upon as hopelessly, but harmlessly, insane on the subject; and their friends and acquaintances were willing to gratify their mania, for after all they only asked for "old postage stamps," of no possible use to any one excepting themselves. If those same sneerers could now see the really beautiful books which the more tasteful, fortunate, and persevering collectors possess, they would be obliged to acknowledge that there is a latent beauty even in a disfigured postage stamp. The books themselves, in their gay, album-like bindings, which are now to be obtained of almost every stationer, are no unpleasing objects; but when ornamented on the left-hand page, as I have seen them, with gay illuminated borders which surround the arms, flags, crown, and cockade of the respective countries, with the appropriate stamps on the right side (which is also surrounded with a light illum-

inated border, to harmonize in color with the arms and flags opposite) each stamp being mounted on coloured paper, and all arranged symmetrically. Such a book must, I think, be acknowledged by every one as worthy to take its place among other collections. But while I am pleading thus for the stamp book from an æsthetic stand point, I must not forget that the collection has also its utilitarian side. The witty and learned author of "Horæ-Subsecivæ" says—"Even the immense activity in the Post Office stamp line of business among our youngsters has been of use in many ways, besides being a recreation and an interest. I myself came to the knowledge of Queensland and a great deal more through its blue twopenny;" and Dr. Brown does not stand alone in the knowledge he has thus acquired. It might be a curious calculation, how much more interesting the dry study of geography has become to many the last few months. The school-boy and school-girl found that the long lists of foreign possessions belonging to each country are invested with a hitherto unknown interest, and are now not only learned "by rote," to be forgotten as soon as repeated, but learned "by heart," with the hope that at some future day they may become the fortunate possessors of the stamps used in those distant localities. But the new interest in geography is not confined to children. Dr. Brown speaks for himself, but there is many a young person whose geography has been sadly "out at elbows" since the last lesson was said, and "childish things put away," who is now completely up in the subject, and could answer, without a moment's hesitation, how many colonies belong to France, how many to England, and could repeat, more correctly than in their school days, the names of the many independent kingdoms of South America. If it be true, as phrenologists tell us, that the bump of acquisitiveness exists in every head more or less largely developed, we cannot be astonished that few persons are above the weakness of collecting something or other. Well would it be for the world in general if this bump of acquisitiveness had never demanded anything more costly or less harmless to satisfy it than "Defaced Postage Stamps."

"THE HAND CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS."

We have pleasure in calling the attention of Stamp Collectors to a new work which has just appeared under this title, by John Edward Gray, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., of the British Museum. In his book (price 1s.) Dr. Gray has not only given an admirable classification of all the known Postage Stamps (omitting those employed by private or express companies, which are not recognised by him), but also some very useful information, in-

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cluding a short history of the invention of Postage Stamps; the various and apparently capricious changes made by some countries in their design or color; the practice of imitating or forging rare kinds, &c. A table is also given with a list of the different Foreign Coins, and the nations or countries they are employed in; thus, if a stamp has not the name of the country at the head, a collector can probably discover its origin by a reference to this table, The following extracts will prove interesting:

"While the subject was under discussion, an envelope was proposed surrounded by an engine-turned border, with the value and the weight it would carry marked in the corner; and during the discussion in Parliament various stamped covers were circulated by the advocates of the plan, to show the kind of envelope and stamp which they proposed should be used. They are now rare, and only to be seen in the albums of the wives and children of the members of the committee who preserved them.

"In 1840, when the new system was established, two printed envelopes were issued bearing a design by Mulready, the Royal Academician, "with the hopes of spreading the taste for high art;" but they called forth such an outburst of ridicule, and such a number of caricatures, that they were soon disused; and then the engraved profile of the Queen was adopted as an adhesive stamp for affixing on letters, and after some time an embossed profile of the Queen was issued, stamped on paper as an envelope.

"Some of the colonies commenced with manufacturing their own stamps, and used emblematic designs, as 'Hope reclining,' for the Cape of Good Hope; a 'Swan,' for Swan River; the 'Queen on her Throne, for Victoria; but by degrees they have generally adopted a simple profile of the Queen, like the English; and the stamps now used in the colonies, and indeed in many parts of the world, are not only designed and engraved, but also printed or embossed, in England. Many of these are executed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., of Bunhill Row, who call themselves, in the Directory, "Envelope Makers and Manufacturers of Government and Colonial Adhesive Stamps;" and Perkins, Bacon, & Co., in Fleet Street, "Bond and Bank Note Engravers." They are printed in these establishments under the supervision of an officer of the Inland Revenue department, or an inspector appointed by the Colonial governments.

"The majority of foreign governments, as they have adopted the system, have also adopted the profile or portrait of their sovereign for the stamp. Other governments use the arms of the state or sovereign for the purpose.

"Some states, which began by merely using a number surrounded by a more or less complicated frame as a stamp, have gradually adopted the royal portrait.

"In England the Stamp Office will place an embossed stamp on any paper that is sent to them for that purpose. So that the embossed stamps are circulated in very different forms and kinds of paper. They also permit embossed rings with the name of a firm, as *Smith, Elder, & Co.*, and others, to be printed at the same time and in the same manner as the stamp; and stamps so circulated have been regarded as distinct kinds of stamps, when in fact they are only means of advertisement used by certain private firms.

"The first English adhesive stamps were printed with black ink, and obliterated first with black and then with red ink.

This was found inconvenient, and since then they have been printed with red and blue inks, and obliterated with black.

"Some few stamps, as the old 4 anna stamp of India, the "too late" and "registered" stamps of South Australia, the stamps of some of the Swiss Cantons, and some of the more modern embossed stamps of the United States, are printed in inks of two colours.

"The Russian and Polish adhesive stamps are printed in three colours. They are the most beautiful stamps that have yet been issued.

"Some of the German States issued their first stamps printed in black ink on different coloured papers; but they have, one after another, given up the practice, and now issue the stamps printed with different coloured inks on white paper. Some of them, as Hanover, print the stamps with black ink, or, rarely, coloured ink, on white paper, and then cover the whole stamp with a coloured network.

"The different German States seem to have changed the colour of the paper or the ink with which they printed the stamps at different times very capriciously, hence the same stamp occurs of very different colours. They are said to have adopted a uniform colour for stamps of the same value, thus:—

4 pfennige, or ⅓ silbr. gr., or 1 kr. Green.
6 pfennige, or ½ silbr. gr. Orange.
1 silbr. gr., or 3 kr. Red.
2 silbr. gr., or 6 kr. Blue.
3 silbr. gr., or 9 kr. Brown.

"The dies, before they are used, are often proved, by regulation of the Stamp Office, with a different coloured ink from that under which they are legally issued; some of these *proofs* have got into collections: they are called *essai* in the French catalogue; translated by some—*essays!*

"The Australian Colonies sometimes send out the same stamps of different shades of colour.

"For these reasons, I have not considered any change in the colour of the stamp as a different stamp; for it is certainly the same, whether it is on green or white paper, or printed in black, red, or green ink.

"In England, the adhesive stamps are printed on paper with a peculiar water-mark, different in the various stamps; and the envelopes issued by the English Stamp Office are all printed on a peculiar paper. Formerly there were three lines of coloured silk inserted in the paper, so as to form a line across the stamp; and several foreign governments adopted the same plan. It has now been disused in England and Germany; but in the latter they print in small letters, the value of the envelope, in three lines, over the stamp, thus: *Post couvert, Drei groschen; Ein groschen, Post couvert.*

"In Russia, the envelopes are embossed on paper prepared for the purpose, with the Russian spread-eagle for a water-mark, with different patterns according to the value.

"In England, the regulation is that the stamp should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the letter or envelope.

"In Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Brunswick, and Austria the stamp was formerly placed on the left-hand side of the envelope; now, they are usually placed, as in England, on the upper right-hand corner. In some lists and collections these are considered different stamps.

"In Russia, the stamps of the envelopes are placed on the flap of the envelope; and in the Brazils, the stamps are used as a seal; this causes them sometimes to be overlooked by the English Post Office.

"The desire which some persons have to show stamps that are not in other

collections has induced the dealers to produce pretended stamps, which have no real existence; as, for example, a French stamp with the portrait of the Republic, inscribed, *Essai*, 1858, which is after the "Empire" was established; or Turkish stamps, inscribed 6 *Truze* and 3 *Mara*, the Turkish Government not having as yet issued any stamps. Some collectors show Chinese stamps, which are only the impression of the seal of the mandarin who sent the letter. In the same manner, and for the same purpose, the colours of some stamps are artificially changed by soaking in water or some chemical fluid, or the stamps are covered over with a wash of colour, or the paper on which they are printed is stained. Some of the stamps that were issued by the Provisional Government that followed the outbreak in Europe in 1848 have been withdrawn from circulation, and become rare, and therefore sell at a large price; this has induced some French dealers in them to have them imitated or forged. They are known from the real stamps, as they are *lithograph* while the originals were block-printed.

"During the terrible Civil conflict in the late "United States" they form almost the only currency of small value in circulation; and the Government issued them without being gummed for the purpose of their being so used, as it was found that the gummed stamps were apt to adhere together when carried and handled.

RESULTS OF THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.

THE number of chargeable letters delivered from the British Offices for the last complete year, before the reduction of postage, was taken at Seventy-six Millions.

In 1861 the number has risen to the stupendous amount of Five Hundred and Ninety-three Millions, being nearly an eight-fold multiplication of the former number.

This vast increase will be more clearly comprehended by the following short table, giving the proportion of the letters to the population at each period.

In 1839 the proportion stood thus:—In England and Wales, four letters per annum to each individual, in Ireland one, in Scotland three, being an average of three to each person in the United Kingdom.

In 1861 the average had grown in England and Wales to twenty-four per head, in Ireland to nine, in Scotland to nineteen, being an average of twenty per head for the United Kingdom.

Let us place this enormous increase in another light still. The total weight of letters, exclusive of newspapers and other matter, during the year 1839, was Seven Hundred and Forty-eight tons. In 1861 it had risen to Four Thousand Three Hundred tons.

Now ready. Third Edition of catalogue of British, colonial, and foreign postage stamps, by Mount Brown, revised and corrected, describing upwards of 1600 varieties, their value, form, colour, date of issue, &c., with an account of fictitious stamps, and how to detect them. Address Mr. Brown, 124, Cheapside, London; and sold by all booksellers. Paper covers, 1s., post free 1s. 1d.; cloth covers, and interleaved for collectors, 2s., post free 2s. 2d.

A. Trevor, Arborfield, Streatham-hill, has several thousands of foreign stamps for sale. Amongst others, 40 sets of Sheerenbeck's issue of private Hamburg post. The set of ten kinds, 4s 6d. Price list sent on receipt of stamped envelope.

For Sale, a Collection of Foreign Postage Stamps, about 210, containing some very rare stamps, the whole very neatly arranged in a book, and very clean—many uncancelled. Price 30s. Apply to S. C. T., Post Office, Nottingham, enclosing stamp for list.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—J. Ross, jun., 136, West Graham-street, Glasgow, has a large quantity of the above for sale, including Nevis, Monte Video, Argentine Republic, &c. Collectors sending a stamped directed envelope and list of wants, will have the prices marked and returned, per return of post. N.B.—J. Ross, jun., also buys stamps.

S. W., 7, Arden Street, Darlington, has on hand a large quantity of used and unused foreign postage stamps for sale. Examples:—Wurtemburg, a set of 3 unused envelopes, price 2s. 6d.; Sicily, old 1, grano, used, 1s. each. S. W. will forward his price list, containing upwards of 500 varieties, on receipt of stamped-directed envelope.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

Wanted to Purchase, Unused Colonial Stamps; also, those from Chili, Finland, Luzon, Poland, Greece, Liberia, Peru, Rome, and Spain. Send prices singly, and for quantities to Mr. Brown, 6, Mayfield-terrace, Dalston, London.

Stamp and Co., 6, Ruperra-street, Newport, Monmouth, have constantly on sale, large quantities of colonial and foreign stamps, at very reduced prices. Old Swiss, Baden, Wurtemburg, Sicily, and numerous other descriptions. Send two stamps for their list. Stamps bought and sold on commission.

W. Constable and Co., 8, Everton Road, Liverpool, have large quantities of both clean and used copies of foreign postage stamps for sale, comprising Greece, 3s. 6d. per set of 7, Russia, Malta, Luxemburg, Lubeck, Hamburg, Brunswick, Bremen, Bergedorf, Oldenburg, old United States, &c. Printed catalogue sent on receipt of stamped envelope.

B. G. H. 39, Coburg-street, Leeds, has just received 1500 stamps, including Venezuela, Cuba, Bremen, Lubeck, British Guiana, Bergedorf, Luxemburg, Prince Edward Island, &c., which he has to dispose of cheap. Price lists sent on receipt of stamped directed envelope.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—A large quantity of the above, unused, for sale or exchange—(about 1000). A Catalogue (second edition) can be had on application to E. C. Hall, Mount Pleasant, Hartlepool, who also buys unused stamps.

To Stamp Collectors.—Thos. W. Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E. C., has for sale large quantities of foreign postage stamps, both used and unused, comprising Austria, Antigua, old Belgium, Bergedorf, British Guiana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, 2d., 3d., 4d. envelope, Hamburg, Hanover, Italy, Ionian Islands, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Liberia, Malta, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Papal States, Prince Edward Island, Portugal, Spain, Saxony, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemburg, &c., &c. Price list forwarded on receipt of stamped-directed envelope. N.B.—Agent for the sale of Moen's Works on postage stamps.

C. Grant, 15, Edge-vale, Smithdown Lane, Liverpool, has a large stock of used and unused foreign stamps on sale, consisting of Nevis, Antigua, Pony Express, St. Lucia, Hamburg, Greek, Sandwich Islands, Parma, Liberia, Sicily (old kind), Bahamas, Bremen, Venezuela, St. Helena, Moldavia, Finland, Modena, Ionian Isles, Cuba, Mexico, Poland, Confederate States, Argentine Confederation, Luxembourg, Russian, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, New Brunswick (old kind), &c., &c. Orders executed quickly. Printed list and circular of terms forwarded to any address on receipt of two stamps. All kinds of used and unused stamps bought.

S. H., Post Office, Broad Green, near Liverpool has a great quantity of foreign postage stamps for sale, both used and unused, very cheap, comprising those from Mexico, Newfoundland, Greece, Brazil, Bahamas, Russia, Ionian Islands, Brunswick, Malta, French Colonies, and all other rare kinds. Printed price-list forwarded on receipt of postage stamp.

Jackson and Barker, 77, Canning-street, Liverpool, can supply, in either large or small quantities, almost any description of foreign stamps, including Helvetia, Ionian Islands, New York local, and many others. Stamped envelope to accompany every communication. N.B.—Dealers will oblige by sending lists. Stamps sold on commission.

Jas. J. Woods, Regent Street, Hartlepool, having direct communication with the following countries, viz.:—Hanover, Hamburg, Lubeck, Thurn and Taxis, Bremen, Bergedorf, Denmark, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and Prussia, can procure unused stamps at very low prices. Lists sent on receipt of stamped envelope.

J. G., 14, Phœbe Anne Street, Everton, Liverpool, has on sale, an immense number of foreign postage stamps, of almost every variety, which he can supply on reasonable terms. His stock includes the old issues of Oldenburgh, Hanover, Baden, &c.; and the new issues of Wurtemburgh (envelopes), Baden (Land-post), Wallachia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada (envelopes, United States (local and envelopes), Bahamas, Antigua, Nevis, St. Lucia, Venezuela, New Granada, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Liberia, &c. He also is in daily expectation of receiving all the different kinds of those of Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, Western Australia, &c. A list will be sent on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has almost every kind of Foreign Postage Stamps for Sale, comprising Naples, Italy, Sardinia, (a set of three embossed, on colored paper, unused, for 9s.,) Old New Brunswick, Confederate States, Danish Essays, with head (unused), Schleswig Holstein, (1, 2, Skilling, unused, 3s. each,) Old 2 and 4 Skilling, Denmark, French Republic and Presidency, Old Norway, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Finland, Sweden, &c. Printed price list sent on receipt of Two Stamp and directed envelope.

Edward Moore and Co. have among many other the following rare stamps for sale:—Liberia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Finland, Ionian Islands, 1s. 9d. per set of 3. Luxembourg, 3s. 6d. per set of 8. Papal States, old and new ½ baj., 4d. each Portugal, new issue, 5, 25 reis. 6d. each. Spain, (arms) set of 6 for 3s. 6d. United States local stamps from 9d. each, and the following at 2s. 6d. per dozen, ½, 1 sch., Lubeck. 2, 3 kr., Austria. 1, 3 kr. new, Baden. ½, 1 sch., Bergedorf. 2, 4 sch., Denmark. ½, 1 sch., Hamburg. ½, ½, 1 gro., Hanover. 1, 2 cents., Italy. Lubeck and Bergedorf per set of 5, 1s. 6d. Malta, 2s. per dozen. 1, 2 cents., British Guiana, 3s. per dozen. Wurtemberg envelopes, &c. Catalogue sent on receipt of two postage stamps and directed envelope. Address—Edward Moore & Co., dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post Office, Liverpool, wishes to purchase, at low prices, the following Foreign Stamps :—Brazil, (Italic figure, and very large,) Old Buenos Ayres, (with Steamship,) Modena Newspaper Stamp, Old kind of Monte Video, 2d. 8d., *small* Old New South Wales, (head in wreath,) 5d. 8d. (large square,) Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Portugal, (5, 50, 100 with Queen's Head,) *used* Romagne, 3 ptcn *old* Saxony, Spain, (all those with date indicated,) Cuba, on blue paper, and Isle of Luzon, Van Dieman's Land, (old 1d. and 10d,) Tuscany, old, 1, 2 Soldi, 3 Lire, Naples ½ Tornese Arms Any of the foregoing clean or otherwise, purchased by the above. Dealers will much oblige by sending their printed lists. N.B.—A Set of old Prussian envelopes (head) on Sale, unused, 1, 2, 3 gro. (oval) 4, 5, 6, 7 gro. (octagonal price, 24s. A set of early issue Sardinia, embossed on coloured paper, 5, 20, 40 cents, for 9s.

Now Ready, "On the Falsification of Postage-stamps." English edition. 10d. Illustrations to the "Stamp Collectors' Manual," in 12-Nos, magnificently engraved. Three numbers ready, 1s. each. "Stamp Collectors' Manual," in French, 14d. All post free. Collections of postage-stamps from 150 to 1000 varieties in books and albums. Stamps for sale and exchange. E. Doble, 59, Killigrew-street, Falmouth.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!! To wholesale dealers and others: clean unobliterated Foreign Postage Stamps, supplied by the dozen cheap; (as an instance, Hanover, local "Be tell geld frei," with horse, green, 1s. 6d. per doz.) Single ones also supplied cheap. Collections of 100 clean unobliterated for £2. Collections of any number made up to order. Price list furnished on applying to (in the first instance) Roma, Doust, Tobacconist, High Street, Peckham, Surrey.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street, Glasgow, has a large number of the above for sale, including Mexico, Russia, Greece, Brazil, Prince Edward Island, Mecklenburgh, Queensland, Newfoundland, &c. Collectors sending a list of the stamps they require, will have them returned with prices marked thereon. Stamped directed envelope must in all cases accompany the communication. R. P. H. also buys stamps.

John M. Lennard, Linthorpe, near Middlesborough, has just received an entirely new stock of stamps, including those of the Confederate States, Wallachia, Greece, New Brunswick, British Guiana, Sandwich Islands, Pony Express, Local American, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Austria, Mexico, Cuba, Liberia, British Columbia and Canada, most of them unused. Printed list forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz :—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1, 2, 3, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!! Alpha, A omb House, Manchester, has several collections for disposal. 100 different postage stamps, post free, all good impressions, price 6s. Gentlemen wishing to complete or commence collections will have the opportunity of doing so on application to the above. N.B.—Alpha has 20,000 to dispose of cheap.

Mr. E. C. Hall, Mount Pleasant, Hartlepool, has for sale all kinds of unused foreign stamps, amongst which are some Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick. Brazil, Ceylon, Cuba, French Colonies, Greece, Italy, Nova Scotia, Saxony, United States, Venezuela, &c. Printed lists sent on receipt of two stamps.

Now ready. Second Thousand, new and revised edition of Stafford Smith's descriptive price catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, colonial and foreign postage stamps, illustrated with fac simile engravings of rare stamps. Price 4d, post free, 5 stamps. H. Stafford Smith, foreign stamp and crest depot, Bath.

Christmas Presents.—To be drawn for, on 23rd December, a collection of stamps, numbering 250, containing Sandwich Islands, Confederate States, Pony Express, and other very rare kinds. Price, per entry, 1s. Also, a second prize of 7s. 6d. worth of rare stamps: also, for sale, a collection of stamps, numbering 100. Price, about 12s. Apply to N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!! W. C. has a large number (about 4000) Foreign Postage Stamps for Sale; among others, all the Greek, Bergedorf, and Brazil. Also, Pony Express, 2s. each (*red*), and 4s. (*black or green.*) Lubeck, Liberia, Honolulu, Philipine, and Sandwich Islands; at very reasonable prices. All persons wishing for an answer, will enclose a stamped directed envelope to W. C., 54, Poulteney Street, Bath.

To be Sold (Stamps separately) a collection of 850, containing no essays or private companies' stamps, but old Brazil, old Buenos Ayres, New Caledonia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and six Romagne, rare Spanish, Parma, Modena, Swiss, Tasmania, Tuscan, United States, Antigua, Nevis, Austrian envelopes, yellow Mercury, unused Argentine, 8 envelope Ceylon, Schleswig-Holstein, Granada, 1859, 5 blue, 1861, 5, 10, unused. Send two stamps for printed price list to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

To Stamp Collectors.—F. Lester, 97, Hatton Garden, London, E. C., has a great many foreign postage stamps for sale, some very rare. Apply by letter only, to the above address. N.B.—F. L. also buys stamps.

Now Publishing, at Brussels, Magnificent Engravings of Postage Stamps, in Twelve Numbers, at 1s. each. Nos 1, 2, and 3 are now ready. "*De la Falsification de Timbres Poste*," 1s. "*Manual du Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*," 1s. 1d. May be had free on receipt of the amount in postage stamps. James J. Woods, Regent Street, Hartlepool.

Just received, a large supply of Swedish and Norwegian stamps, comprising the local Stockholm stamp (Frimarke fur ocal bref) at 8d. each; 3 ore (just issued), and 5 ore, at 6d. each; and Norway, 2, 3, 4 skilling, price 5d. each; also the ½ Schilling envelope, Mecklenburg, price 4d. each or 3s. per doz. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

J. G. Hay, 10, Bridgewater-gardens, Barbican, London, E. C. has great numbers of clean and used foreign postage stamps for sale. They include the following unused stamps:—Baden (new kind), Mecklenburgh, Denmark, &c. Also, of obsolete ones, Prussia, French Republic, New South Wales, Victoria, Portugal (Queen), Sardinia, Mexico, &c. Application (by letter only) to be made immediately to prevent disappointment. Stamps and collections sold on commission.

W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace Dover, wishes to purchase some Spanish stamps with date indicated; also, Mauritius, Trinidad, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Brunswick, Honolulu (1st issue), Canada, 12d; Finland, oval 20; Chili, 20 centavo; New South Wales, 5d, and other rare stamps. W. C. has 2000 very rare stamps for sale. Lists sent on application.

Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!! For immediate sale the following three lots of foreign and colonial stamps:—A lot of 100, each one different, and no less than 20 of them being unused. This lot comprises Greece, Russia, Brazil, New Brunswick, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Oldenburg, Bremen, Bergedorf, Natal, Baden, Hamburg, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Tuscany, Barbados, Tasmania, Trinidad, and other rare stamp —price only 18s. A second lot of 60, several of them unused, and no two alike. This lot includes Austria, Baden, Hamburg, Lubeck, Norway, Luxemburg, Ceylon, Tasmania, &c., &c. —price only 8s. A third clearance lot of 60, two of them unused, selling off for 5s. Address Mr. William Ryder, Portwood, Stockport. N.B.—If the three lots are taken, £1 10s.

Stamp Collectors have an excellent opportunity of completing their collections, by sending a list of their requirements with a stamped envelope, to W. Gaskin, 7, Pitville-lawn, Cheltenham, who has a collection of 1200 different varieties for sale and many duplicates.

Wanted to Purchase, One Dozen twopenny Mulready Covers, unused. Address, stating lowest price, A. P. Box M, 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

The "*Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

Belfast	M. J. B. Ward, 14, Alfred-street.
Birmingham	E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
Cheltenham	W. Gaskin, 7, Pitville-lawn.
Darlington	S. Wilson, 7, Arden-street.
Dover	W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
Falmouth	E. Doble, 59, Killigrew-street.
Grantham	N. Short, Green Hill.
Hartlepool	James J. Woods, Regent-street.
London	T. W. Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair.
„	O. Fleet, 6, Meeting House Lane, Peckham.
Leeds	Benjamin G. Heald, 39, Coburg-street.
Middlesborough	J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
Newport, Monmouthshire	Stamp and Co., 6, Ruperra-street.
Stockport	W. Ryder, Portwood.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in this list, on receiving applications for appointments.

A copy of the *Advertiser* will be sent post free for 2d.; half-yearly subscription, 1s.

LIVERPOOL:
Published by Edward Moore & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

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THE

STAMP COLLECTORS'

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 2. JANUARY 15, 186 PRICE 1d.

TO OUR READERS.

POSTAGE STAMP collectors and dealers have long felt the want of a publication which should devote itself entirely to their interests, and serve as a medium for their advertisements. To supply this want in some measure has been our aim in publishing the MONTHLY ADVERTISER, and we hope to be favored with the support of all whom it is designed to benefit. We shall be happy to receive original articles on the subject of Postage Stamps, and early information of rare varieties or new issues, not to be found in existing Catalogues, which shall be inserted in our following numbers. We shall also be glad to afford any assistance in our power to Collectors through the column devoted to Correspondents, though we cannot undertake to answer enquiries through the post.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under 40 words	.....	1s. 6d.
„ 60 „	.....	2s. 3d.
„ 80 „	.....	3s. 0d.
„ 120 „	.....	4s. 6d.

Orders for which, as well as all other communications, should be sent before the 7th instant, addressed to *Messrs. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool.*

THE NUMBER OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN EXISTENCE.

BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.Z S., &C.

THE questions so often asked—"What is the number of Postage Stamps known?" and "How many have you?" are not so easily answered, as many persons regard some Stamps as distinct, which others consider alike, and *vice versa*, and this to a much greater extent than those who ask the questions imagine.

I have always considered that the proper arrangement of the Stamps and the perfect understanding of them, is more important than the mere numerical strength of the collection.

In a carefully prepared Catalogue, lately published, the author has recorded "1660 varieties;" but, apparently, to make up this number, many are admitted that have very slight, if any, right to the distinction. Some that scarcely differ are considered as separate Postage Stamps, while others that are not Postage Stamps at all are included. As belonging to the first group, I may mention among numerous others, the

slight shades of colour in the different printings of the Newfoundland, Victoria, and other Colonial Stamps, which merely depend on the mixing of the Ink. The Dic and Lithograph impressions of the French unpaid letter label, I have never noticed the difference in; but I am told by a person connected with the French post-office, that if there be any Lithographic Stamps they are forgeries.

The Catalogue also records upwards of 200 varieties of American, and 35 varieties of Hamburg "special and private labels." Now, these are not Postage Stamps in the common acceptation of the term, they being often the tickets of carriers or private post offices, and if these are to be received as Post-office Stamps, so ought also the labels of the English and Continental carrier and Telegraph Companies. *

Under the name of Austrian "Complementary Labels" are included nearly 50 impressions of wooden blocks, which are used to fill up the frames of the dies from which the Stamps are printed, and which have no right to be considered as Postage Stamps, or indeed stamps of any kind. If, then, these different shades of colour, labels and blocks, are withdrawn from the catalogue, there remains, including all the more striking differences in colour which arise from the change of regulation, and not the mere accident in the mixing of the ink, between 1,000 and 1,100; but few, if any, of the collections I have yet seen contain so many, and after examining very many collections, formed by persons who solely depend on the Stamps they obtain from the letters sent to this country, I find they seldom contain more than 300, and very rarely reach 400 varieties.

* Dr. Gray will here allow us to differ slightly from him on this point. He objects to the Local Express Stamps of Hamburg and America being recognised as Postage Stamps at all, simply because they are not government Stamps. But inasmuch as they are used to pre-pay the cost of transmitting letters, &c., we consider that collectors are quite justified in classifying them as such.

"MOUNT BROWN'S CATALOGUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS."

THE third edition of this valuable and interesting little work has just made its appearance, and will, we feel sure, be hailed with pleasure by all classes of Stamp Collectors. The list of existing Stamps has been revised and corrected, containing a description of nearly 1,700 varieties; but the most interesting feature in the volume is a short and concise description of imitations and forgeries, with some very useful information as to their detection. The practice of forging Stamps now prevails to a very great extent, and without the exercise of very great vigilance many Stamps will find their way into the collector's album, which have no business there at all, some of which having had no existence, others being mitations (often photographs) of

genuine Stamps, and not a few the colour of which has been chemically changed or destroyed.

We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Brown's book, which will, we doubt not, be acceptable to any interested in the subject, who have not perused the work for themselves:

"The practice of collecting postage-stamps is so generally popular, that a few words on this subject may not be out of place. Trifling as the pursuit may at first sight be deemed, it has greatly aided the study of geography and a knowledge of foreign currency. Many, to whom the names of Luzon, Nevis, and Tburn and Taxis, conveyed no definite idea, are now able to point out the exact position of each on the map; can calculate the English equivalents of soldi, bajocchi, crazie, and lepta; and tell the difference between neu groschen and silber groschen, skillings-banco and öre. Nearly every issue has something curious connected with it, and indicates political changes with as much certainty to the collector, as coins do to the numismatist. To illustrate this, take the stamps of Naples. The first issue was in circulation from 1857 till 1860; when the king was dethroned, and a temporary stamp was then adopted bearing the Savoy cross. On the annexation of Naples to Sardinia this again was superseded by one bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel, though still retaining the Neapolitan "grani" currency.

"In many instances the postage-stamp is a gem as regards engraving, the most skilful artists having been employed to prepare the die. Those of Russia, Antigua, and Nova Scotia are especially noticeable. Among the most curious are the American local postage-stamps, which are impressed with a great variety of devices,—such as letter-boxes, effigies of the proprietors, carrier-pigeons, horses, eagles, &c. Our own colonies, too, indulge in not a few variations. New Brunswick has a crown and four stars; a bust of Queen Victoria; a railway locomotive; a steam-ship; a likeness of the Prince of Wales; and, last but not least, the likeness of Mr. Connell, a Post-master General, who, being out of the ordinary 5-cent stamp, had his portrait engraved thereon, and acquired a certain amount of notoriety at the expense of his situation.

"There is great scope for taste in the arrangement of a large collection of postage-stamps. Strictly speaking, it should be chronological, and should follow a numerical order of value as in the Catalogue. Yet it frequently happens that the tints will then kill one another, and some judgment must be exercised to preserve a harmony of colours, and to show the stamps to advantage. Lately, in the "States in Union in North America," a *postage-stamp currency* has been introduced, and the notes are very curious, representing many millions of dollars. After this, who will bring a charge of triviality against postage-stamps when not only one of the most commercial governments in the world takes them under its especial protection; while they may also be looked upon as auxiliaries to a knowledge of geography, history, currency, and to a cultivation of taste in colour and design?

"At first, collectors were satisfied to exchange stamps, but the desire of procuring specimens is now so great, that they have actually become marketable commodities, and possess a certain fictitious, apart from their intrinsic, value. Some stamps, which have been out of use for many years, are exceedingly scarce. I know an instance where the enormous price of a guinea and a-half was asked and paid for a single *obliterated* stamp, the value of which, *when new*, was under

fourpence! The value of stamps in present use depends upon their "condition," whether used or unused; and upon the difficulty of obtaining them; those from the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands are among the most scarce.

"The "old" stamps being very simple in design, and commanding high prices, it will be seen how great is the temptation to reproduce them, as has been and still is done, both here and on the continent, by dishonest persons. However accurate the imitation may be, there are trifling differences in the impression, by which a connoisseur may at once determine whether a stamp under inspection is genuine or spurious."

Mr. Brown then gives a list of stamps which are not genuine, and disposes of many in a very amusing manner; thus some of the supposed French stamps, about one-fourth the size of the genuine postage stamps, are shown by him to be merely "trade labels; found most commonly on bonbons and packets of French chocolate." The stamps of Iceland, he says, turn out to be trade labels also, employed for pots of bears' grease, &c. Altogether, it is a very useful work. Every collector should possess a copy of this—our Standard Catalogue.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM,

BY THORNTON LEWES.

The number of false postage stamps in circulation, both forged and *fictitious*, has increased to such an extent within the last year, that a book, accurately describing them, and how to detect them, has become more necessary to the collector than even a catalogue of postage stamps. The want of such a work has already been felt. Mount Brown, in the third edition of his catalogue, has indeed mentioned a few forgeries, but his descriptions are too short to enable anyone to distinguish between forged and genuine stamps. A person in Brussels, has published a book on the subject, which, as well as the English translation, is utterly worthless. In fact he took care not to make the descriptions too accurate, lest it should interfere with his own business. It must be evident to all stamp collectors, that the most accurate descriptions of all forgeries are absolutely necessary in order to their detection, and this want it is the object of the following papers to supply.

We commence with the Swiss stamps, for no others have been and are manufactured in such numbers as they, nor are any so well executed. The forger of most, if not all, of the Swiss stamps is a person residing in Zurich; he is in fact the Redpath of stamp collectors. He employs a lithographer during a considerable part of the year. We would also warn collectors against a dealer in Basel, who, if he does not himself forge, sends hundreds of forged stamps to English collectors. With this short preface we will proceed upon our undertaking, giving the preference to

I. ZURICH.

1843. Superscription (Zurich) value indicated by large figure in the centre. At the bottom of the 4 rappen, the words "Local Taxe" are found; at that of the 6 rappen, "Cantonal Taxe." Date indicated by one figure in each corner thus: 1. 8. 4. 3. Black impression.

1843. Like the above, but with date only in the bottom corners, thus: 18. 43. These stamps are entirely fictitious and manufactured at Zurich. No stamps were issued in Switzerland until 1850. There were two essays of 1843 made, but they are quite different from the stamps of the 1850 issue. As probably only two specimens were printed, collectors are not likely to fall in with them, so that an accurate description is not necessary. Suffice it to say, that the 4 rappen has the words "4 rappen. Local Taxe" printed in an *oval* round the figure 4, and that the 6 rappen is larger than that of the 1850 issue, and has a very much more intricate background.

1850. These stamps have become so rare as to make it very profitable to forge them.

BLACK IMPRESSIONS.

Genuine. — 4 rappen. Words "Local-Taxe" *joined* by hyphen; triangle at right-hand-end of uppermost horizontal (or cross) stroke of figure 4, composed of almost straight line.

The top of the figure 4, where the line goes towards the left-hand bottom corner, *is in a line with* the left-hand line of the upright stroke of the figure. The four corner squares are hardly a shade darker than the rest of the stamps. All the lines are of the same colour, giving the stamp rather a dull appearance.

Forged. — 4 rappen. Words "Local-Taxe" *not* joined by hyphen; in the triangle at right-hand-end of uppermost horizontal stroke of figure 4, the line nearest to the upright stroke of the figure, is strongly *concave*.

The top of the figure 4, where the line goes towards the left-hand bottom corner *projects over the left-hand line* of the upright stroke of the figure. The four corner squares, very black and stand out strongly. The whole stamp is very much clearer and brighter; the little semicircles and ornaments in the border stand out, being much darker than the other lines.

Genuine. — 6 rappen, words, "Cantonal-Taxe" *joined* by hyphen.

Border composed of three thin black lines. The middle stroke of the three little black ones, forming the ornaments between the semicircles in the border, *touches* the *line nearest to the edge*.

U and R in "Zurich" unevenly printed.

The oval at the top of figure 6 *does not touch* the body of the figure.

Each diagonal row of thin black strokes (4 in each row) is separated from the other by a broad, well-defined white space.

FORGED. — 6 rappen. Words, "Cantonal-Taxe" *not* joined by hyphen.

Border composed of four thin lines. The middle stroke of the three little black ones, forming the ornaments between the semicircles in the border, touches the *second line from the edge.*

All the letters the same distance, and printed evenly.

The oval at the top of figure 6 *touches* the body of the figure

The diagonal rows are so close that the white is hardly noticed.

Both the *genuine* 4 and 6 rappen are printed on greyish-white unglazed paper. The *forged* ones are on glazed paper, with the slightest blue tinge.

Geneva and Vaud will be noticed in our next.

☞ In consequence of the pressure of important matter our correspondence must necessarily stand over until next month.

Now ready. Third Edition of catalogue of British, colonial, and foreign postage stamps, by Mount Brown, revised and corrected, describing upwards of 1600 varieties, their value, form, colour, date of issue, &c., with an account of fictitious stamps, and how to detect them. Address Mr. Brown, 124, Cheapside, London; and sold by all booksellers. Paper covers, 1s., post free 1s. 1d.; cloth covers, and interleaved for collectors, 2s., post free 2s 2d.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

Wanted to Purchase, Unused Colonial Stamps; also, those from Chili, Finland, Luzon, Poland, Greece, Liberia, Peru, Rome, and Spain. Send prices singly, and for quantities to Mr. Brown, 6, Mayfield-terrace, Dalston, London.

Important to Collectors of Foreign postage stamps.—Greatly reduced in price, Stafford Smith's Improved Adhesive Labels for postage-stamp albums. Being a set of upwards of 80 titles, printed in blue and gold, with ornamental borders.—Published at 2s. 6d. The remaining sets now selling at 1s. each; post free 1s. 1d. (Entered at Stationers' Hall.) H. Stafford Smith, Foreign Stamp and Crest Depot, Bath.

A. P.— Box M. 47, Post Office, Liverpool, wishes to purchase, at low prices the following Foreign Stamps:—Brazil, (Italic figure, and very large,) Old Buenos Ayres, (with Steamship,) Modena Newspaper Stamp, Old kind of Monte Video, (2d. 8d., *small*) Old New South Wales, (head in wreath,) 5d. 8d. (large square,) Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Portugal, (5, 50, 100 with Queen's Head,) *used* Romagne, 3 pfen *old* Saxony, Spain, (all those with date indicated,) Cuba, on blue paper, and Isle of Luzon, Van Dieman's Land, (old 1d. and 10d,) Tuscany, old, 1, 2 Soldi, 3 Lire, Naples ½ Tornese Arms. Any of the foregoing clean or otherwise, purchased by the above. Dealers will much oblige by sending their printed lists. N.B.—A Set of old Prussian envelopes (head) on Sale, unused, 1, 2, 3 gro. (oval) 4, 5, 6, 7 gro. (octagonal) price, 24s. A set of early issue Sardinia, embossed on coloured paper, 5, 20, 40 cents, for 9s.

Stamp and Co., 6, Ruperra-street, Newport, Monmouth, have constantly on sale, large quantities of colonial and foreign stamps, at very reduced prices. Old Swiss, Baden, Wurtemburg, Sicily, and numerous other descriptions. Send two stamps for their list. Stamps bought and sold on commission.

Important to Collectors of Foreign postage-stamps.—Now ready, new and revised edition, second thousand—Stafford Smith's Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage-stamps, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of rare stamps. Price 4d.; post free 5d. H. Stafford Smith, Foreign Stamp and Crest Depot, Bath.

W. Constable and Co., 8, Everton Road, Liverpool, have large quantities of both clean and used copies of foreign postage stamps for sale, comprising Greece, 3s. 6d. per set of 7, Russia, Malta, Luxemburg, Lubeck, Hamburg Brunswick, Bremen, Bergedorf, Oldenburg, old United States, &c. Printed catalogue sent on receipt of stamped envelope.

New Year's Gifts, &c.—Handsome Postage Stamp Albums, printed in two colours, from a new design, on best cream paper, to hold 2,000 stamps. Bound in red, purple, and green morocco, gilt edges, &c., &c., at 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., and 16s. 6d. each; or half-bound morocco, cloth sides, 10s 6d.—R. Clarke, Stationer and Printer, 51, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Jas. J. Woods, Regent-streeet, Hartlepool, will allow 15 per cent. discount for all orders above 5s. during the month of February. J. J. W. will send his monthly list on receipt of two postage-stamps.—Bahamas, Bergedorf, Brunswick, &c.

Important to Foreign Stamp Collectors.—Messrs. Hay and Boel, Importers of New Continental Stamps of all kinds. Local Baden, 1s. 6d. per set, Prince Edward's Island, &c.; also on hand a large stock of rare and old stamps, including Mexico, Cuba, Bahamas, Prince Edward's Island, Ionian, St. Vincent, Peru, Chili, Liberia, Nevis, &c., &c. N.B.—Collections and stamps of all kinds bought, sold, and exchanged. Address, enclosing stamp for reply, to Messrs. Hay and Boel, 10, Bridgewater Gardens, Barbican, London, E.C.

Jackson and Barker, 77, Canning-street, Liverpool, can supply, in either large or small quantities, almost any description of foreign stamps, including Helvetia, Ionian Islands, New York local, and many others. Stamped envelope to accompany every communication. N B.—Dealers will oblige by sending lists. Stamps sold on commission.

B. York & Co., Foreign Booksellers, 60, City Road, London, E.C., (near Finsbury Square.) Foreign postage-stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. The largest stock of foreign postage-stamps, and the cheapest house in London.

J. G., 14, Phœbe Anne Street, Everton, Liverpool, has on Sale, an immense number of foreign postage stamps, of almost every variety, which he can supply on reasonable terms. His stock includes the old issues of Oldenburgh, Hanover, Baden, &c.; and the new issues of Wurtemburgh (envelopes), Baden (Land-post), Wallachia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada (envelopes, United States (local and envelopes), Bahamas, Antigua, Nevis, St, Lucia, Venezuela, New Granada, Monte Video. Buenos Ayres, Liberia, &c. He also is in daily expectation of receiving all the different kinds of those of Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, Western Australia, &c. A list will be sent on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

G. Bolton, 16, Spring-street, Hull, has large quantities of unused stamps for sale, at very low prices. Ionian Islands, Bahamas, Nevis, St. Lucia, Sandwich Islands, Liberia, &c. Lists on receipt of stamped envelope. Collections bought.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted, for a collection, stamps of the following countries, viz.:—Antigua, 1d; Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana, Hong Kong, Luzon, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands, Spain, old issues. A descriptive list of stamps required, forwarded on application (by letter only) to Thomas W. Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C. N.B.—For an epitome of stamps for sale, see No. 1, *Monthly Advertiser*. Price list forwarded on receipt of stamped-directed envelope.

W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace Dover, wishes to purchase some Spanish stamps with date indicated; also, Mauritius, Trinidad, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Brunswick, Honolulu (1st issue), Canada, 12d; Finland, oval 20; Chili, 20 centavo; New South Wales, 5d, and other rare stamps. W. C. has 2000 very rare stamps for sale. Lists sent on application.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—George Swaysland, Jun., 4, Queen's Road, Brighton, has at present a large stock of rare stamps, including Argentine, Buenos Ayres, California, Modena, Monte Video, Parma, Schleswig-Holstein, Old Spanish 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854. Local American, from 8d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen, Pony Express, &c., &c. He has just published a new cheap price list (third edition, printed) which he will forward to any address on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. Bremen, Bergedorf, Brunswick, &c. Lubeck, a set of 5, new, 1s. 6d.; also, many other stamps, in sets, very cheap.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—J. Ross, Jun, 136, West Graham-street, Glasgow, has a large collection of the above for sale, including Brazil, Bahamas, Greece, Nevis, Newfoundland, Malta, Mecklenburg, Mexico, &c. Printed lists sent on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope.

J. J. H. Stockall & Co., Broad Green, near Liverpool, have a great number of foreign postage stamps, both used and unused, to dispose of *very* cheap. Printed price list of 600 varieties, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

Just received, a large supply of Swedish and Norwegian stamps, comprising the local Stockholm stamp (Frimarke fur local bref) at 6d. each; 3 ore (just issued), and 5 ore, at 6d. each; and Norway, 2, 3, skilling, price 5d. each; also, 9 kinds of Confederate States, —viz, New Orleans, 2 cents, blue; 2c., red; 5c, brown; Nashville, 5c., red and slate; Mobile, 5c.; Baton Rouge, 5c., at 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen; and Memphis, 5c. at 1s. each. M. C. Callaway, post paid, 2c., 10d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

Edward Moore and Co. have among many other the following rare stamps for sale: Liberia, Nevis, Newfoundland, Prince Edwards Island, Nova Scotia, St. Lucia, Finland, 5 kop adhesive, 7d. each, and new envelope stamps, 5 kop, 9d., 10 kop. 1s., Ionian Islands, 1s. 6d. per set of 3. Luxembourg, 3s. 6d. per set of 8. Papal States, old and new ½ baj., 4d. each. Portugal, new issue, 5, 25 reis, 4d. each. Spain, (arms) set of 6 for 3s. 6d. Swiss new unused United States local stamps 70 kinds, from 6d. each, and the following at 2s. 6d. per dozen, ½, 1 sch., Lubeck. 2, 3 kr., Austria. 1, 3 kr. new, Baden. ½, 1 sch., Bergedorf. 2, 4 sch., Denmark. ½, 1 sch., Hamburg. ½, ½, 1 gro., Hanover. 1, 2 cents., Italy. Lubeck and Bergedorf per set of 5, 1s. 6d. Malta, 2s. per dozen. 1 cent., British Guiana, 3s. per dozen. Wurtemberg envelopes, 1s. 6d. per set of 3, &c. Monthly Catologue, 2nd edition, sent on receipt of two postage stamps and directed envelope. Address—Edward Moore & Co., dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

Wanted to Purchase, One Dozen twopenny Mulready Covers, unused. Address, stating lowest price, A. P. Box M, 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

Mr. E. C. Hall, Mount Pleasant, Hartlepool, has for sale all kinds of unused foreign stamps, amongst which are some Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick. Brazil, Ceylon, Cuba, French Colonies, Greece, Italy, Nova Scotia, Saxony, United States, Venezuela, &c. Printed lists sent on receipt of two stamps.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has almost every kind of Foreign Postage Stamps for Sale, comprising Naples, Italy, Sardinia, (a set of three embossed, on colored paper, unused, for 9s.,) Old New Brunswick, Confederate States, Danish Essays, with head (unused), Schleswig Holstein, (1, 2, Skilling, unused, 3s. each,) Old 2 and 4 Skilling, Denmark, French Republic and Presidency, Old Norway, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Finland, Sweden, &c Printed price list sent on receipt of Two Stamp and directed envelope.

Edward Moore and Co. have purchased the remaining stock of 6000 stamps, from the proprietor of the late "Hamburg Boten Institute," and are selling the sets of 10 adhesive stamps at 1s. 6d. per set; also, 2 colored envelopes, at 3d. each.

William Miller, 40, Chariot-street, Hull, can supply every variety of British and foreign postage stamps, on the most reasonable terms. W. M. would be happy to procure a *complete* collection for any lady or gentleman, on a small commission.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz :— "Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 1½d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—Thomas Smith, Hutchinson's Coffee House, Coleman-street, London, E.C., has a large number of the above for sale; including Parma, Modena, Old Sicily, Old Swiss, Mexico, Peru, Chili, Prince Edward's Island, Luxembourg, and all kinds of Continental and Colonial stamps at a very cheap rate. Collectors sending lists of the stamps they require, shall have them returned with the prices thereon. A stamped directed envelope must in all cases accompany the communication.

Woods and Pemberton, Dealers in *obsolete* postage stamps, Regent-street, Hartlepool. List of 400 varieties, ready March 1st, Post free for 2 stamps.

Stamps! Stamps! Stamps! Printed price list of the above, sent on receipt of stamped directed envelope. Stamps sent on approval. Address, S. W., 7, Arden-street, Darlington. P. S. Lubeck, or Bergedorf, 1s. 6d. per set of 5 unused.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents :—

Birmingham	E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
Cheltenham	W. Gaskin, 7, Pitville-lawn.
Cork	H. J. Ryder, 99, North Main-street.
Dover	W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
Glasgow	J. Ross, Jun., 136, West Graham-street.
Grantham	N. Short, Green Hill
Hartlepool	James J. Woods, Regent-street.
Hull	W. R. Cross, 6, Walker-st., Hessle-road.
London	T. W. Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair.
„	O. Fleet, 6, Meeting House Lane, Peckham.
„	B. York & Co., 60, City Road.
„	E. Upjohn, 27, Box-st., Covent Garden, W.C.
„	J. G. Hay, 14, St. Paul's Road, N.
Middlesborough	J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
Newport, Monmouthshire	Stamp and Co., 6, Ruperra-street.
Stockport	W. Ryder, Portwood.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the *Advertiser* will be sent post free for 2d.; half-yearly subscription, 1s.

LIVERPOOL:

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 3. FEBRUARY 15, 1863. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

In submitting the first number of an enlarged series to our friends, we desire to tender our grateful thanks for the manner in which the two former numbers of our little magazine have been received, and to express a hope that the same countenance and support will be extended to the present and following ones.

We have made arrangements for the publication in the *Stamp Collectors' Review*, of articles on all points of interest to collectors, and also for the continuance of those on forgeries and their detection, which will, we feel sure, be appreciated by them.

In order to make our magazine as attractive and useful as possible we have determined to illustrate it monthly with engravings of new and rare stamps. These will be executed in a superior manner, and as their cost will be considerable we trust our friends will do all in their power to increase our circulation, and so enable us to carry out this intention without pecuniary loss. We shall be happy to receive original articles on the subject of Postage Stamps, and early information of rare varieties or new issues, not to be found in existing Catalogues, which shall be inserted in our following numbers.

We shall still endeavour to carry out the intention expressed in our opening address, and through the medium of our correspondence column, will be most happy to render any assistance in our power to those for whom our magazine is specially and exclusively intended.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
„ 40 „	.....	1s. 6d.
„ 60 „	.....	2s. 3d.
„ 80 „	.....	3s. 0d.
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Small announcements of collections for sale, &c., when not exceeding 15 words, will be inserted for a charge of 3d.

Orders for which, as well as all other communications, should be sent as much as possible before the 6th instant, addressed to

Messrs. Edward Moore & Co.,
Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps,
Liverpool.

A REVIEW OF OUR POSTAL LITERATURE.

Postage Stamp Collectors can now boast a literature of their own, and there are weekly issuing from the press some new works, relating in one way or another to this subject.

To Mr. Booty, of Brighton, the praise is due, of having been the first in England to compile a catalogue of stamps. This was at first very imperfect, but has been corrected and added to largely in the succeeding edition. His first attempt however was sufficient to stir up collectors who had greater facilities than himself for making a catalogue, and we have the results before us.

Second in the field comes Mr. M. Brown with a catalogue of 1200 varieties, the countries arranged alphabetically and the various species according to date of issue. Although his work has been previously noticed we may just say in passing, that collectors will find that this system makes it much easier for them to look up a stamp than under the geographical arrangement. Mr. Brown has since issued two new editions, and we believe will, in two or three months time, issue another.

We have already given a notice of Dr. Gray's Hand Catalogue, and believe that its merits are now so well known as not to need any further comment.

The next that appeared was a series of articles in "Cassell's Family Paper." The learned author has drawn very copiously from the "Postal Guide," but the "*cribbed*" portion is about as much to be relied upon as his original. For instance—in the No. for August 2nd, 1862, we have "the adoption of the 3d. and 9d. postage stamps is a great boon to the public, as by the old arrangement—as most of us know too well—a twopenny letter that turned the scale was legally charged at fourpence." And pray what is the *new* arrangement? We refer to the last issue of the author's favourite, and find—"a letter weighing more than ½oz., but not exceeding 1oz., 2d.; more than 1oz., but not exceeding 2oz., 4d." So where does your 3d. stamp come, Mr. Author? It is perhaps needless to waste our space further on such a clap-trap performance, suffice it to say that enlargements upon climate, buying land, penal settlements, sheep-shearing, etc., have nothing whatever to do with postage stamps.

The next book that comes under our notice is the "Stamp Collectors' Guide," with fac-simile illustrations. This is the first illustrated book we have had, and again it is from Mr. Booty. The fac-similes give a good general idea of the stamps; but in some of them there are mysterious lines in the corners, somewhat resembling defacement marks; but why these should be put there we cannot say. We could wish, in some cases, that the representatives were more distinct, and the lines a little

thinner; but perhaps this thickness is owing to the process they are printed by. Persons just beginning to collect should buy this work.

We have from Mr. Oppen, the largest and best got up (as regards printing and binding) English catalogue and album that has yet appeared; the spaces for stamps are ruled off in red ink, and altogether the page has a very nice appearance. We will, however, point out a few errors and omissions, that it will be well to remedy in a future edition. In the album there is a 5d. English classed, and not any 6d. The Malta is described as being of an octagonal shape; the Mecklenburg small ¼ sch. is 4-4ths. in both the album and catalogue; and there are several other small mistakes that look very like careless printing. There are many things, however, in this book, that no other catalogue has at present touched upon: such as the reigning sovereign, heir to throne, area of square miles, and last, but certainly not least, the coinage of every country; so that the collector can see at a glance how many Swedish öres go to the Rixs-daler, and what the equivalent of that is in English money.

A very useful and entertaining article on Postage Stamps appeared in No. 579 of the Leisure Hour. The writer, after giving a slight sketch of the origin of our present postal system, reviews the various stamps, their design and the methods employed by different governments in their obliteration. A cut of the Mulready envelope and 22 other colonial and foreign stamps are given, all of which are very well executed.

We extract the following from this paper:—

"For nine years England had the exclusive use of postage labels, or stamps. In 1848 France issued her first stamps; in 1849 they came into general use there. The example was quickly followed by Belgium and Austria, then by the office of Thurn and Taxis (Germany), Spain, Bavaria, and other continental posts. The system is now adopted by above a hundred and thirty countries. There are between fourteen and fifteen hundred different labels known to exist. The portrait of our Queen appears on 237, and the figure of Britannia on 29 varieties. These belong to 34 British colonies or possessions, viz., 2 in Europe, 3 in Asia, 4 in Africa, 18 in North and South America, and 7 in Australia.

"When the reader learns the vast variety of stamps, he will be less surprised at the present "stamp mania." There are now established in London and many provincial towns regular "Postage Stamps Exchanges." In London this is held in Lombard Street, and most largely attended on Saturday afternoons. In Paris, where the mania is as great as in London, the Exchanges are held in the gardens of the Tuilleries and Luxembourg, and are best attended on Thursdays. At all these places, and indeed throughout the collecting world generally, the stamps most sought after are those which issue from countries of little importance, and the value of the stamp usually increases as the size of the country decreases.

"Essai," or proof stamps, are also much in demand. There is more than one kind of stamp included under these terms. Proof stamps originate in this way: When

a fresh plate of stamps has been engraved or struck, there is an impression taken in a different colour from that which the stamps will be issued in, to see if the plate is perfect. The proof is either torn up or thrown aside. Some person gets hold of the pieces and gives the stamps away, and in this or some similar way these proof stamps get into the market. The true "essai" stamp, however, is that which has been printed for issue, but never got into actual circulation, such as the threehalfpenny label of this country, a great number of which were made a short time since.

"On looking through a well-arranged catalogue or collection of labels, it will be observed that in every country there is some distinctive feature running through several labels. That is to say, there is a national or specific character, of which the different stamps present varieties.

"In English colonies, however, we see a still more curious feature. In them a species sometimes runs through several countries; for instance, we have the same full-face Queen's head in Grenada, Natal, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland. Again, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick formerly had diamond-shaped labels of the same size and device, of a crown in the centre surrounded by four stars, containing the rose, shamrock, and thistle, value threepence, sixpence, and one shilling. These might be divided diagonally and used as two threehalfpenny, threepenny, or sixpenny labels. This custom is still used in Brunswick, where there is a stamp that may be cut into quarters.

"New Brunswick is very rich in peculiar stamps; besides having the designs of a railway engine, a steam vessel, the bust of the Prince of Wales, and the before-mentioned stamps, it had, a short time since, the head of a man with a bushy beard. This was the portrait of a Mr. Connell, the then Postmaster-General of New Brunswick. As soon as the higher powers heard of his printing his own portrait, they ordered the issuing of the label to be stopped. Connell, on receipt of this intelligence, threw up his office in disgust. Most of this label was gathered in, and it is very rarely met with now.

"Amongst other remarkable and curious stamps, we have the West Australian, the device on all of which is a black swan. New South Wales has a view of Sydney, and natives presenting a palm branch to some personage seated in an arm-chair on the sea shore. The Sandwich Islands label has a portrait of King Kamehameha III. in military full-dress.

"On four stamps, belonging to different countries, we find the cap of Liberty; on four a cross; on five an eagle. The head of Mercury figures on two; ships on three; Emperors on three; Grand Dukes on two; Kings on ten; Queens on two, not reckoning England or her colonies; heads of Presidents on four. Bulls' heads, inns, keys and castles, horses, and various coats of arms appear on miscellaneous labels; and labels more unassuming simply bear in figures the value of the stamp."

There are several other small works to be noticed, but they must stand over for a future paper. W.H.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM,

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

II. GENEVA.

Port Local 5 cents, black impression on light green paper—small.

GENUINE.—The rays are very equal, and do not go beyond "de" in inscription. The top feather of

eagle's wing is curved upwards and the foot touches it.

FORGED.—The rays are unequal, extending to the right hand more than to the left. The top feather of eagle's wing is curved to the left, and the foot of eagle does not touch it.

There is only one sort of Port Local: that on nearly white paper is forged, as also those on very dark green paper, and those on a yellowish green ground.

Port Cantonal 5 cents, black impression on light green paper. There are two distinct forgeries of this stamp. The following is not however much circulated.

GENUINE.—Eagle, without crown, neck as dark as the rest of the body; wing touches the side of the shield, but not the top of it; inscription, clear X in "lux," very large; the band containing the motto hangs down equally on both sides, but the right end touches the side of the stamp; the five toes on eagle's foot are distinct and seem too large.

FORGED.—Eagle, without crown, neck very much lighter than the rest of the body; the wing does not touch either the side or top of the shield; the inscription is badly printed, and word "lux" illegible; the band is much lower on the right side, almost touching the letter C, and touching the side of the stamp; the toes are indistinct, of a natural size, and cannot be counted separately.

The other forgery is an exact copy of the false dark green 5 cents stamp, being from the same die, but struck on light instead of dark green paper; the principal differences being, that the forgery has the eagle crowned; the wing touches the side and top of the shield; the rays extend beyond the inscription at the top of the stamp, (in the original it only reaches up to the inscription); the letters are JHS, (in the original they are IHS); the toes on the foot are three in number.

From these striking differences we infer at once, that this stamp was never forged for the light green stamp, but for the dark green one. After making it was doubtless found more convenient to print them on light green paper and pass them off as that stamp than to make another more nearly approaching the real one. The one first described is evidently made by a totally different hand from these last. At present we have been quite unable to procure an undoubtedly genuine specimen of the dark green 5 cents Geneva, but hope for positive information in time for insertion in our next article.

We now come to the 5 cents Port Cantonal, green on white paper.

GENUINE.—The strokes round the letters IHS are very short, and do not cross the inscription; the dots forming a ground behind the eagle are numerous; the top of the wing is exactly in the corner of the shield; and the bottom loop in handle of the key is nearly as large as the others.

FORGED.—The strokes round the letters IHS are long, and cover the top of the stamp, crossing the inscription; the dots forming a ground behind the eagle are few in number; the top of the wing is to the right of the corner of shield; the bottom loop in the handle of the key is much smaller than the others.

This too has been struck from the same die as the forged *dark* green and the *second* forgery of the *light* green 5 cents; so that the forged *dark* green, the forged *green on white*, and *one* of the *light green* 5 cents are all *exactly* the same, with the exception of the colours, there being no difference in the device in any of them, whilst the genuine are all more or less different.

The 10 cents Port Cantonal is an invention of the Zurich dealer. One would think its appearance was sufficient to condemn it, and yet it has been largely sold, and even inserted in our best catalogue of stamps. It consists of two *Port Local* stamps (wider than the usual forgery), printed in black on dingy green paper and connected at the top by a label, in which is printed "10 *Port Cantonal Cent.*" The stamps are *Port Local* (both of them), and yet the label at the top has *Port Cantonal* on it.!

In these two 5 cents the word "*Geneve*" is printed much above the level of "*Poste*;" the letter G touches the top edge of the stamp, while *Poste* is an eight of an inch from the edge in the nearest part. This will be quite sufficient to enable any one to reject this stamp as a forgery should one be offered as a real 5 cents local.

From the Geneva we proceed to

III.—VAUD.

GENUINE.—The left end of post horn is elongated and almost touches the black border of the scroll; the words "*Post locale*" are long and firm; the folds encircling the post horn below come on the *left-hand side* up to the middle of the large black dot, which is the *top* one of the four placed in a curve round the label containing the value; the top ornament on each side of the inscription overhangs the lower ornament *considerably*; the highest large black dot under the horn on right hand side is as *large* as the two under ones; the horn on the right side is *thin*, and the top is curved slightly *outwards*.

FORGED.—The left end of post horn is *not elongated*, and some distance from the border of the scroll. The letter O in *Locale* is *not oval*, as if a piece had been planed off on the top right hand side, and letter S in *Poste* is longer than the other letters. The folds encircling the post horn below do not extend so far, and the top ornament on each side of inscription does not overhang on the second one. The highest large black dot under the horn on the right-hand side is *smaller* than the two under ones. The horn is *thicker* on the right side, and the top is turned inwards.

This forgery is well executed; but there is another one which is wretchedly done. In it there are only *three* black dots on the right side under the post horn, and the horn itself is very thick and clumsy, and turned strongly inwards.

The genuine Vaud are very rare; but these forgeries are easily obtained, and, consequently, have all been largely circulated.

The other Swiss and the Modena will be noticed in our next.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED

BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.Z.S., &c.

I.—Turkey.—These stamps are now to be seen in Constantinople as curiosities; but they are not to come into use before the first of March, 1863. A series of three, has been



kindly sent to me by a friend residing there. They are rather coarsely executed, and printed on colored paper in black; they differ a little from each other in size, in the pattern and width of the outer frame and in the pattern of the scrolls under the signature, round the circle which contains the indication of their value. They may be thus described: The Sultan's sign-manual, in an enclosed circle or disk, with an inscribed crescent beneath. The upper corner ornamented with a small scroll; the part under the crescent, with a small circle bearing the number of value, surrounded with waved scrolls, all enclosed in an oblong, erect, narrow frame. 1 Piastre, on lilac paper; No. 2, like former, the pattern of under scroll and frame rather different—2, Piastres, on green paper; No. 3, like 1, but rather larger pattern of frame, and scroll under signature different; 5 piastres on rose-colored paper. (The engraving was executed since the above description was written.)

II.—Hong Kong. These stamps have also arrived. They were designed and printed in this country by Messrs De la Rue & Co., of Bunhill Row, but can only be procured from the colony. They are described in my catalogue; but the colours in which they were to be printed were not decided upon at that time. They are as follows:—2 cents, brown; 8 cents, yellow; 12 cents, blue; 18 cents, lilac; 24 cents, green; 48 cents, rose; 96 cents, black. They are very beautiful stamps, with word



Hong-Kong on one side, and the value on the other side, both in Chinese characters. (See Engraving.)

III.—Brunswick has lately issued another adhesive stamp, with the usual design of the Horse. Two

labels, and the value on each side in oval disks. The value is ½ sgr.; the inscription *fünf pfenning*, and printed on brown paper.

IV.—Italy has issued two new stamps similar to the present series, one with an embossed portrait on a white oval disk, in blue frame with white letters; value, *C. quindici*, in pale blue ink on white paper. The other is an oblong transverse stamp, 10 c., in white on an oblong transverse label, with the angle truncated in an oval transverse frame, with internal scroll and words *segua* and *tassa*, each in a small label in dark letters, one above and the other below the value. I do not know for what this stamp is used, but it is sent to me as a postage stamp, by Mr. Moens, of Brussels. Probably it is a gazette or newspaper stamp.

A new Swiss stamp, Canton, Berne, 10 rappen, has been sent us, of which we will give a description and engraving in our next.

WHO INVENTED THE PENNY POSTAGE SCHEME?

In his "Handbook of Postage Stamps," Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, made a statement which Sir Rowland Hill interpreted as a claim that he (Dr. Gray) really invented the penny postage scheme, but that, being very much occupied at the Museum, he made Sir Rowland, then a man of leisure, acquainted with his details, and left him to work them out. Sir Rowland writing to the *Athenæum* in reply, said—"If this strange story is not intended for a joke, it amounts to one of the most extraordinary hallucinations on record. But, however this may be, most assuredly the statement has not the slightest foundation in fact." Dr. Gray, in answer to this, says—"I have nowhere stated or intended to convey the impression 'that I communicated to him the plan of the penny postage in order that he might bring it before the public;' and, consequently, his denial that I had done so is a work of supererogation. I have simply said that I believe I was the first who proposed 'the system of a small uniform rate of postage, to be prepaid by stamps;' and that I attached no great importance to this is, I think, evidenced by the manner in which I spoke of it."

The correspondence above referred to appears to have given rise to a considerable amount of discussion on the point; and in reference to this subject, two letters appeared in No. 1840 of the *Athanæum*, the first of which tends to place an anecdote often quoted by Sir Rowland Hill's supporters in a very different light from that in which it is generally regarded. We give them *in extenso*, as the question deserves every attention, and must of necessity be an interesting one to the collector of Postage Stamps.

Letter I.

"A POSTAL ROMANCE."

"In Miss Martineau's "Hist. of England during the Thirty Years' Peace, 1816-1846,'

vol. ii. p. 425, under "Post Office System," I find,—"Mr. Rowland Hill was walking through the Lake district, when he one day saw the postman deliver a letter to a woman at a cottage-door. The woman turned it over and examined it, and then returned it, saying that she could not pay the postage, which was a shilling. Hearing the letter was from her brother, Mr. Hill paid the postage, in spite of the manifest unwillingness of the woman. As soon as the postman was out of sight, she showed Mr. Hill how his money had been wasted, as far as she was concerned. The sheet was blank," &c. Miss Martineau proceeds —"Most persons would have remembered this incident as a curious story to tell; but Mr. Hill's was a mind which wakened up at once to a sense of the significance of the fact," &c. The historian, further on, proceeds—"No postal reforms of a comprehensive character have ever originated in the Post-office itself. It required a pedestrian traveller in the Lake district, making his wayside observation—an investigator who could ascertain something of the extent of smuggling letters—a man of an open heart, who could enter into family sympathies—a man of philosophical ingenuity, who could devise a remedial scheme—and a man of business who could fortify such a scheme with an impregnable accuracy—to achieve such a reform. He was among us, and the thing is done." (P. 427.)

"So far the story written by Miss Martineau, and published by Mr. Charles Knight. Now, if any one will turn to 'The Letters, Conversations and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge,' edited by Thomas Alsop, and published in 1834, he will find the story above recorded as happening to Mr. Rowland Hill, recorded thus as occuring to Coleridge himself:—'One day when I had not a shilling which I could spare, I was passing by a cottage not far from Keswick, where a carter was demanding a shilling for a letter, which the woman of the house appeared unwilling to pay. I paid the postage, and when the man was out of sight, she told me that the letter was from her son, who took that means of letting her know that he was well. The letter was not to be paid for. It was then opened and found to be blank.' Thinking it possible, though very improbable, that the same incident should have happened to both persons, I was induced to look at Mr. Hill's pamphlet on Postage Reform, published in 1837, to see if I could find any reference to the occurrence mentioned by Miss Martineau. No indication of any such account is to be found, but, on the contrary, in Appendix No. 7, 'On Payment in Advance,' p. 107, I find the story of Coleridge extracted, prefaced with the following observation:—"Coleridge tells a story which shows how much the Post-office is open to fraud in consequence of the option which now exists. The story is as follows,'—and Mr. Hill concludes the extract thus: 'This trick is so obvious a one, that in all probability it is extensively practised.'

"M. Alphonse Esquiros, in 'The English at Home,' visits the Post-office, and gives the story, commencing, 'About thirty years ago a traveller was going through the Lake district,' and improves on it, for he adds, 'The sun had not set, ere Mr. Rowland Hill (for that was the traveller's name) formed the idea of organizing the postal service on a new basis.'—*Wraxall's Translation, 2nd Series*, p. 308.

"It must be obvious to every one who reads, that the story has gone all wrong; very much to the profit of Sir Rowland Hill's credit for sagacity—as 'a man of open heart,' of 'philosophical ingenuity,' of 'impregnable accuracy,' and so on. A question naturally arises, How could this have occured? Does the blunder lie with Miss Martineau in the first instance? Did the error escape the publisher's notice? Were the compliments of Miss Martineau ever repudiated by Sir Rowland Hill?

Y."

Letter II.

"*Apropos* to the dispute between Sir Rowland Hill, Mr. Charles Knight, and Dr. Gray, as to which of them was the real originator of postage-stamps, I beg to inclose to you the following extract from 'Le Vieux-Neuf; Histoire Ancienne des Inventions et Découvertes Modernes; par Edouard Fournier,'—Paris, 1859,—vol. ii., note on page 124:—'Je ne veux pas finir sans parler des *timbres-poste*. On en doit réellement la première idée au Suédois M. G. Treffenberg, qui proposa, le 23 mars 1823, a l'Etat de la noblesse de Suède, l'émission d'un papier-timbre destiné à servir d'enveloppe aux lettres. Il va sans dire que l'idée fut repoussée par une très-forte majorité.

W. T. Fewtrell."

The latter relates to the *invention* of the stamps themselves; but we may say it is generally conceded that Mr. Treffenberg *did* propose the adoption of stamped or franked *envelopes*, and, indeed, Mr. Stead, of Yarmouth, subsequently made a similar proposition, while it is maintained their *adoption* is due to Sir Rowland Hill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. Lovell, Junr.—It is intended that the "Review" should form yearly volumes, the first to be completed with No. 13. In answer to your second query, we know of no book published on the subject you name; but, at the end of his Catalogue, Mr. Brown has placed a list of some of the foreign currencies and their English equivalents. We may possibly devote an article to the subject in a future number of our Magazine.

For the following description of a fictitious Stamp we are indebted to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum:—"I was lately earnestly requested to call on a dealer in the city to see a rare and valuable Stamp. I at once saw that it was a forgery of the most glaring and barefaced description. It was a red water-colour drawing, somewhat like the Tuscan arms and crown; but the frame was inscribed *Postale Caprera Italia*, 1 scudo, and dated 1.8.6.0. in the angles. The letters are painted on with white lead, instead of being left white by the printing, as they would be in a real Stamp. They asked 7s. 6d. for it: and I understand more than one has been sold, and I saw one in the window as I passed the other day."

H. E. Dickenson.—We do not consider a stamp perforated round the edge as a distinct variety; many Continental collectors, however, recognise them as such

T. Hunter (Aberdeen.)—We have been informed by a correspondent in the United States that most of the Local Express Companies' Stamps have been abolished by government within the last few months.

D. G. L.—See answer to H. E. Dickenson.

Wm. Fortay.—The article you sent us is not suitable for our columns, and must be respectfully declined.

Franco Bollo (Cheltenham.)—There are only two stamps used in Antigua, value 1d. and 6d. These were issued in August last year, previous to which time English stamps were used.

Geo. Wilson (Belfast.)—A collector in Paris informed us, about two months ago, that the New Caledonia stamps were altogether fictitious.

We are requested to contradict the assertion that Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, is the editor of the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine," published in Bath. We fancy, however, that a certain Ph. D., whose name is appended to one of the articles therein, has something to do with the conducting of the publication.

F. R. C. Hopkins.—The subject of your article will be dealt with in those on "Forged Stamps," therefore we cannot give it a place.

Jas. Shelton.—The difference between the two Cuba stamps exists in the colour of the paper on which they are printed; those on tinted paper are very much rarer than those on white.

Postage Stamp Albums. — Just Ready, price one shilling. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham, has just published the third edition of his Stamp Album, ruled to contain 800 stamps, strongly bound in cloth, post free for 14 stamps. Also the following:—No. 2, ruled for 900, 1s. 6d; No. 3., ruled for 1000, 2s.; No. 4, ruled for 1200, 2s. 6d.; No. 5, ruled for 1600 in leather, 7s. 6d. The above can be had of all the agents for the *Stamp Collectors' Review*, and also of the following:—E. Moore and Co., Liverpool; W. Lane, Redditch; C. J. Mills, 14, London-street, London; Francis W. Dyer, Halifax; J. A. McChlery, Belfast; Charles Legros, Jersey; R. Riley, Dublin; and wholesale of the publisher.

Woods & Pemberton, Olive Street, Hartlepool, dealers in *obsolete* postage stamps. List of 400 varieties, ready March 1st, sent post free on receipt of two stamps.

Cheap Stamps!—J. M. Lennard, Jun., Middlesbro'-on-Tees, has just received a large quantity of the following unused stamps: British Guiana Essays, Danish West Indies, Bucks' Richmond Express, Buenos Ayres, Local Sweden (old, black), Ceylon and Mauritius envelopes; also, the following used: Old Spanish, with and without dates, Parma, Portugal (Queen's head, 25 reis), Belgium, 10 c. and 20 c. (1849); also, Modena, from 9d. each, and many others. List on receipt of two stamps. Dealers will oblige by sending their lists.

J. G., 14, Phœbe Anne Street, Everton, Liverpool, can supply almost every variety of Foreign Postage Stamps on Reasonable Terms. His Stock includes those of Wallachia, Newfoundland, Venezuela, Nevis, Antigua, Monte Video, Chili, Buenos Ayres, Liberia, United States (Envelopes and Local,) &c., &c. Price List sent on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. J. G. also buys very Rare Stamps.

Important to Stamp and Coin dealers and collectors. Dealers and publishers of books on the above should immediately forward their lists. Collections bought and sold to any amount. Price lists on receipt of two stamps. Mr. William E. Aklewist, at Mr. Brothers', Chemist, &c., Ashford, Kent.

James J. Woods, Olive Street (late Regent-street) Hartlepool, dealer in postage stamps. List sent on receipt of two stamps. Wanted to purchase, colonial stamps by the dozen.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!! H. Curnick, 42, Kingsdown Parade, Bristol, has always on hand every description of Foreign and Colonial postage stamps, both used and unused, viz., Antigua, Bahamas, British Columbia, California, Grenada, Ionian Isles, Liberia, Lubeck, Nevis, Pony Express, Prince Edwards' Isles, Sandwich Isles, St. Lucia, Wallachia, &c. List on receipt of stamped envelope. H. C. also buys stamps.

James J. Woods, Regent Street, Hartlepool, dealer in foreign postage stamps. List sent on receipt of two stamps. Sleswig-Holstein, 1s. 6d. each, &c.

Edward Moore and Co. have purchased the remaining stock of 6000 stamps, from the proprietor of the late "Hamburg Boten Institute," and are selling the sets of 10 adhesive stamps at 1s. 6d. per set; also, 2 colored envelopes, at 3d. each.

James Shelton, Grimsby, has large quantities of foreign stamps for sale, including ½d. Malta, 2 cents French, 4d. each, Bahamas, Brazil, Cuba, Finland, Greece, Modena, Oldenburgh, Peru, St. Lucia, Venezuela, &c. Price list on receipt of two stamps. J. S. also buys stamps.

Will be published shortly, post free, 1s. 1d., Forged Stamps: how to detect them, by Thornton Lewes and Edward Pemberton, containing descriptions and accounts of all false stamps. Orders to be sent to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Foreign Stamps of rarest kinds, used and unused at very low prices, including old Spanish and officials, Pacific, Argentine, Grenadina, Honolulu, Sardinian first issues, Modena, Monte-Video, Sicily, Ceylon, and Mauritius envelopes, Hong Kong, Parma.—Address Mr. James Inch, London, N.E.

Colonial Stamps wanted singly or by the dozen, used or unused. Apply to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who will buy or exchange for them. Wanted a 12d. Canada

Just received, a large supply of Confederate States, viz.:—Large head, 5 cents, red, blue, and green, 8d. each; 10 cents, red and blue, 9d. each; New Orleans, 2 cents, blue; 2 cents, red; 5 cents, brown on white and blue paper; Nashville, 5 cents, red and slate; Mobile, 5 cents; Baton Rouge, 5 cents, at 8d. each, or 6s. per dozen; Memphis, 5 cents, and M. C. Callaway, post paid, 2 cents, 10d. each; the complete set of 15, price 9s. 2 centimes, France (new issue), 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; 15 centimes, Chiffre Taxe France (just issued), 8d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

William Miller, 40, Chariot-street, Hull, can supply every variety of British and foreign postage stamps, on the most reasonable terms. W. M. would be happy to procure a *complete* collection for any lady or gentleman, on a small commission.

Woods and Pemberton, Dealers in *obsolete* postage stamps, Regent-street, Hartlepool. List of 400 varieties, ready March 1st. Post free for 2 stamps.

B. York & Co., 60, City-road, London, will shortly publish a new edition of their catalogue, containing about 1,000 varieties, and will send it on receipt of two postage stamps and a stamped-directed envelope.

Unused Postage Stamps.—The new French stamp, 2 centimes, at 2s. per dozen. ¼ and ½ gros. Hanoverian at 1s. 2d. per dozen. 1 gros. envelope at 2s. per dozen. Apply to Mr. Wright, 5, Pryme-street, Hull.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale some 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 grani, old Sicily (head of King Bomba) at 6s. per set; 1 and 2 sch. unused Schleswig-Holstein, the pair 5s.; a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s; a set of 3 Sardinia (first issue) embossed on paper, 5, 20, 40 c., price 9s. Also, about 1 dozen oval Finland envelopes (now obsolete) 10 kop., with only a penstroke across the stamp, price 1s. 0d. each.

Mr. W. R. Cross, No. 6, Walker-street, Hessle-road, Hull, having just made fresh arrangements with several of the leading stamp collectors in England and on the continent, he is enabled to have rarest stamps constantly on hand. Printed lists of prices and terms sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

J. H., 24, Bow-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C., has several thousands of foreign postage stamps for sale, both of rare and unused kinds. The new 1 centime Luxemburg 1s. per dozen. Italian and the new French 2 centimes 1s. per dozen. French colonies 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen. Other continental, &c., &c., at proportionate rates. Old Saxon ½ and 1 neu. gro. 6s. per dozen. Send 2 stamps for a price list.

A. Vittery, Fore-street, Brixham, has a large quantity of stamps, cheaper than ever, including Antigua, Argentine Republic, 1s. 6d. each; Bahamas 6d. each; Greece 6d. each; Liberia 1s. 3d. each; Russia 10, 20 kop, 6d. each; Mexico 1s. 3d. each. Send stamped envelope for price list.

Every Stamp Collector in London should visit the Universal Depot, 24, Bow-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C., where may be seen 500 varieties of foreign postage stamps and some thousands of duplicates, at the lowest possible prices. Unused continental from 2d. each. A large variety of rare stamps. Collections made up or bought. The trade supplied.

Mr. C. Calley, Quay, Brixham, begs to inform his friends that he has some rare stamps of all nations, many being unused, and the used ones very clean specimens. N.B.—Send a stamped-directed envelope for price list.

Wanted to purchase a collection of postage stamps, of 600 or upwards. Address, W. Gaskin, 7, Pitville Lawn, Cheltenham.

J. T. Forman has a large quantity of foreign postage stamps for sale. Malta, 1s. 6d. per dozen; Mecklenburg, ½ sch., 10d. per dozen; Baden, 1 kr 1s per dozen; Lubeck and Bergedorf, 1s. 6d. per set of 5; Nova Scotia, 1 c., 3d. each; Local American, British Guiana, Confederate States, Newfoundland, &c. The new 2 c. French, 3d. each. Lists will be forwarded on receipt of two stamps. Address, J. T. Forman, *Daily Guardian* Offices, 14, Long-row, Nottingham.

To Wholesale Dealers in Foreign postage stamps.—A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, is always open to purchase rare stamps, both clean and used. Dealers will please send their printed price lists and state terms, discount, &c, for quantities.

Edward Moore and Co. have among many others the following rare stamps for sale: Liberia, 1d. Antigua, (1s each); Nevis, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, St. Lucia, Finland, (5 kop adhesive, 7d. each, and new envelope stamps, 5 kop, 9d., 10 kop. 1s.,) Ionian Islands, 1s. 6d. per set of 3. Luxembourg, 3s. 6d. per set of 9. Papal States, old and new ½ baj., 4d. each. Portugal, new issue, 5, 25 reis, 4d. each. Spain, set of 6 for 3s. 6d. Swiss new kind. United States local stamps 114 kinds, from 6d. each, and the following at 2s. 6d. per dozen, ½, 1 sch., Lubeck. 2, 3 kr., Austria. 1, 3 kr. new Baden. ½, 1 sch. Bergedorf. 2, 4 sch. Denmark. ½, 1 sch., Hamburg. ½, ½, 1 gro., Hanover. 1, 2 cents., Italy. Lubeck and Bergedorf per set of 5, 1s. 6d. Malta, 1s. 6d. per dozen. 1 cent., British Guiana, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Wurtemberg envelopes, 1s. 6d. per set of 3, &c. Monthly Catologue, 2nd edition, sent on receipt of three postage stamps and directed envelope. Address—Edward Moore & Co., dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

J. H. 24, Bow Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., has several thousands of foreign stamps for sale. A large number of South American and West Indian. Examples:—Chili, 4d. each; Cuba and Bahamas, 3d each. Send stamp for price list.

Important to Dealers in Foreign Stamps. A large stock of *unused* Belgium, Bergedorf, Bremen (envelope) Denmark, Thurn and Taxis, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Spain, Sweden, &c., for sale, at *very* low prices; also, *rare* ones in great variety. Applications to be made to E. C. Hall and Co., dealers in foreign stamps, Hartlepool (enclosing stamped envelope)

A. B. Orr, Brook Lawn, Blackrock Co., Dublin, wishes to dispose of his collection of 200 stamps, some of them very rare, neatly arranged in Album, with ornamental headings. A list forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace, Dover, wishes to purchase some Spanish stamps with date indicated; also, Mauritius, Trinidad, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Brunswick, Honolulu (1st issue), Canada, 12d; Finland, oval 20; Chili, 20 centavo; New South Wales, 5d, and other rare stamps. W. C. has 2000 very rare stamps for sale. Lists sent on application.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted, for a collection, stamps of the following countries, viz.:—Antigua, 4d; Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana, Hong Kong, Luzon, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands, Spain, old issues. A descriptive list of stamps required, forwarded on application (by letter only) to Thomas W. Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C. N.B.—For an epitome of stamps for sale, see No. 1, *Monthly Advertiser*. Price list forwarded on receipt of stamped-directed envelope.

Stamps! Stamps!! The Advertisers have large quantities of the above for sale. They comprise *unused* Bahamas, Ceylon, Danish, West Indies, Malta, Monte-Video, Mexico, Swiss, Local American, &c.; also, some used Swiss Cantons. Applications can either be made to E. C Hall & Co., foreign stamp dealers, Hartlepool; or to Mr. J. Harrison, Flowergate, Whitby. Stamped envelope to be sent in all cases

J. Robinson, 153, Crown Street, Liverpool, has on sale, large quantities of both clean and used copies of foreign postage stamps. His stock includes Greece, 3s. 6d. per set of 7, Ionian Islands, Finland, Russia, Luxemburg, 3s. 6d per set of 9; Lubeck, Bergedorf, 1s. 6d. per set of 5; Chili, Peru, Old United States, Old Sicily, &c. J. R has also a pair of Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s stamps, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for old rare stamps. Printed catalogue sent on receipt of stamped directed envelope.

Foreign Postage Stamps—J. Hooper, 1, Hanover-court, Milton-street, London, E.C., has a large stock of the above for sale, including Brazil, Bahamas, Greece, Nevis, Malta, Mecklenburg, Mexico, &c, &c., at reduced prices. Price list sent on receipt of stamped envelope.

Collectors having Duplicates to dispose of, will find a purchaser in R. W. Pegg, 11 Holles-street, Dublin. N.B.—The new French 2 cents, 2d. each, and others at equally low prices.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free. Also, N. Short's Postage Stamp Albums, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
CORK.—H. J. Ryder, 99, North Main-street.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
GRANTHAM.—N. Short, Green-hill.
HARTLEPOOL—E. C. Hall & Co.
HULL—W. R. Cross, Walker-street, Hessle-road.
LONDON.—T. W. Kitt, 30, Cloth-fair.
,, O Fleet, 6, Meeting House-lane, Peckham.
,, B. York & Co., 69, City-road.
,, E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
STOCKPORT.—W. Ryder, Portwood.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

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TO OUR READERS.

WHILE again thanking our readers for their support, and the successful endeavour which has been made to promote the circulation of our magazine, we would still urge upon them the importance of increased exertions in this respect; as to double and treble the present number of subscribers is our earnest desire. If each of our subscribers were to induce a friend or two to take in our Magazine regularly, this object would at once be gained, and we again assure them that no expense or trouble shall be spared on our part to make the *Stamp Collectors' Review* both an attractive and useful publication. Engravings of new and rare stamps will be given monthly, the accuracy of which may be safely relied upon, as a skilful engraver will be employed.

The low price of our Magazine renders it especially valuable as a medium for collectors and dealers' advertisements which will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under	20 words	1s. 0d.
„	40 „	1s. 6d.
„	60 „	2s. 3d.
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„	120 „	4s. 3d.

DE LA FALSIFICATION DES TIMBRES POSTE:

BY J. B. MOENS, BRUSSELS.

Translated into English by E. DOBLE, *Falmouth.*

THE task of writing a good book on the forging of Postage Stamps (undertaken by Mr. Moens, with what success the reader may judge from the following review of his little work,) is by no means an easy one. Unless the description of each stamp is very accurate, it is almost impossible to discover the minute differences which exist between those forged from dies in imitation of genuine stamps and the genuine ones themselves. The task would, in fact, be impossible (as there would be no differences at all) were the forgers to employ first-rate engravers; but, as no one but a low lithographer would undertake the disreputable business of forging stamps, accuracy in the imitation can hardly be expected, and has never been attained.

Mr. Moens has not even tried to grapple with this difficulty, for reasons which he probably prefers keeping to himself; he has merely

mentioned some of the stamps that are found forged, generally adding that the genuine ones are executed from copperplate, and that the forgeries are lithographed, and as very few persons can tell the difference between the impression unless the lithograph be very coarse, that distinction affords no help.

As regards *forgeries*, therefore, this work is useless.

The catalogue of stamps changed by acids is tolerably complete. These are stamps that every collector looks upon with suspicion, as the process of changing the colours is so simple; and if a collector knows that a certain stamp exists in green, when shown it in blue, he is instantly on his guard, and examines it carefully, or consults friends about it. Salt water changes some stamps, as many are already aware, who have received a black penny Victoria, or dark brown penny New Zealand, from letters saved from the wreck of the "Colombo."

The third kind of stamps Mr. Moens notices are the "Essays." Why he should class them with forgeries it is difficult to understand; and when he says that a collection of Essays has no interest, we beg to contradict his assertion. Though we do not collect them ourselves, we are perfectly aware of the interesting origin of many of them, and for our part do not collect them because it is impossible to get anything like a complete series. That they are not postage stamps in the strictest sense of the word we allow, as they have never been legally issued; but then the French Chiffre Taxe, and the Italian Segna Tassa, are not postage stamps either in such a sense, if we are to be so particular, and yet *they* are taken by every collector.

To sum up, the only useful part of the book is the least important, viz.:—the description of those stamps changed by acids. We therefore cannot conscientiously recommend the book, as it is certainly throwing a shilling away to purchase it, as, we doubt not, many collectors have already found.

But if the original is worthless, what shall we say of the translation? Let those of our readers who have not had the pleasure (?) of perusing it imagine what it must be like, when we tell them that Mr. Doble translates "dentelé" (perforated) into "indented," and the French idiom "assez mal" into the quasi-English "tolerably badly." But Mr. Doble's genius soars above the minds of most men, and cannot be confined within the narrow limits of his mother tongue, and when he comes to the words "des exaltes" he translates them "some bombasts," coining new words for the occasion.

With these remarks we consign his book to oblivion, and Mr. Doble himself to his English and French dictionaries and grammars.

NISUS.

MY NEPHEW'S COLLECTION.

Most manias, whether chronic or acute fail to become cosmopolite; they rage within a limited area, beyond which they do not spread; or they are confined to certain classes of society, above or below which they do not rise or sink. The rows of Donnybrook Fair are a notoriously Irish mania. In one century, choice tulips hardly got out of the hands of merchant princes; in another, they became the exclusive delight of weavers. Auriculas, with their formal and powdery beauty, have been stigmatised, by those who cannot grow them, as shoemakers' flowers. Lancashire is the centre of the gooseberry mania. Bull-fighting is a mania, which, although fierce on the spot, we should be sorry to see gaining ground outside the Spanish dominions. Every country in Europe has its own special mania; and there are doubtless plenty of little localities, both within the pale of Christendom and without it, each with its own pet mania, which, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, is born to break out unseen and waste its weakness on the desert air.

My nephew is a victim of the last new mania.

Harry is not a bad sort of fellow, being neither rebellious, saucy, unsteady, nor priggish. For his age I thought him wonderfully quiet and studious, given to more serious pursuits than most other juveniles. He brought with him, from Dr. Trimmeboy's establishment, a thick square strong-bound manuscript, entirely filled with a series of sums, ranging from simple and compound addition (with the lines ruled with red ink), through cube-root extraction, tare and tret, interest for various terms and at various rates per cent, timber-measuring and land-surveying, and concluding with a mild foretaste of trigonometry: showing how to calculate the height of a steeple, all transcribed in his own handwriting, with corrections, passim, by the head usher. It was (for it is no longer) an autograph volume of which any cipher-ing-master in the land might boast.

His aunt Rebecca (my maiden sister) and myself, after close inspection of the manuscript, were duly edified—so duly, in fact, that I believe we never opened it afterwards, until the occasion I am about to relate. But what subsequently excited our approbation was the constant reference which Harry made to his model ciphering-book. He would lay down the *Times* to recur to its perusal. When I opened a light chat on the City article, he would take up his book, as a help to a clearer comprehension of the topic. If alluding to the Court of the Vatican, I mentioned the intrigues of the ex-King of Naples, he replied perhaps, consulting the book again, "Ah, yes; I have it." If I wondered whether Hesse would make it up with Prussia, "Let me see; unluckily, no," was his answer, after a glance at the oracle. He never parted from the book. He thought more of the book than Abernethy did of *his*. It was his handy book, his vade mecum, his manual, his companion, by day, and his bedfellow, I believe, by night. Beholding this strong attachment to figures, vague thoughts came over us of his being destined to succeed the astronomer-royal, or to rival the fame of Bidder and Babbage.

At the same time he seemed to become strangely and even unpleasantly inquisitive respecting our own private affairs. Neither Rebecca nor myself receive letters that contain deep secrets, political or family. We do not correspond with Garibaldi, Mazzini, or the Count de Chambord. We hold no communication, in cypher or otherwise, with any foreign government. Still, we like that the few letters we do receive should be regarded with respectful reverence—should be touch-me-nots, scarcely to be looked at, handed in on a waiter. We even thought of starting the fashion of having them covered with a napkin besides. Instead of which, Harry at once took to answering the postman's knock, although Mrs. Price, our housekeeper, always did so before his arrival. Not only that: we felt aware that the outside of every letter was scrupulously examined while he closed the hall-door as slowly as possible, and returned to the breakfast-room at a funeral pace. Newspapers sent by absent friends—three distinguished families on our visiting list were then enjoying a continental tour—were subjected to the same inspection. Every cast-off envelope was carefully, but silently secured, for the sake, as we thought, of studying and comparing the handwriting. We noticed also that, young as he was, more letters arrived for him than for us, the contents of which he never communicated. Strange, and slightly impertinent!

Yesterday, Rebecca's forbearance could hold out no longer. At the postman's rap, Harry jumped up as usual, before Mrs. Price—who is not so active as she was twenty years ago—could get to the door; and he returned with two letters, one half hidden in the cuff of his sleeve, while he devoured the direction of the other with his eyes. We had long been expecting that letter. It contained, we knew, an expression of thanks and safe arrival in Queensland from a penniless but hard-working young woman whom my sister

believed she was really patriating, while ex-patriating her, at her own expense. In truth, the girl's sweetheart had purposely gone out before her, with an understanding, and was ready for the reception of his well-beloved. We wished this little romance, in which Rebecca was an accomplice, to be kept as snug as possible.

"That is *my* letter sir," observed my sister, sternly; "and I should be glad to have it, and others for the future, brought in directly, without being quite so closely examined. In my time, young people did not take such liberties."

"Because in your time——" stammered Harry, not daring to finish.

"Because why, sir? I insist on knowing"

"Because in your very, *very* young time, aunt, there were no such things as postage stamps. They are a magnificent invention of modern times. Here is the letter; but pray do give me the envelope."

"For what? What interest or right, sir, can you possibly have to inspect the postmarks of my correspondence. And, now we talk of correspondence, I should like to be informed what is the nature of yours. It may be all right and proper, and I dare say it is; but, until you are one-and twenty, and we are relieved of the responsibility of your guardianship, I may observe that your uncle and myself ought to be made acquainted with its nature, and to have some idea of the persons with whom it takes place."

Rebecca uttered this little lecture with all the dry decision she could muster, looking at me, at the close of her speech. to second the motion. Then, as she really loved her nephew, and was too kind-hearted to feel easy while administering reproof, she made a retreat and avoided further discussion by breaking the seal of her letter and becoming absorbed in its perusal. I said nothing. Harry blushed, not a guilty blush, but a blush as it were protesting against unjust treatment. He soon left left the house—as he afterwards confessed, to make private arrangements with the postman.

During his absence, and while Rebecca was making out her multi-crossed epistle, breathing a satisfactory "Ah!" at intervals, I went upstairs to my room, to look out of window with my hands in my pocket, as my wont is when anything occurs to puzzle me. *His* room door stood ajar, suggesting the possibility of finding a clue to the correspondence of which Rebecca disapproved. In a snug corner of his bookcase was the well-worn ciphering-book, which would not have invited further attention but for its bloated appearance, so to speak. It had grown plethoric, abdominal, and fat. It seemed to have taken in more good things than it could well digest. It was filled to repletion, witness sundry cracks, in spite of the extra binding duly charged in the school bill. I took it down, really hoping to find a further triumph of my nephew's mathematical abilities, and supposing the additional thickness to rise from logarithmic calculations of excessive profundity. The sums, no doubt, would be overlaid with algebraic corollaries and commentaries. I opened the volume, half-fearing to behold an increase of figures, ascending vertically or descending transversely, and garnished with scales of red ruled lines.

Next the cover were loose letters, evidently not, as Rebecca dreaded they were, from any young person of the gentler sex. "Your last favour duly received," "on the 30th ult. we had the honour to forward," would hardly be the forms in which a fair one would avow her susceptibilities. There was mention of "France, 1848," "France, republic, presidence," "private offices," "scarce envelopes," and "local correspondence," which could have reference only to business or politics. Was my nephew in secret training for the foreign secretaryship? But on turning over the once arithmetical pages, a wonderful transformation met my eye, explaining the obese condition of the book. It was not exactly a palimpsest manuscript, but had been effaced by linings of paper mosiac. Each page was neatly ruled with blue ink into small square divisions quite irrespective of the sums upon it, and nearly each division was occupied by a postage stamp of some nation, colony, or community, whose name was hand-printed on a smart label pasted at the top of the page. A few old postage envelopes were honoured with a broad-margined page to themselves.

Beside the volume were three or four pamphlets, in French and in English, of Parisian, Belgian, and British publication, the happy authors of which could boast their second editions, revised, corrected and enlarged, with reproduction forbidden and every right reserved. I beheld Aids to Stamp collectors; being a list of English and Foreign Postage Stamps in Circulation since 1840. I beheld Catalogue des Timbres-Poste créés dans les divers Etats du Globe. Further, I saw Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, ou Nomenclature générale de tous les timbres adoptes dans les divers pays de l'Univers; as if the author, Monsieur J. B. Moens, were on intimate terms with postmasters residing in the planets Venus and Jupiter. He assures us that the stamp-collector may apply to him in all confidence; for the

correspondents whom he has with the stranger enable him continually to supply the generality of all the stamps (of the universe?). And then there was a severe libellus, of ninty-seven pages, Timbres-Poste, without preface, commentary, or peroration, but an index only, "on sale chez Laplante, Dealer in Postage Stamps for Collections, 1, Rue Christine, 1, Paris." This last looked about as light reading as a list of fixed stars, or the astronomical portions of Dietrichsen's Almanack. Besides, and on the same shelf, were ranged grammars and dictionaries of foreign tongues, picked up at book.stalls; tables of European coins, weights, and measures, and, backing and supporting all, like a substantial buttress, a solid tome, entitled Manuel du Négotiant, Traite, théorique et pratique des Sciences Commerciales. For this learned treatise the name of the author, L. Rothschild, inspired me with a certain awe. I left it untouched, and turned over with bewilderment the pages of the metamorphosed arithmetical record.

While so doing, a light step bounded upstairs. It was Harry, who thus caught me in his sanctum, rummaging his private shelves, and surrounded by his precious documents tossed about in disorder. The boy looked astonished, but not in the least abashed or ashamed. He stood his ground like a man. After the first surprise at seeing me there, he seemed flattered rather than otherwise by the curiosity I was manifesting.

"And how did you come by all this rubbish?' I asked.

"By exchanges with correspondents, uncle," was his reply, in justification, "and also with my pocket-money."

"You were at liberty, certainly, to spend it on this, as well as on any other harmless nonsense; still it is a pity to throw money into the street."

"I beg your pardon, uncle; it is not thrown away at all. I have made a good investment. My stamp album is worth twenty pounds, if it is worth a single shilling."

"When you have proved that it is worth a shilling, I will believe that it will fetch twenty pounds."

"That is easily done. You know, uncle, there are two sorts of collections of stamps, the maculate and the immaculate. Maculate stamps, or such as have passed through the post, are marked, to prevent them being used again. I do not claim any value for those, because you, perhaps, will not admit that they have any value."

I nodded my perfect assent to this.

"And yet I have a Neapolitan stamp—here it is—of the late King Bomba, which I would not part with for five shillings. Besides, as each country has different postage stamps, so has each a different mode of defacing them. Just look, uncle. England does it by black bars, Hesse Darmstadt by concentric circles, France by a number of little black spots. Now, as it is possible that the rarity of certain discontinued stamps will tempt forgers to imitate them, if they commit any error in the mode of defacement, they will be caught most assuredly. Therefore, an authentic post-mark on a stamp confirms its genuineness and increases its worth——"

"Which I ignore."

"I must tell you a true story, which I heard at the lycée. A maid-servant, who made use of a postage-stamp for the first time in her life, had noticed that all the letters she took in for her master were dotted with black over the stamp, like this head of the Republic. She supposed it was done to make the stamps stick better, and imitated it as well as she could with a pen. At the post-office, it was at first suspected that some one had used an old stamp, to cheat the government. Inquiries were made, and learned 'experts' set to work, who proved the girl's innocence of intentional wrong. She got off with an admonition, lucky enough to escape further trouble."

"Is it possible she could have been so stupid?"

"There are more stupid things done than that. Among the curiosities found in letter-boxes are unstamped letters in considerable quantities, and mingled with them, though not exactly in the same proportion, single loose postage stamps. There are people ignorant enough, after they have written and directed their letter, to buy a stamp at the office, and then, instead of sticking it on the letter, to throw it into the box at the same time with the letter, supposing *that* to be the mode of prepayment. The clerks do the best they can to distribute justice, in the shape of stamps, amongst the unprovided letters; but their utmost impartiality may not prevent some letter-writers from reaping what they have not sown."

"Beautiful simplicity! But you were to prove that your album is worth a shilling."

"Instantly, uncle. My collection is, for the most part, maculate, consisting of old stamps. I am not rich enough to procure unused stamps of all the countries in Europe—not to speak of the colonies—nevertheless I have a few. Now you must acknowledge, uncle, that unused stamps

are worth their cost price. Here is a Wurtemburg stamp for six kreuzers; here, a Swiss one for forty rappen, a Belgian one for forty centimes, a Norwegian one for eight skilling, and a Prussian one for three silbergroschen, all unused. Their joint value is more than a shilling English."

"I don't know," I demurred, speaking the truth.

"Again, here are French immaculates for eighty, forty, twenty, ten, five and one centime respectively; that's more than a shilling. And here are English ones for sixpence, fourpence, threepence, twopence, and one penny. Do they make a shilling? Eh, uncle?"

"I suppose they do, and that you have the best of the argument."

"Yes. And I am in hopes, uncle, that I shall be able to make you entertain a higher opinion of postage stamps. They are a great discovery; and if so, their history is well worth studying. The man who invented them deserves as much honour as he who invented coin for cash transactions. By sticking a bit of paper, with a government mark, on a letter, you command its delivery, as soon as may be, at any place you choose to name. All the formalities and delays of money payments are avoided, including those connected with the money exchange of the foreign countries which a letter may have to traverse."

"That is, you mean to say that postage stamps are a simple and convenient form of paper money?"

"I beg your pardon. Postage stamps are not paper money; they are much more than, and superior to, paper money. Paper money supposes moneyed capital of the precious metals, and, to have any worth, must be backed by a bank with bullion in it sufficient to pay them off whenever required. The bullion may run short, be spent, or stolen; the bank may fail, and the paper be good for nothing but to light a cigar with. Postage stamps represent not cash to be paid but a service to be rendered; the only capital they suppose is the existence of human limbs and brains and the continuance of civilised society. So long as European nations endure, and people have a mutual interest in knowing what is going on in other places, a postage stamp can never fall to the level of a bank note issued by a broken bank. Perhaps even, one of these days, we shall have stamps to prepay other services besides letter-carrying."

"Your imagination is running along, my boy, faster than I can follow it."

"Not at all, uncle; for the scheme is already put in practice to a limited extent. Did you ever hear of a ticket for soup?"

"I think, Harry, I have. But what has that to do with it?"

"A ticket for soup (about which so many jokes have been made) is a promise, by charitable persons, of a gift to be made. The soup received is the fulfilment of the promise, is it not? Applying the same principle to business, there are restaurants in Paris who sell you packets of tickets for dinners. Instead of paying for your board by the month (and paying for nothing whenever you are asked out to dinner), you keep the tickets in your pocket-book, and, whenever you want to dine, you present one; exactly as, when you want to send a letter, you stick upon it the proper stamp, and put it into the letter box. The restaurant's ticket is a dinner stamp; it prepays the butcher, the cook, the wine merchant, the rent of the dining-room, and the use of the dinner things, all through the agency of the head of the establishment, who is always there to supply the meal contracted for whenever called upon to do so. Subscription to the opera is something of the same kind. All I say is that we may carry the stamp system further, applying it perhaps to medical attendance."

"We will ask the Doctor what he has to say to it. Meanwhile, I begin to think that your time and money may not have been spent on mere unmeaning bits of coloured paper. To convince me thoroughly, can you stand an examination in the contents of your own stamp-book?"

"I believe so, uncle. Please begin wherever you like."

"How does a native Hanoverian spell the name of his country?"

"With two *n*s; *H*, *a*, double *n*."

"What does Sverige mean?"

"Sverige is Sweden."

"What is a Freimarke?"

"A Swedish Freimarke, an Austrian Post-stempel, a Hanoverian Bestellgeld-frei, a Dutch Post-zegel, a French Timbre-poste, an Italian Francobollo, a Hamburg or Lubeck Postmarke, are all and equally postage stamps."

"What is the shape of a Cape of Good Hope stamp?"

"Triangular. The French fellows at our lycée, when I showed them the beginning of my collection, were struck most of all with the number and extent of the British possessions. I told them they might have the same, if they only had the perseverance to go and settle in foreign lands. But they are a too stay-at-home people for that. Wherever they go, they are always thinking of their village steeple."

"What are the stamps with a crowned lion holding a shield, marked nine grazie and six grazie?"

"Ah! those are Tuscan, beginning to be rare and valuable. A collector sets a value on a postage stamp in inverse proportion to the stability and prosperity of the state by which it is issued. Those of the overthrown Italian Duchies, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, never very numerous, are now scarce, and will soon be priceless. The stamps of transitional governments, like the last French Republic, are eagerly sought, for the same reason. I am thinking of investing a trifle in Roman Pontifical stamps. When the temporal power has come to an end, those stamps will command anything in the way of exchange."

"What are—I can't make them out myself—those very pretty stamps, with oval medallions, green, red, and blue, in the midst of drapery of a different colour?"

"Those are Russian, for thirty, twenty, and ten copecks each. I cannot read the legend or inscription, because I have not yet been able to set myself up with a Russian alphabet, and a grammar and dictionary to follow."

"Your aunt and myself will manage that between us. Let us now go and see whether she has finished her letter."

"You have been a long while up-stairs," observed Rebecca, as we entered, returning her spectacles to their case, and handing me her Australian epistle to read. "She is quite well and happy. She has had a little boy, and is expecting another. She sends her duty and some Queensland bird-skins by the next mail, hoping that you and I are the same."

"I am glad of it, though the news is a little confused. Harry has been showing me his correspondence. You may give him the envelope, or he will be content with the stamp alone."—*All the Year Round.*

A GLANCE AT THE POSTAGE LABELS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Judging from all the specimens of Confederate stamps that have reached us, the Southerners must be sadly deficient in artists, draughtsmen, and engravers. The Mobile is the most





original design; but the Nashville is executed in the most superior manner. The New Orleans is a stamp, scarcely fit to be affixed to



a beer bottle. In our engraving, we have perhaps represented the stamp too well.

It does not precisely appear whether these stamps are government town stamps, with the name of the postmaster attached, or whether they belong to private firms, who farm the offices for a period. The latter however is most probably the case. We do not think that they belong to express companies, that is, companies in opposition to Government.

The following is a list of the Confederate Postage Stamps. Confederate States (head) 5c., green, red, blue; 10c. (head) blue and red. New Orleans 2c., blue and red; 5c., brown, on white and blue paper. Nashville 5c., red and grey. Mobile 5c., blue. Memphis 5c., red. Baton Rouge 5c., pink, on green pattern. M. C. Callaway, post-paid, (locality not known), 2c., blue.

Our remarks, as to the manner in which the postage stamps are engraved, apply also to the paper money of the Southern Confederacy; but we trust they will improve in this respect, when they have succeeded in establishing their independence, or rather in having it recognised.



The Spanish stamp "una onza" is curious, from the fact of its not having any value expressed in money, but in the weight up to which it will carry: besides this 1 oz., which is printed on dark rose-coloured paper, there are of the same series ½ oz., yellow; 4 oz., green; and 1 libra (one pound), blue.



The Granada Confederation stamps are rather scarce. The one we represent is perhaps the commonest in England. They seldom bear any other obliterating mark than "Bogota," in large letters; this is the name of the capital, which is partly made famous by its proximity to Lake Guatavita, into which, it is said, the Indians threw all their treasures, when New Granada (then called Terra Firme) was invaded, by the Spaniards, about A.D. 1540.



After the Nova Scotia and Hong Kong stamps, those of Antigua are certainly the most beautiful Colonial stamps that have been issued. The small island, whose name they bear, (47 square miles in area), has been an English colony since 1632. The 1d. (chocolate) and 6d. (green) are the only stamps used.



The French Colony Stamp appears to be in circulation over almost all the French possessions, there being no difference in the design employed, nor is the name of the colony stated, in the same way that English crown colonies formerly used the figure of Britannia for a design. This is much to be lamented by all collectors, as in the English crown colonies there was at least a different name on each, thus making a different variety; but with the French, *this* even is not the case. If these places had been allowed to choose their own design for their stamps, what beautiful additions to our albums might we not have had? W. H.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM,

BY THORNTON LEWES.

IV.—NEUFCHATEL.

Post Locale, 5 centimes, black impression, on white paper.

GENUINE.—The three-pointed ornaments on each side of the label containing the *value* are *narrower* than the label itself, and the label containing the *superscription* is a good distance from the top of the stamp; exactly over the letter L in the middle of the stamp, there are *two little circles*, which fill out the space between the label and the top of the stamp; and on each side of these circles is a well defined curve.

FORGED.—The three-pointed ornaments on each side of the label containing the *value*, are as *broad* as the label itself, and the label containing the *superscription* is close to the top of the stamp, the space between being filled out by *three or four little strokes*. This has been circulated to a considerable extent.

V. BASEL.

2½ Rappen.

GENUINE.—The ground is composed of alternate blue and white dots. The figures 2½ and the letters Rp, very thin. The key is of the same thickness, both above and below the middle rings. The middle bottom point of the key is long and almost touches the black lines; both the *outside* bottom points touch the side black line.

FORGED.—The ground is of an uniform pale green. The figures 2½ and letters Rp, are almost as thick as the inscription. The key is very much thicker below the middle rings than above. The *middle* bottom point of the key is short and a good distance from the black line. The outside left-hand bottom point touches and the right-hand one does not touch the side black line.

VI. WINTERTHUR.

(*Canton of Zurich,*)

2½ Rappen. Ortspost. Poste-locale.

GENUINE.—The red lines on the scroll are thin and close to each other. There is a full stop after the word Post.

The horn is bound to the circle, on the left-hand side by a double line over the letter T of Post. The right-hand rim of the horn is equally thick throughout. The rope holding up the cross is composed of *eight* circles on each side.

FORGED.—The red lines on the scroll are thicker and further apart. There is no stop after the word Post. The cross is thin and long; at the bottom there is no double line binding the horn to the circle. The right-hand rim of the horn is much thicker on the left side than on the right. The rope holding up the cross, is composed of six circles on each side.

VII. ORTSPOST.

Value 2½ Rappen.

GENUINE.—Is printed on dull white paper. The black wavy line in the right-hand top corner touches the label containing the superscription over the letter T; the thick

line enclosing the white scroll is alternately white and black, and does not touch the border of the stamp.

FORGED.—Is printed on a bluish tinged paper. The black wavy line in the right-hand top corner touches the label containing the superscription between the letters S and T; the line enclosing the white scroll is much thinner and not regularly marked. Sometimes the whole right side is black, and on the left-hand side it touches the border of the stamp.

VIII. POSTE LOCALE.

Value 2½ Rappen.

GENUINE.—Is printed on white paper. Under the figures 2½ and the letters Rp there is a small curved line. The line enclosing the white scroll, and the black wavy line in the left hand top corner, do *not* touch the border of the stamp.

FORGED.—Is printed on bluish tinged paper. The line under the figures 2½ and letters Rp is here wanting. The line enclosing the white scroll, and black wavy line, in the left hand top corner, both touches the border of the stamp

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to enclose for your inspection two specimens of Italian stamps, value of each 15 centimes. The dark blue was issued for the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the light blue one for the province of Naples. I have not seen these mentioned in any catalogue yet, and have therefore sent them to you in order that you may if you think proper, insert engravings in your next number. It is of course useless for me to notice the alteration in the English 6d. and 1s. stamps, viz: the letters being in all the four corners instead of only two; and, also in the 1s. stamp, the figure 1 in a small square on each side of the head. Apologising for intruding on your space, I beg to remain, Gentlemen, yours,

WILLIAM F. COOKE.

Dover, March 6th, 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. G.—You will find the required information in "Mount Brown's Catalogue of Stamps."

A COLLECTOR.—The publication you refer to is simply an advertising sheet, and therefore will only fall into the hands of dealers, and a few collectors who wish to purchase. As it is to be circulated free, the advertisements will only pay the cost of printing a certain number, beyond which the publisher is not likely to go.

HENRY H.—See letter from Mr. Cooke on the subject you name.

ALAN S. COLE.—We have no doubt Mr. Pemberton would gladly give his opinion on the stamp you write about, if it were forwarded to his address for inspection.

A. H. THOMSON.—We intend to insert an article in our next number on the methods employed in the defacement or obliteration of postage stamps, as a guide very frequently to their genuineness.

J. T. NICHOLLS (Belfast).—We were shown by a collector here the black 40 c. French Empire stamp a short time ago. It has not been noticed in Mr. Brown's catalogue, and is, we presume, an essay stamp.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th Instant.*

Nicaraguan Stamp.—Will be ready in a week. A beautiful proof of the Nicaraguan stamp (equal to the original) will be sent for 13 postage stamps. Only 75 proofs of this will be taken, each proof will be numbered, and then the block burnt. An early application is really necessary, 25 copies being already sold. Address, Nicaragua, 20, Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road, S

Edward Moore and Co. have purchased the remaining stock of 6000 stamps, from the proprietor of the late "Hamburg Boten Institute," and are selling the sets of 10 adhesive stamps at 1s. 6d. per set; also, 2 colored envelopes, at 3d. each.

Send 17 Stamps for 1s. 3d Albums. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Write at once for J. H.'s Catalogue of prices, the cheapest and ocst out, only one stamp, no envelope required. 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. Dealers lists will oblige. Collections, &c., bought. Turkish stamps from 2s. each.

Colonial Stamps wanted singly or by the dozen, used or unused. Apply to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who will buy or exchange for them. Wanted a 12d. Canada

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted, for a collection, stamps of the following countries, viz.:—Antigua, 4d; Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana, Hong Kong, Luzon, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands, Spain, old issues. A descriptive list of stamps required, forwarded on application (by letter only) to Thomas W. Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.

Edward Moore and Co. have among many others the following rare stamps for sale: Liberia, 6 c., and British Columbia, 2½d., at 1s. 3d. each; Antigua, 1d. (10d each); Nevis, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, St. Lucia, Finland, (5 kop adhesive, 6d. each, and new envelope stamps, 5 kop, 8d., 10 kop. 1s.,) Ionian Islands, 1s. 6d. per set of 3. Luxembourg, 3s. 6d. per set of 9. Papal States, old and new ½ baj., 4d. each. Portugal, new issue, 5, 25 reis, 4d. each. Swiss new kind. United States local stamps 130 kinds, from 6d. each, and the following at 2s. per dozen: ½, 1 sch., Lubeck. 2, 3 kr., Austria. 1, 3 kr. new Baden. ½. 1 sch. Bergedorf. 2, 4 sch. Denmark. ½, 1 sch., Hamburg. ½, ½, 1 gro., Hanover. 1, 2 cents., Italy. Lubeck and Bergedorf per set of 5, 1s. 6d. Malta, 1s. 6d. per dozen. 1 cent., British Guiana, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Wurtemberg envelopes, 1s. 6d. per set of 3, &c. Monthly Catalogue, 3rd edition, considerably augmented and revised (including 130 kinds U S. local) sent on receipt of 5 postage stamps and directed envelope. Address—Edward Moore & Co., dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

John Brown, 8, Surtees Street, West Hartlepool, has on hand a large quantity of Spanish official stamps, which he intends selling at the following low prices, viz., ½ onza at 4d., 1 onza at 6d., 4 onzas at 1s. 3d., 1 libra at 3s 3d. Also a variety of other stamps at low prices. List sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Fifty Agents sell Short's 1s. 3d. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Woods & Pemberton, Olive Street, Hartlepool, dealers in obsolete postage stamps. Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Naples, German, Swiss, all guaranteed, at lowest prices. List sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!! Belgium, France, Prussia, Mecklenburg, Germany, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Baden, Wurtemburg, Bergedorf, and others, all unused, at the lowest possible prices. Printed list forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope, by Alpha, 249, Great Homer-street Liverpool.

Arms, Crests, and Monograms are always on sale at H. Davies', Wellington Arcade, Dover. Lists sent on receipt of stamped envelope.

E. C. Hall & Co., Hartlepool, will send their list of stamps for sale on receipt of stamped-directed envelope.

If this should meet the eye of any one who wants a good and cheap album, send seventeen stamps and he will receive an album ruled to contain 800 stamps. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—A list of the above can be had on application to J. F. Parker, Box 25, Post Office, Hartlepool.

Mr. J. Hooper, 1, Hanover Court, Milton-street, London, E.C.—Foreign postage stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. The largest stock of foreign postage stamps and the cheapest dealer in London Just published—a new edition of his catalogue, containing about 1,000 varieties, sent post free on receipt o a stamped envelope.

Foreign Postage Stamps, Birds' Eggs and Lepidoptera sold by X.O., Lindfield, Sussex.

S. B. Ellis, 76, Hanover Street, Sheffield, has just received a fresh supply of postage stamps, which collectors will find very cheap. Price list forwarded on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Now Ready, price 1d., post free 2d., the *Monthly Intelligencer* for March. 12 pages, containing information, useful and interesting to stamp collectors and every one else. William Macmillan, Elvetham Road, Birmingham. Agents wanted in London, Liverpool, Manchester, etc.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 1s. 2d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free. Also, N. Short's Postage Stamp Albums, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each, postage extra.

Stamps.—Send stamped envelope for price list, to H. Luxton, Tavistock, Devon. Greek, 1s. 6d. per dozen, etc. Agents wanted.

Albums, 1s. 3d.—N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Advertise in the *Monthly Intelligencer*, the best and cheapest medium for dealers and collectors. Scale: 20 words, 6d.; 40 words, 9d.; 60 words, 1s., and so on. Advertisements received till 16th of each month.

Important to Stamp collectors.—W. Frederic Cooke, Esq., Buckland, Dover, has entered into communication with the largest dealers in England, Denmark, Switzerland, Sicily, and Parma, by which means he is enabled to supply collectors with every kind of stamp that has been issued in those countries. Besides these, he has upwards of 2,000 duplicates. Selections forwarded for inspection on application.

James J. Woods, Olive Street (late Regent-street) Hartlepool, dealer in postage stamps. List sent on receipt of two stamps. Wanted to purchase, colonial stamps by the dozen.

J. T. Forman has a large quantity of foreign postage stamps for sale. Malta, 1s. 6d. per dozen; Mecklenburg, ½ sch., 10d. per dozen; Baden, 1 kr., 1s. per dozen; Lubeck and Bergedorf, 1s. 6d. per set of 5; Nova Scotia, 1 c., 3d. each; Local American, British Guiana, Confederate States, Newfoundland, &c. The new 2 c. French, 3d. each. Lists will be forwarded on receipt of two stamps. Address, J. T. Forman, *Daily Guardian* Offices, 14, Long-row, Nottingham.

Just received, a large supply of Confederate States, viz.:—Large head, 5 cents, red, blue, and green, 8d. each; 10 cents, red and blue, 9d. each; New Orleans, 2 cents, blue; 2 cents, red; 5 cents, brown on white and blue paper; Nashville, 5 cents, red and slate; Mobile, 5 cents; Baton Rouge, 5 cents, at 8d. each, or 6s. per dozen; Memphis, 5 cents, and M. C. Callaway, post paid, 2 cents, 10d. each; the complete set of 15, price 9s. 2 centimes, France (new issue), 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; 15 centimes, Chiffre Taxe France (just issued), 6d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

Mr. W. R. Cross, No. 6, Walker-street, Hessle-road, Hull, having just made fresh arrangements with several of the leading stamp collectors in England and on the continent, he is enabled to have rarest stamps constantly on hand. Printed lists of prices and terms sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

B. York & Co., 60, City-road, London, will shortly publish a new edition of their catalogue, containing about 1,000 varieties, and will send it on receipt of two postage stamps and a stamped-directed envelope.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale some 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 grani, old Sicily (head of King Bomba) at 5s. per set; a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s; Sardinia (first issue) embossed on paper, 5, 40 c., price 6s. Also, about 1 dozen oval Finland envelopes (now obsolete) 10 kop., with only a penstroke across the stamp, price 10d. each.

Will be published shortly, post free, 1s. 1d., Forged Stamps: how to detect them, by Thornton Lewes and Edward Pemberton, containing descriptions and accounts of all false stamps. Orders to be sent to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

Pacific Stamps.—Mr. J. Boel, 10, Bridgewater Gardens, London, E C., has just received a large supply of the above stamps (unused and now obsolete), price 9d each or 5s. the complete set. Send stamp for specimen. All letters to be paid.

Stamps!—W. F. C., No. 1, York Square, Brixham, has on hand a quantity of unused stamps, comprising Bergedorf, Brunswick ⅓, ½; Oldenburg, ½, ⅓, ½; Lubeck, ½; Hamburg, ½; Mecklenburg, ½; Germany, ½, ½, ½; French 2 cent; Malta ½d.; Prussia, 4 pf., 6 pf.; Hanover, 3 pf. Price list on receipt of stamped envelope.

Send Stamped Envelope to Eugene Carder, 9, Market Place, Dover, for his catalogue of 800 stamps. Selections sent for inspection.

To Wholesale Dealers in Foreign postage stamps.—A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, is always open to purchase rare stamps, both clean and used. Dealers will please send their printed price lists and state terms, discount, &c., for quantities.

James Callender, Messrs. Callender Bros., Liverpool, has a large number of foreign postage stamps, both used and unused, on sale at the lowest possible prices. Price list (ready 1st May) post free for three stamps. His stock comprises unused Prince Edward' Island, Norway, the various German States, Local American, West Indies, etc., and of used ones, Hong Kong, South American, Modena, Naples, etc.

C. W. Deadman, 26, Adelaide-square, Windsor, sells foreign postage stamps. List sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, dealer in foreign postage stamps. —Moens' Illustrations, Nos. 1 to 7 ready, 1s. each; Falsifications, English edition, 10d.; Manuel du Collectionneur, 1s. 2d. Price list of Stamps on sale for two stamps.

Foreign Postage Stamps for Sale very cheap by A. B., 25, Albion-street, Darlington.

Wanted to purchase a collection of about 500 foreign postage stamps. A low price is indispensable. Address, stating the same, to Franco, care of R. M. Storer & Co., Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
CORK.—H. J. Ryder, 99, North Main-street.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
GLASGOW.—L. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
GRANTHAM.—N Short, Green-hill.
HARTLEPOOL—E. C. Hall & Co.
HULL—W. R. Cross, Walker-street, Hessle-road.
LONDON.—T. W. Kitt, 30, Cloth-fair.
" B. York & Co., 60, City-road.
" E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
STOCKPORT.—W. Ryder, Portwood.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 5. APRIL 15, 1863. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that a drawing will take place on 5th July next, amongst the subscribers to the *Review*, for seven prizes, value £10. First prize: a complete set of 145 Local American stamps, value £7 10s.; also six sets Confederate stamps, 15 in each, value 7s. 6d. per set. To share in this distribution, it is necessary to purchase the present and two following numbers, in each one a printed cheque will be found; on the first, the name and address must be legibly written, and the whole sent to us before 25th June. Further notice will be given as to place of drawing. We trust our friends will use every exertion to secure a large circulation for this and succeeding numbers of the *Review*.

Engravings of new and rare stamps will be given monthly, the accuracy of which may be safely relied upon, as a skilful engraver will be employed.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under	20	words	1s. 0d.
„	40	„	1s. 6d.
„	60	„	2s. 3d.
„	80	„	3s. 0d.
„	120	„	4s. 3d.

ENGLISH POSTAL OBLITERATING MARKS.

Little attention has, up to the present time, been paid to the study of these marks, either by the public in general or postage stamp collectors. But the subject is, for various reasons, an important one, and justly entitled to more than a passing thought. We hope that this attempt to describe those marks found on English stamps will prove but the precursor of many more on the same subject.

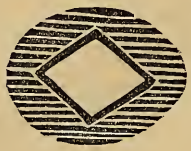
The first mark we find on the Mulready envelope is a cross, printed in black ink. (Figure 1.)



1.

This continued to be used on the introduction of the black 1d. stamp, but in some cases the black ink not being found to deface the stamp sufficiently the color of the ink was changed to red. Shortly after this change was made, the 1d. stamp was altered to brown, and the red cross

again, being found not to obliterate properly, was changed to black. After this unmeaning cross was abolished, the first mark the central office in St. Martin's-le-Grand used was a number enclosed in a diamond shaped figure, which was surrounded by horizontal lines, forming an oval. (Figure 2.)



II.

The number was variable, beginning, perhaps, at number 10, at 6 o'clock a.m., and adding one to the original number for every hour; by this arrangement any official could, at a glance, tell the exact hour the letter was posted. The outlying London offices, such as Finchley, Wandsworth, etc., had the number of the office (as registered in the General Post Office) enclosed in a circle, which was surrounded by horizontal lines. (Figure 3.)



III.

In all provincial towns in England and Wales the mark was the number of the town, with four parallel lines at the top, three at the bottom, and two curved lines on each side. (Figure 4.)



IV.

The only alteration which has taken place in the country mark was made four years ago, when the lines at the top and bottom were so sloped away that the whole figure should form a circle. The first Irish mark was the number of the town * with six lines, at the top, five at the bottom and two short bars on each side, the whole forming a diamond-shaped figure. (Figure 5.)



V.

The only change that has taken place in Ireland is that some towns have dropped one or more lines at the top, bottom, or sides; the shape of the figure has always remained the same.

The mark that was at first in general use in Scotland was the number of the town, with four lines at the top and bottom, and five short bars on each side. (Figure 6.)

* The towns of England (including Wales) Ireland, and Scotland have each a separate numbering, for example—No. 1 English is Abergavenny; No. 1 Irish is Abbeyleix; and No. 1 Scotch is Aberdeen. It is not altogether alphabetical.



VI.

After a short interval a great number of the towns used four bars instead of five on each side of the number, while other towns dropped these bars altogether. Edinburgh took in their place a small star on each side of the number (131.) About three months since Edinburgh used a mark very much resembling the Brunswick Star, with a space cut in the centre for the number; this, however, was only used for a week or nine days at longest, and for some unaccountable reason they discontinued using it, and we have not seen anything of it since. When London was divided into postal districts, distinguished by letters, the chief office changed their mark for that used by the suburban offices, and they in their turn changed theirs for the mark formerly used by the chief office. The various districts had marks of their own.



VII.

Figure 7 was that used in the W.C. district. The upper space was for the letters, and the lower for the number of the office; the outward shape of the mark was the same in all the districts, but they differed in the number of the lines between the letters and numbers, and in the number of bars at the sides. These marks were used until January of this year, when the bars were made considerably larger, and the outer rim done away with. (Figure 8.)



VIII.

This, however, in its turn, has already ceased to be used by some of the northern and western districts, and a small round mark used, the lines of which are placed very closely together; it is printed with a thin ink, so that it spreads over the stamp.

We believe that the only mark which now remains to be mentioned is that used in the Isle of Wight. This is now a number with three lines at the top, bottom, and sides, the whole figure being an erect oval; we have never seen any other mark than this belonging to the Island.

We hope, shortly, to give a series of papers on the obliterating marks used by continental and colonial post offices. W. H.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED.

The Canton Berne Stamp mentioned at the close of our last paper, we are now informed, is only a bill or revenue stamp. We intend making further enquiries in reference to it, and will lay the result before our readers in a future paper.



The first of the new series of Italian stamps is now issued, (to be used, we understand, in the province of Naples only). It is very simple in design, and may be thus described:—Engraved (not *embossed* as in the Sardinian series still used in other parts of Italy) profile of King Victor Emmanuel to the *left* in dark lined oval, enclosed in oblong double-edged frame, and inscribed in dark letters Franco Bollo Postale Italiano C Quin dici, and in the alternate angles C 15. This stamp is printed in blue on white paper, and is the only one yet issued.

We also give an engraving of the Segna Tassa (which Mr. Brown supposes to be an unpaid letter label) described by Dr. Gray in a previous notice; value 10 c., printed in yellow.



FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

IX. MODENA.

We will take the rarest sort first—the Tassa Gazette, 10 cents., black impression on white paper. Very few English collectors can boast the possession of a genuine specimen of this very scarce stamp, and the design of it is so very simple that there is great difficulty in describing the differences which exist between genuine and false copies. The best evidence is the kind of paper on which it is printed, for, unless the stamp is coarsely executed on *unglazed greyish white* paper, the owner may be sure it is a forgery.

The body of the eagle in the genuine stamp has the feathers represented by short, thick lines, whereas these lines are long and thin in the forgery, which is rather neatly done on *bluish glazed* paper.

Next we come to the 5 cents green, 10 cents. pink, 15 cents. yellow, 25 cents. brownish yellow, 40 cents blue, 1 lira and 9 cents. B. G. Name (Estensi), eagle surrounded by wreath and under a crown.

It is curious to notice that there are two distinct forgeries of these stamps, so that both the following descriptions must be applied when testing a suspected Modena.

The colours of the genuine stamps are pleasing shades, but the forgeries have a very dull appearance. The

25 cent. is yellow in the forgery, but the genuine one is of a brownish tinge. In the first varicty exist the following differences:—

Genuine.—The tail of the eagle does *not* touch the legs, and is *very thin* at the point where they separate. The crown does *not* touch the eagle's head, the neck *is narrow* under the beak and grows thicker towards the body.

Forged.—The tail is of the *same thickness throughout* and *touching* the legs. The crown *touches* the eagle's head, and the neck is *unnaturally thick* across, under the beak.

The second sort are as follows:—

Genuine.—Is printed on *unglazed* paper, the white space at the top of the wings is *kidney-shaped*. The branches surrounding the eagle *do not touch* the black line above the value; the eagle's claws are long, thin, and *distinct*. The ornaments in the border *do not touch* the enclosing lines.

Forged.—There is *no white space* at the top of the *left* wing, and that on the *right* one is *long* and *sinuous*. The body of the eagle is very fat and out of proportion on the left side. The branches surrounding the eagle *do* touch the black line above the value, and the eagle's claws are short and *indistinct*. The ornaments in the border *touch* the enclosing lines in two or three places.

No information can be collected about the 49 cents. Modena, of which there are several specimens known. There being a 9 cent. and 40 cent. Modena, it may be that an issue of 49 cent. stamps was contemplated; but whether those known are essays or misprints it is hard to say. One would scarcely think such a misprint would have been passed unnoticed by the Post-office authorities.

The following Provisional Modena are forged:—5 cents. green, 15 cents. chocolate, 20 cents. blue, 40 cents. pink, 80 cents. yellow.

Name (Modonesi), Savoy cross in shield under crown and surrounded by wreath, date of issue 1859. The 15 cent. chocolate becomes black in the hands of the forgers; this and the 80 cent. form great desiderata with all collectors—they are nearly priceless when genuine, there are so few specimens extant. The forgers have not succeeded in getting a perfect representation, as will be seen from the following descriptions.

Genuine.—The ornaments in the corners are composed of two straight lines, cutting each other at right angles, with three points at each end; this is much clearer in some specimens than others. The shield is divided into four *equal* fields by a *cross*, which is *not quite* perpendicular. The colours are *faint*, and the stamps are printed on thin *white unglazed* paper.

Forged.—The ornaments are composed of four three-pointed strokes, with a small circle in the middle. The shield is divided into four *un-*

equal fields, of which the bottom right hand one is the smallest, and the *cross* is *quite* perpendicular. The colours are *bright*, and the paper *bluish* and *glazed*.

The Romagna and Danish Essays will be noticed in our next paper.

NOTE.—Since finishing the descriptions of Swiss forgeries, we have received another variety of Zurich of the 1850 issue. They are not by the same forger as those described in No. 2, because, in Switzerland, *Zürich* is always spelt with two dots over the *u;* in England and France these are left out; but as no Zuricher would spell it so, we at once see it is not forged by the Zurich dealer who did the others. They are, on the whole, much better done than his; the principal points of difference are, they are formed with very *deep pink*, perpendicular lines down the stamp which, in the genuine, are of a *faintish red*, sometimes approaching to yellow. The two dots over the *u* in *Zürich* are omitted.

ESSAY STAMPS.

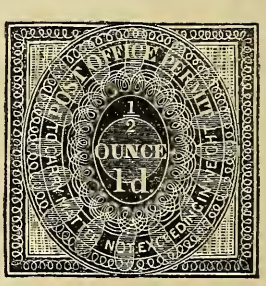
IN a catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, lately published, there are mentioned a considerable number of stamps styled "Essays." These are called by some collectors "trial stamps;" but they cannot exactly be recognised as bona-fidè stamps, for although designed for use, they have never got into actual circulation, and therefore have not become in the true sense of the word—*postage stamps*. There are two distinct kinds of Essay stamps, so-called,

I.—Those designed for use but not actually issued.

II.—Those merely printed in different colours to the ones at present employed, but from the same die.

The number of these Essays is about seventy, viz., about twenty of Great Britain, eleven of France, eight of Paraguay, three each of British Guiana, Canada, Peru, and Denmark, (including Schleswig-Holstein,) two each of Belgium, Italy, South Australia, Western Australia, and Wurtemburg, and one each of Greece, Holland, Liberia, Lubeck, Luxemburg, New Brunswick, Oldenburg, Sicily, United States of America, Victoria, and Nicaragua. Above twenty of the foregoing are black impressions, the rest are principally brown. Most of these "trial stamps" are so scarce and difficult to obtain, that collectors and dealers ask very high prices for them, and indeed fac-similes of some have been extensively circulated as genuine essays.

The essays of Great Britain form a very interesting series. The "Post-office Permit," reminds us forcibly



of the paper labels formerly used by the Customs' and Excise offices.

The two Danish essays, one head of the King, the other of Mercury,





were in use for one day only we were told, and then called in, but of this we are not certain.

The Nicaragua is, we believe, the



rarest essay stamp known; so scarce indeed, that a gentleman in London has had a perfect fac-simile executed by a first-rate draughtsman, scarcely, if at all, distinguishable from the original—proofs of which (seventy-five were taken, and the block is to be burnt,) he is selling, or has sold, at one shilling each!

We shall, in our next, give an engraving of a very beautiful United States essay Stamp, 3 cents.

The Sicilian Stamp will, we think,



be new to many of our readers.

A good description of all will be found in Dr. Gray's Hand Catalogue.

F. H.

ADDENDA TO THE CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS,

BY MOUNT BROWN.

Argentine Confederation.

VARIETY.

Name (Corrientes), head to left, colored impression on blue paper, *value not indicated;* rect. Indigo.

British Guiana.

1862.—Name, ship in full sail to right, in garter dated 1860, colored impression, rect.

1 cent, black.

NEWSPAPER LABELS.

Name, device wanting, date not indicated, black impression on colored paper, rect.

1 cent rose, shell border; 1 cent rose, pearled border; 1 cent rose, shamrock border; 2 cents yellow, shell border; 2 cents yellow, pearled border; 2 cents yellow, sprig border; 4 cents blue, shell border; 4 cents blue, pearled border; 4 cents blue, sprig border; 4 cents blue, fancy border.

Brunswick.

1863.—Name (Braunschweig), arms, value in figures on each side, black impression, oblong.

½ gr. (5 pfennig), green.

Costa Rica.

Name (Correos de Costa Rica), picture of coast and two ships, in fancy frame, supported by standards, colored impression, rect.

½ real, green; ½ real, blue; 2 reals, scarlet.

Confederate States of America.

Inscription (C.S.A. Postage), bust to left in oval, col. impression, rect.

2 cents, green.

CHARLESTON.

Large oval in rectangular frame, bearing the words P. O. Charleston, S.C., Postage Paid, with the figure 5 in the centre and in the four corners, colored impression on white.

5 cents, blue.

France.

EMPIRE.

Name (Empire Franc), head of Napoleon III. to left, colored impression, rect.

1 franc, green.

UNPAID LETTER LABEL.

1863.—Inscription (Chiffre Taxe Postes), black impression, square.

15 centimes, a percevoir.

Granada Confederation.

Name (E. u de Colombia), arms supported by wreath below nine stars on white ground. Colored impression, octagonal.

5 cents, orange.

Hamburg.

PRIVATE POST LABELS.

Inscription (Institut Hamburg Boten H. Scheerenbeck), postman with letter in oval, black impression, rect.

Pink, blue, green, brown, buff, primrose, yellow, rose.

Italy.

January 1863.—Head of King Victor Emanuel in white relief, in white oval, inscription white, colored impression, rect.

15 cents. blue.

March, 1863.—Head of King Victor Emanuel, in color, on white ground to left, colored impression, rect.

15 cents. blue.

UNPAID LETTER LABEL.

Name (Segna Tassa), and value in a scroll, colored impression, oval.

10 cents. yellow.

India.

1860, June.—2 annas green.

Luxembourg.

1863.—Name, arms crowned, col. impression, rect.

1 cent. buff.

Mauritius.

1863.—Head of Queen Victoria to left, in oval, col. impression, rect.

1s. pale green.

ENVELOPE.

1863.—Name, head of Queen Victoria in white relief to left, colored impression, oval.

1s. yellow.

Modena.

1859.—20 centimes. purple.

Monte Video.

Present issue.—60 centisimos purple; 80 centisimos yellow.

Nova Scotia.

ESSAYS.

5 cents black; 12½ cents red; 10 cents black.

Ottoman Empire.

Name in Turkish character, inscribed in crescent, surmounted by the sign manual of Sultan Abdul Aziz, each stamp varying in border; black impression, rect.

20 paras yellow; 1 piastre lilac; 2 piastres blue; 5 piastres rose.

Peru.

1863.—Name (Correos Porte Franco Correos), arms in white relief in circle, colored impression, square.

1 dinero red.

Portugal.

1863.—Inscription (Correio), head of King Luis I., in white relief to left, colored impression.

10 reis yellow.

Prussia.

RETURNED LETTER LABEL.

Eagle displayed, with orb and sceptre over bugle horn; colored impression, oval. Red.

Spanish Colonies.

LUZON.

1854 and 1855.—5 cuartos, pink; 2 reals, green.

United States.

PRIVATE POSTS.

Bamber & Co.'s Express.
Bank & Insurance Notice Delivery, 82, Broadway. Blue.
Bank & Insurance Letter City Post, 82, Broadway. Red, black.
D. O. Blood & Co.'s City Dispatch, post-paid.
Bouton's Rough and Ready City Dispatch. 2 c. black.
Central Post-office.
Chicago Penny Post.
Clark & Co.'s Letter Box. 1 c. red and blue.
Harnden's Express.
Hussey's one stamp or cent each delivery.
Letter Express, free.
Metropolitan P.O. Express to mail. 1 cent blue and red.
Metropolitan P. O., 13, American Bible House. Red, blue & brown.
Roadman's Penny Post.
Priest's Paid Dispatch. Rose, buff, and blue.
Robison & Co.'s Dispatch. 1 c. blue.
St. Louis Post-office.
Staten Island Paid Express Post. 3 c. red.
U.S. City Dispatch Post.
U.S. Post-office Paid. 1c. blue and gilt.

Wurtemburg.

1863.—Arms crowned, with supporters and a label, col. impression, square.

1 kreuzer green.

REVIEWS.

Forged Stamps: How to Detect them.—By Thornton Lewes and Edward Pemberton.—Edinburgh: Colston & Son.

The subject of this work is perhaps as important as any which can engage the attention of Stamp Collectors. The simplicity of design, and the almost fabulous prices which ruled for the earlier issues of stamps, has so excited the cupidity of unscrupulous Continental dealers as to induce them to turn out immense quantities of counterfeit stamps, the result of which is, that without a most careful scrutiny of obsolete stamps, particularly when they happen to be unused specimens, which are offered, the collector is frequently victimised, and that to a very considerable extent. A really reliable work on this subject, therefore, it must be evident to all, is a great *desideratum*. Messrs. Lewes and Pemberton first commenced to write a series of articles on forgeries for the *Review*, which will still continue to appear monthly; as these, however, will take some time to complete, they decided to anticipate the remaining portion and form the whole into a work, to which the collector might refer when any stamp of doubtful origin should be offered to him as genuine. As compared with Mr. Moen's Work on *Falsifications*, this is decidedly the most lucid in its descriptions, and on the whole, is a very useful publication. It is prefaced with some valuable information as to the parties who manufacture and the stamps which they produce, and at the close there is a list of the prices to be obtained for fictitious and genuine copies. We predict a large sale for the book, and shall be glad to see it pass into many succeeding editions.

Illustrations du Manuel du Collectionneur du Timbres Poste de J. B. Moens.—Parts 10 and 11, Brussels, J. B. Moens.

Of all the parts which have appeared we think these are decidedly the finest. They contain seventy exquisitely engraved specimens of the United States Local and Express Stamps—a choice collection in themselves, with their whimsical, though in most cases pleasing designs, including eagles, doves, steam ships and steam-engines, couriers, monuments, letter-boxes, and not a few representations of the 'human face divine,' in every variety of form and color. We cannot help thinking that these Express Stamps of America have been slighted by the great majority of stamp collectors, and feel sure they are worthy of a place in every collector's album.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. F. Cooke, (Dover)—Thanks for your letter. Both the stamps you mention are included by Mr. Brown in the addenda to his catalogue published in the present number.

H. E. Seymour—The 2½d. British Columbia is the only stamp used there, and probably was designed to make up the rate of postage (1s. 2½d.) in conjunction with a 1s. English.

Geo. Armstrong—The 3 kr. Baden of the the new issue is pink, and the new 9 kr. stone. Mr. Lallier's album having been published some time ago has no place for many stamps which have since appeared.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th Instant.*

W. Cooke, Esq., Dover, has much pleasure in stating that he is now able to supply Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (steamship), Argentine Republic, Spanish official (1854), Turkish, Moldavian, &c., at very moderate prices. W.C has also about 2000 other rare duplicates, consisting of Parma, &c., for sale. Specimens sent for inspection on receipt of stamp for postage.

Proof impressions, Nicaragua (1s.1d.) and other rare stamps, by Whymper, E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Pacific Stamps.—Mr. J. Boel, 10, Bridgewater Gardens, London, E C., has just received a large supply of the above stamps (unused and now obsolete), price 9d each or 5s. the complete set. Send nine stamps for specimen. All letters to be paid.

Edward Moore and Co. have purchased the remaining stock of 6000 stamps, from the proprietor of the late "Hamburg Boten Institute," and are selling the sets of 10 adhesive stamps at 1s. 3d. each.

Everybody should purchase Short's 1s. 3d. Album. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

The cheapest Stamp Merchant in England is Mr. Carder, Market-square, Dover. Send stamped envelope for his unsurpassed descriptive catalogue.

James Robinson, 153, Crown-street, Liverpool, has just published his monster price list, which he will forward on receipt of 2 stamps It contains Pacific Steam Navigation, Romagnas, Old Spanish, Buck's Richmond express, Confederate States and Ceylon envelopes.

Mr. W. R. Cross, No. 6, Walker-street, Hessle-road, Hull, having just made fresh arrangements with several of the leading stamp collectors in England and on the continent he is enabled to have rarest stamps constantly on hand. Printed lists of prices and terms sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

For Sale, a beautiful and rare collection of postage stamps, over 700 kinds, of which 180 are unused. It contains stamps of Sandwich Islands, French Republic, a clean set of Lombardy envelopes, old Modena, Neapolitan, Spanish of 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, Liberia, &c.; price £10 10s For furth r particulars apply to J. S. S., 24, Bloomsbury-street, London.

Everybody's Luggage should contain Short's 1s. 3d. Album. N. Short, Greenhill, Grantham.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz :—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 1s. d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties. 8s. per set—All post free. Also, N. Short's Postage Stamp Albums, 1s. 3d., 1s 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each, postage extra.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, dealer in foreign postage stamps. —Moens' Illustrations, Nos 1 to 7 ready, 1s. each; Falsifications, English edition, 10d ; Manuel du Collectionneur, 1s. 2d. Price list of Stamps on sale for two stamps.

English Essays, Turkish, Argentine, (15c.,) Spanish (1851,) Antigua, Sicily essays, Mobile, Nashville, New Orleans, New Granada, Spanish Official (1854,) Denmark. Proof impressions by Whymper, 6d. each, by post 7d. E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

To be drawn for, at the end of this month, a collection of British, foreign and colonial postage stamps, numbering 400, at one shilling per ticket. Some in the above collection are unused, and are nearly arranged in a book with the titles printed in old English. Apply to J. G. Fennell, care of Messrs. Richardson Brothers, Box 139, Belfast.

To Wholesale Dealers in Foreign postage stamps.—A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, is always open to purchase rare stamps, both clean and used. Dealers will please send their printed price lists and state terms, discount, &c., for quantities.

Just published. new and revised edition, post free, 4d.; an illustrated price catalogue of many hundred varieties of unused foreign postage stamps, including about 145 kinds of local express stamps, lately used in the Northern States of America, at prices ranging from 4d. to 5s. 6d. each. Among the general stamps may be enumerated Turkey, 5s. per set of 4; 20 paras, 1s. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 1s 6d.; 2 cents, 2s.; 5 cents, 3s. 6d.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 1s. 2d; French Colonies, 1s. 6d. per set of 4; Confederate States, 8s. per set of 15. St. Thomas, 3 cents, 10d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent. St. Lucia, and Grenada, from 6d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 3d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia New Brunswick. Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 9d.; 10 cents, 1s. 6d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 6; Siam, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

To Foreign Stamp Collectors.—F. Lester, 97, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. (Apply by letter only), sells foreign and colonial stamps very cheap. Antigua, 1d. unused, and many other varieties at the lowest possible prices.

Stamp advertisements inserted in the "Monthly Intelligencer and Controversialist," at the rate of 9d. for 40 words, and 3d. for every additional 20 words. William Macmillan, 125, Suffolk-street, Birmingham. Agents wanted.

Send a stamped envelope to W. F. C., York-square, Brixham, for a price list that defies competition. Liberia, 1s.; Monte Video, 1s.; Queensland, 3d.; Antigua, &c.; also, Mecklenburgh, 4-4ths small, and France, 2 c., 1d. each; Brunswick, ½, ½; Germany, ½, ½, ½; Lubeck, ½; Oldenburgh, ½; Baden, 1 kr.; Prussia, 4 and 6 pfen., Wurtemburg, 1 kr., and many others from 2d. each.

Fifty Agents sell Short's 1s. 3d. Albums. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

To be sold to the highest bidder, a collection of 284 stamps, containing about 50 unused Some Granadas. Confederation, old Naples, Sicily, Prince Edward's Island, Swiss Cantons, Newfoundland, &c. Apply to Stamp, Claremont House, Grafton Place, Kentish Town.

B. York & Co., 60, City-road, London, will shortly publish a new edition of their catalogue, containing about 1,000 varieties, and will send it on receipt of two postage stamps and a stamped-directed envelope.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s.; Sardinia (first issue) embossed on paper, 5, 40 c.. price 6s. Also, about one dozen oval Finland envelopes (now obsolete) 10 kop., with only a penstroke across the stamp, price 9d. each. He has also 20 copies of the rare 1d. Vandieman's Land, blue, price 4s 6d. each; 1d. Bahamas 3d. each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; 6d. Antigua, 9d. each.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d; *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from either of the authors, Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, or from Thornton Lewes, Duncan-street, Newington, Edinburgh.

Unparallelled success of Short's 1s. 3d. Albums. 250 sold in one week. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Wanted to Purchase, rare and obsolete stamps. A. B., 57, York-place, Edinburgh, has on hand a large stock of rare stamps at moderate prices. Parma, Modena obsolete Spanish, Mauritius, Saxony, &c. Rare colonials and continentals of all sorts on approval.

Send 17 Stamps for 1s. 3d. Albums. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

Colonial Stamps wanted singly or by the dozen, used or unused. Apply to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who will buy or exchange for them. Wanted a 12 l. Canada

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 10s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 3s 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 12s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 8d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 3s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 9s. per set. Wynan's post. 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. 6d. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Woods & Pemberton, Olive Street, Hartlepool, dealers in obsolete postage stamps. Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Naples, German, Swiss, all guaranteed, at lowest prices. List sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

If this should meet the eye of any one who wants a good and cheap album, send seventeen stamps and he will receive an album ruled to contain 800 stamps. N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham.

James Callender, Messrs. Callender Brothers, Liverpool, will send his price list of many hundred varieties of foreign postage stamps, both used and unused on receipt of three stamps. Amongst his stock is the 1 cuarto, Madrid local stamp (bronze,) price 5s.

Mr. J. Hooper, 1, Hanover Court, Milton-street, London, E.C.—Foreign postage stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. The largest stock of foreign postage stamps and the cheapest dealer in London. Just published—fourth edition of his catalogue, containing about 1,000 varieties, sent post free on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Notice.—Ready shortly, the Fourth Edition of Mount Brown's Catalogue of British, colonial, and foreign postage stamps, revised, augmented, and corrected, with an account of fictitious stamps. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 1d. Interleaved and bound in morocco cloth, for collectors 2s.; post free, 2s. 2d. Price list of unused postage stamps, including many rare kinds of the Local United States, at moderate prices; the new issues of Portugal, Italy, Ottoman Empire, and Argentine Republic, and the scarce stamps of Mauritius (envelopes.) Buenos Ayres, Nevis, Venezuela, St. Lucia, Sandwich Islands, Antigua, Bahamas, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Russia (envelopes), &c., sent on receipt of 2 stamps and stamped envelope. Address Mr. M. Brown, care of Mr Passmore, 124, Cheapside, London. Postage stamp album, 7s. 6d., post free. 8s.

To be disposed of, by 300 members, at 2s. 6d. each, a rare and valuable collection of postage stamps, containing 600 varieties (300 of which are unused; value about £40. The whole neatly arranged in an album, full bound morocco. Tickets forwarded on receipt of 2s. 7d. in stamps. If the lots are not all taken by the 1st of May, the money will be returned. James J. Woods, Olive-street, Hartlepool.

N. Short, Green Hill, Grantham, Albums, 1s. 3d.

Selling off, a quantity of unused foreign stamps, consisting of West Indian St. Lucia St. Vincent, Antigua, Grenada, Nevis, &c., from 7d. each. French colonials, 2s. per set of four. Prince Edward Island, Norway, Spain, and Local American. Address James Callender, Messrs. Callender Brothers, Liverpool.

Proofs of Nicaragua, Spain 1851, New Granada, Argentine Confederation, Confederates, Spain, 1854, Danish Essays. Proofs of engravings by Whymper, of these and many other rare stamps, can be had of Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, London, W.C. Price list for 1 stamp.

Greek, Portuguese, and numerous others unused, 8d. each. Large numbers rare (Sandwich, old Spain, Bombas, &c.,) at moderate prices. Enlarged catalogue of over 500 varieties, ready soon; will be sent on receipt of 3 stamps. Manager, universal depot, 24, Bow-street, London, W.C.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale 90 cents new kind of American at 4d. each. Danish essays, 1s. 6d. each. British Guiana, black essay of 1853, 1s. 6d; French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 10d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; Tuscany, 1 quattr, 1s. 6d.; St. Lucia, red, 4d. each. English, ½ oz. 1d., essay, 3s. each; old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 5d. each; United States envelope, 40 cents, 1s. 3d; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Buenos Ayres, 1 peso, 7d.; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, & 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 0, 20, 40 cents, 5d each. French colonies, 10 cents. 4d.; 40 cents, 3d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Brazil, 280, 430 (unused,) 2s. each; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 1s; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old), 2 sk., at 1s. 3d.; 4 sk., at 9d. each; and a large quantity at from 3d. to 1s. per dozen.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted for a collection, the following stamps:—viz., Cuba, 1855, ½ real plata, *black*, 1856, 1 and 2 reales plata, and intra-insular label. 2 reales plata; Dutch Guiana, 10 cents, *rose, dark neutral*, and *lavender;* India, 1854, ½ anna *red;* Luzon, 1854, 1 real *brown* and *blue*, value not indicated, 5 cuartos *red;* 10 cuartos *rose;* New Caledonia, 10 centimes, *grey;* Reunion, 15 and 30 cents; St. Thomas, 3 cents, wavy ground; Sandwich Islands, 1860 (figure indicating value,) 1 cent *blue*, 2 cents *black*, 2 cents *blue* on *white* paper; same device 1 cent *blue*, 2 cents *black*, on *blue* paper; with portrait of King Kamehameha III., 5 cents blue on *blue* paper, 13 cents red; Spain, 1st issue, 1, 2, and 3 cuartos, *bronze*, issues of 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, all but 6 cuartos; 1854 all but 4 and 6 cuartos. Apply (by letter only) stating price and full particulars to Thomas Will am Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C. N.B.—Dealers will oblige by sending their printed lists.

Wanted Stamps of the following countries:—Turkey, Buenos Ayres, Peru, Sandwich Islands, Liberia, Poland, Argeutine Confederation, Hong Kong, Luzon, Newfoundland, Granada Confederation. Apply by letter only to W. B. Marks, 16, Russell Terrace, Falkner-square, Liverpool.

See the Exchange Department, an entirely new feature in the "Monthly Intelligencer and Controversialist" for April, free by post for two stamps. The four numbers for 1863, post free for four stamps. Address William Macmillan, 125, Suffolk-street, Birmingham.

On Sale, at very reduced prices, Buenos Ayres, Peru, Newfoundland, St. Lucia, Antigua, Liberia, Cuba, Trinidad, Venezuela, Bahamas, Chili, Old Swiss, Spanish, Belgian, Canada, &c. A printed list sent on receipt of a stamped envelope. Address G. R. S., 18, Portland-street, Kingsdown, Bristol.

A collection of 400 Stamps for Sale; no reasonable offer refused. Address, stating highest price and enclosing a stamp for reply to E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook-street, Falmouth.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
GRANTHAM.—N. Short, Green-hill.
HARTLEPOOL.—E. C. Hall & Co.
HULL.—W. R. Cross, Walker-street, Hessle-road.
LONDON.—T. W. Kitt, 30, Cloth-fair.
" B. York & Co., 60, City-road.
" E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
" M. Price, 5, Will's Terrace, Lordsmore Square, Walworth. S.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
STOCKPORT.—W. Ryder, Portwood.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3s. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 6. MAY 15, 1863. PRICE 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

As announced in our last, a drawing will take place on 5th July next, amongst the subscribers to the *Review*, for seven prizes, value £10. To share in this distribution, it is necessary to purchase the fifth and two following numbers, in each one a printed cheque will be found; on the first, the name and address must be legibly written, and the whole sent to us before 25th June. Further notice will be given as to place of drawing.

We have pleasure in stating that our circulation continues to increase, but we must again urge our readers to unremitted exertions, in order that this increase may be sustained.

Engravings of new and rare stamps will be given monthly, the accuracy of which may be safely relied upon, as a skilful engraver is employed.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
„ 40 „	.....	1s. 6d.
„ 60 „	.....	2s. 3d.
„ 80 „	.....	3s. 0d.
„ 120 „	.....	4s. 3d.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTING.

PART I.—ITS USE.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

"Objects of little value in themselves may be of great importance in the hands of those who know how to use them."—*Quarterly Review*, Vol. LXXXII., p. 309.

THE question has often been asked by those opposed to the practice of postage stamp collecting, Of what use is it? a question which many go so far as to assert cannot be satisfactorily answered; but in order to expose the fallacy of such a view, it needs only to be said that the pursuit has very greatly aided its votaries in the study of geography and history, in the attainment of a knowledge of foreign currency, and in the cultivation and development of that taste in colour and design, which is naturally induced by such pursuits.

Public opinion has been much modified of late with respect to the practice. Formerly when the mania for gathering these coloured pieces of paper was, as it were, in an embryo state, collectors were looked upon as insane for joining in such "child's play;" but now the tables

are turned; the germ then sown having produced fruit an hundred fold, units have become hundreds, and scarcely anything presents a bolder front than the once ridiculed practice of collecting postage stamps. As a proof of its popularity, we may state that within the last twelve months there have appeared no less than three English catalogues of stamps for the use of collectors, viz.:—Mount Brown's, which is unmistakably the best, and of which four editions have been issued; "Aids to Stamp Collectors," by F. Booty, of which three editions have been published; and the "Hand Catalogue," by Dr. Gray, which has reached its second edition. These, together with several others published on the continent, are invaluable to the stamp collector, as furnishing him with full particulars of every stamp issued, whether obsolete or in circulation at the present time. But the postal literature is not confined to the catalogues just mentioned, for there are now appearing monthly the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine," the "Stamp Collectors' Review," and several other less important periodicals, both at home and abroad. Collectors by this means receive monthly intelligence of new issues, together with other interesting matter relative to their favourite topic. The "stamp mania" also occupies public attention, to a great extent, in the way of business, for there are now firms established for the sale of stamps; circulars and monthly lists of prices are issued, and in London and many provincial towns regular "postage stamp exchanges" have been established. Such is a bird's-eye view of the wide-spread popularity of the postage stamp mania at the present time, a view that presents a very business-like appearance, and, what is more, one that will prove that stamp collecting has not turned out "a nine days' wonder."

Having given our readers a slight insight into the present state of their favourite occupation, and one which augurs well for the future, our next endeavour will be to furnish them with a few proofs of its utility (if properly applied) under the four following heads:—

1st—Postage Stamps in an artistic point of view.

2nd—Postage Stamps in a geographical point of view.

3rd—Postage Stamps in an historical point of view.

4th—Postage Stamps in a numismatic point of view.

Chapter I.

Postage Stamps in an Artistic point of view.

As an index to the present state of civilization of the different countries of this "wide, wide world," we may safely refer to a good collection of postage stamps; for, from the skill displayed in the designing and execution of the many hundred varieties which have been issued

it is an easy matter to determine to what stage of advancement the several countries have attained.

England, although universally recognised as the most powerful, wealthy, and enlightened nation, can by no means boast of having at any time issued the most beautiful postage stamps. For those we must turn to some of her colonies, of which Ceylon and Nova Scotia stand second to none. Ceylon has furnished the collector's album with some exquisite specimens of the envelope stamp, unequalled both in the design and in its execution; while on the other hand Nova Scotia has issued several varieties of the adhesive label, which, of their kind, claim pre-eminence in beauty. The stamps issued by the several countries of Europe exhibit, in many instances, some very good specimens of engraving; take for example those of Belgium, Bremen, France, Greece, Holland, Luxemburg, Thurn and Taxis, &c., &c. In design some of them are most simple, as shown by the "figure indicating value" adopted by Baden, Bavaria, Hamburg, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurtemburg. The postage stamps of Great Britain are too well known to require much comment; suffice it to say that they are well executed and very simple in design, in which latter respect many of them have been the same from the introduction of the postal system into this country until the present time, a change of colour only being sometimes effected. For what may be termed second-rate stamps, those of Italy, Modena, Naples, Parma, Papal States, Romagne, Tuscany, &c., may be mentioned; these are but indifferently executed, and in many instances present some very curious designs. The stamps of Turkey, which were issued as lately as March last, are deficient both in design and execution, and are very little better than the hand-struck labels of Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia. Several countries, among which may be noticed Austria, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, Poland, Russia, and Wurtemberg, have the head or other device impressed in white relief on their respective labels, which, not being generally common, gives them much the appearance of envelope stamps. The Spanish 6 cuartos of



1851, though possessing no particular merit as a work of art, is prized by the collector on account of its rarity. For truly pretty stamps, regardless of their merit with respect to execution, we may turn to Russia and Poland, some of the obsolete Swiss, and the registered stamps of New South Wales and Victoria, all of which show two colours on white paper, and form one of the principal

features in the curiosities of stamp collecting. The postage stamps of the United (?) States of America exhibit some excellent specimens of design and engraving, particularly the 3 cents essay, of which we give an illustration, indeed in this



respect our transatlantic friends almost equal ourselves, for several of the stamps issued by the British Colonies of the northern continent of the New World are the work of the Yankee, among which may be mentioned the acknowledged "queen of postage stamps," viz.:—the black 12½ cents. of Nova Scotia. The local or private postage labels of the United States present a great diversity of design, and are, for the most part, well executed; among the most curious of their devices may be observed beehives, doves, eagles, monuments, scattered letters, ships, steam engines, &c., &c. It is asserted that these stamps are now obsolete, the government having disallowed the practice of issuing them. The stamps used by the different countries of South America, are, generally speaking, deficient both in design and execution; as examples, those of Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Monte



Video, New Granada, and Peru, have no particular merits, and little more can be said of them than that they help to fill the collector's album. The Chili and Venezuelan stamps are neat in design and tolerably well executed, although not to be compared with those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., the back-grounds of which are very intricate and display a beautiful specimen of engraving. The stamps of the Argentine Confederation are



of rather a curious design, though roughly executed. British Guiana furnishes us with several varieties of the adhesive label, some printed in black on coloured paper (rather unusual for an English colony), and the remainder in colour on white paper, which latter are by far the most superior both in design and execution. Little can be said of the Brazilian stamps, which, if properly executed, would have shown the engravings to greater advantage; but many of the stamps have a blotched appearance, and conse-

quently do not give a fair idea of their real merits. The most noticeable stamps of the South American series are, without doubt, those of Nicaragua, which combine beauty of design with exquisiteness of engraving. The British Colonies in the West Indies furnish some very important and interesting additions to a collection of postage stamps. These specimens are all well executed and varied in design; with respect to one of which latter in particular a passing word may not be out of place, viz.:—Nevis; the device on which is very pleasing and signifies "benevolence." The most remarkable stamps at present in existence are those of the Cape of Good Hope, which are triangular in shape, and, together with the threepenny Newfoundland, are the only specimens which assume that form. The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands postage stamps give a good idea of the spread of civilization within the last century, and form an interesting feature in the collectors' album. These stamps are doubtless the work of the American (the Islands being under the protectorate of the United States), and are both well engraved and neat in design; they are ten in number, six of which bear the "figure indicating value," and are used exclusively for "Interisland" postage; while on the remaining four may be found the portrait of King Kamehameha III. in military



costume. The three stamps issued by the free Negro Republic of Liberia are also very pretty specimens of design and engraving. Several of the postage stamps issued by the colonies of Natal, Queensland, New Zealand, and Tasmania, bear some beautifully engraved full-faced portraits of our beloved Queen, while on several specimens emanating from Victoria, she may be found seated on the throne, attired in all the robes of state, and holding the sceptre and orb.

Such is a brief outline of the curiosities displayed in the collection of postage stamps, and from these few remarks our readers will doubtless be able to judge for themselves as to the present state of civilization of the different countries issuing these most interesting articles of vertu.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED.

A new and very beautifully engraved Bremen adhesive stamp has just appeared, value 2 grote, which may be thus described:—Colour, orange on white paper; of a rectangular form; inscription, Stadt Post Amt., in labels at sides and top; and at

four corners the figure 2; in a large oval is inscribed Bremen, Zwei grote, enclosing a smaller oval with the usual device of a key.

Some of our readers may not have yet seen the new 10 reis stamp of Portugal, so we give an engraving. It is printed in an orange-yellow colour on white paper, the head



being embossed, the same as all the other stamps issued by that country.

Another Kanton Berne stamp, 2 rappen, has been sent us from the continent, printed in black, and differing in the scroll work from the yellow 10 rappen, but we cannot yet find whether it is a postage or bill stamp. We have heard very lately that it is used for parcels, something like Hamers' Hamburg Packet Expedition, and a collector informs us that he has seen it with a postal mark upon it.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM,

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

X. ROMAGNA.

1861. ½ Bai. yellow, 1 grey, 2 yellow, 3 green, 4 red, 5 purple, 8 pink, 20 blue.

Genuine.—All the letters are *sharp* at the corners, and the letters of the word "Romagne" have small, *sharply defined indentations*. Ornaments at the corners, composed of *thin* lines; at each corner of the ornaments is a black dot, though occasionally one of them is wanting at a corner. The two stops after word "Bai," are *square*. These stamps are printed on *rather rough unglazed* paper.

Forged.—The letters are more or less *round* at the corners, and the *indentations* in word "Romagne" *irregular and not sharply defined.* Ornaments in corners *thick* and blotched; at the left hand bottom ornament there are no black dots. The two stops after word "Bai," are *round.* Printed on *smooth slightly glazed* paper.

There is another set of forgeries, very coarsely done, that we have lately received from Hamburg, "warranted genuine!"

The colour of the ½ and 2 baj. is the same, the 3 has the figure round at the top instead of the side, whilst the 4 is a very dark blackish brown, and the 20 is a dark blue. There are no indentations in the word "Romagne." The letters are round instead of being angular; the thin stroke of the F in "Franco" is very short; the top ornaments are smaller than the bottom ones; the circles composing them are all unequal, and the letter a in "Bai" touches the i.

XI. DENMARK.

Essays, with head of Mercury, value 4 R.B.S., 1¼ sch. c.; with head of King, value 8 R.B.S., 2½ sch. c. Brown, on a ground composed of diagonal blue strokes.

GENUINE. — The wavy border, which contains the inscription, *touches the outer line in* 8 *places*. The circle of dots surrounding head *projects* into the wavy border under the letters K. G. L. The right hand wing of Mercury's head, *i.e.*, the one farthest off, is higher than the nearer one in its whole length, so that a *narrow border of the former is seen everywhere*. The figure 4 is like the *written* figure. The letter H in Sch is on a *level* with the others. The King's ear is only *half visible*, the top being covered by the hair. The beard is *very short*, and *hardly projects* below the chin. The nose is *round* at the point, and there is *no shading* on the chin at the side of the beard. The hair is curly *all over*. The King's neck is *turned up at front and back*.

FORGED.—The wavy border *does not touch the outer line at any point*, there being always a narrow space between them. The circle of dots *does not project* into the border. Only the *top* and *end* of the far-off wing *are visible*, the near wing projecting into the other. The figure 4 is like the *printed* figure. The letter H is *higher* than the others. The King's ear is *completely uncovered*. The beard is *long* and pointed, and *projects considerably* below the chin. The nose is *pointed*, and the chin is *strongly shaded*. The hair is only curled *at the end*. The King's neck is *not turned up*.

We have not separated these two stamps, as, except in the heads, they are exactly alike, so that one description suffices for both.

These stamps have the diagonal blue lines usually very faint, but sometimes bright, nevertheless, if they are very bright, the stamps are probably forged.

XII. PARMA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1861. 5 c. green, 6 c. red, 9 c. blue, 10 c. brown, 20 blue, 40 red, 80 yellow.

GENUINE.—The middle line in the border is *closer to the outside* than to the inside line.

The letters "c" and "i" in word "Centesimi," *do not touch* the border.

FORGED.—The middle line is either *just in the middle*, between the two other lines, or nearer to the inside line.

The letters "c" and "i" in word "Centesimi," *almost touch* the border.

NOTE.—Since our paper we have heard of a new set of forged Modena. We have only seen one, the 80 cents., printed in *blue*, instead of *yellow*; the colour will at once enable collectors to reject *it*, but we subjoin a few details.

All the printing is very large, and the ornament in the left hand top corner, as well as the leaves on the left hand of the shield, touch the side.

VICTORIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

We extract the following from the report of the Victorian Postmaster-General:—"Until the beginning of the year 1859 there was no system established for the manufacture of the postage stamps used in Victoria. Some were prepared in England, and others were produced in the colony under contract. Both of these plans were open to objections; and, in consequence of certain serious irregularities which were discovered in 1858, and which arose out of the difficulty that was experienced in keeping a sufficient check under the contract system, it was determined to appoint an officer in the Post Office establishment to undertake the whole of the work in connexion with the preparation of postage stamps. This was accordingly done, and since March, 1859, the whole process of electrotyping and mounting the dies, printing, gumming, and perforating has been performed by the printer of postage stamps within the walls of the Post Office, a system which is believed to afford a perfect check. The postage stamp dies and plates are under the joint custody of the secretary and accountant; the printing press is fitted with an indicator which marks off each sheet of postage stamps as it is printed; the plate is fastened to the printing press, and cannot be removed without the knowledge of the officers named, who record daily the course of the indicator; and are able to satisfy the Commissioners of Audit at their annual inspection as to the number of postage stamps produced in the office within any given period. The following statement will show the number of stamps of the several denominations that have been produced under this system from the 14th March, 1859, to 30th September, 1862:—11,109 080 penny, 1,440,000 twopence, 480,000 threepence, 12,320,080 fourpence, 1,524,000 sixpence.

REVIEW.

Catalogue of nearly 2000 Varieties of British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps, by a Collector. Gloucester, 1863.

This is a well compiled catalogue, for the most part a reproduction of Mr. Brown's book, with, however, a short description of the principal fictitious stamps in existence, *at the close of each country's list*, instead of being grouped together. At the end of the book there are two money tables which will prove useful to the collector.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FEW WORDS ON Messrs. LEWES AND PEMBERTON'S WORK.

To the Editors.

On perusing the pamphlet just issued by Messrs. Lewes and Pemberton, on Forgeries and how to Detect them, our readers will learn with dismay that many of their rarest specimens are denounced as forgeries, and this by gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of examining them, but who I think have, in some instances, proceeded with their work entirely upon hearsay. As a first instance the obsolete Romagne stamps should be noticed; the authors state, as a general rule, that all the stamps from that country are forgeries when on glazed paper. Now, I received yesterday, from a friend staying at Ravenna, about twenty Romagne stamps; these, as any person may perceive, are genuine, having been carelessly torn off old letters, parts of which adhere to the stamps; and yet eight or nine of the stamps are on glazed paper, and in other minute particulars closely resemble those described by Messrs. Lewes and Pemberton as forgeries. As there can be no reasonable doubt of the genuineness of these stamps, I think (and enquiries I have made at Ravenna confirm my opinion) that there have been *two issues* of the Romagne stamps; the *first* and consequently the rarest issue, being on unglazed paper, and the *second* issue on glazed paper.

I think if the two authors will make enquiries at the proper place, they will become converts to my opinion. Even without making any enquiries at all, I would ask is it not as probable that there have been two issues of Romagne stamps as that there have been two or three issues of the German stamps, which have been made from the same die, and only differ in the colours and papers on which they have been printed? Again, with reference to the Geneva 10 cents. Port Cantonal, Messrs. Lewes and Pemberton are entirely at fault. They say that no such stamp has ever been issued, whereas I have direct proof that it has been issued, and the reason of its great scarcity is that it was seldom used, the 5 cents. Port Cantonal meeting nearly all requirements, and finding that few were bought, the Government withdrew it from circulation, and it is now very difficult to meet with.

The above are simply two instances in which these gentlemen have inserted erroneous descriptions in their work. I notice others, which if you will allow me space, I will mention in your next number; but, in concluding my present letter, I will only say, with reference to my friend Mr. Erik Ritzau, of Copenhagen, that he sells his Danish essays *as fac-similes*, and does not call them by any other name than *fac-similes* of the Danish essays, and therefore he must be exonerated from all blame by those collectors who have knowingly purchased them as *fac-similes*, but who are now attempting to make people believe that they have been deceived when such is not really the case. WILLIAM F. COOKE.

AMERICAN POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITORS.

The enclosed was extracted from the *Scientific American* for last month. It will no doubt prove interesting to some of your readers. HENRY WHYMPER.

"REDEMPTION OF THE SOILED STAMPS.—The postage stamps formerly in use by the community as currency, are being redeemed by the Government, through the post-office department, as rapidly as possible, and many ludicrous scenes naturally occur during the hours allotted for the reception of them. One day last week, two individuals were seen on their way to the Post-office (N.Y.) with a huge bag containing 8,400 dollars worth of the sticky tender. The bag held about a bushel of the stamps, and was altogether quite a formidable purse; it was the property of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. The history of each of these little bits of paper would be curious reading."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R. C. HOPKINS.—We think a ½d. rate for letters, if adopted in this country, would answer, and should advocate that in preference to a city post, or local scale.

T. B. GREEN (Finsbury Circus.)—The ballot will be the method adopted in our distributions. Your other query was answered in the notice "To our Readers" in No. 5.

H. E. WILLIAMS (Sandicroft)—The Brazil 60 reis, italics, is worth about 8d. Apply to a dealer in used stamps.

MISS GREY is referred to No. 5 of the Review, where she will find the information wanted.

POST ZEGEL.—The Postmaster of Bremen writes respecting two stamps of that city, value 1 groten each, "They are not postage but duties' stamps, used only for importation or exportation of articles of merchandise." The 5 grote stamp, we believe, prepays a letter to Bremerhaven.

ETONENSIS is requested to send his real name and address to the publishers of the Review.

FRANCIS M. F.—The 2 cents. gold and silver impressions of Boyd's express stamp are used when delivering wedding cards, we are informed.

GEORGE WILSON.—The practice of perforating stamps has been adopted by Belgium only within the last few weeks.

A. DE COURCY.—We apprehend the meaning of the letters S.C., in the Charleston stamp, will be South Carolina.

ENQUIRER.—Most of the colonial stamps are engraved in England, by Dela Rue and other houses. The British Guiana bear the imprint of Waterlow & Sons. The Liberian Stamps are engraved by Dando, Todhunter, & Smith, Gresham-street, London.

J. B. (Worthing).—The "Learned Blacksmith" of America, Elihu Burritt, first broached the subject of Ocean Penny Postage, and is at present engaged in advocating its adoption, we need not say with little prospect of success.

W. L. (Bedford).—The cheques should not be sent separately but together on the publication of No. 7.

WM. S. HARVEY.—We were informed some time ago that Denmark was to issue envelope stamps, but they have not yet appeared.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from either of the authors, Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, or from Thornton Lewes, Duncan-street, Newington, Edinburgh.

Just Received, a Large Supply of the newly-issued 2 grote Bremen, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

Notice.—Ready shortly, the Fourth Edition of Mount Brown's Catalogue of British, colonial, and foreign postage stamps, revised, augmented, and corrected, with an account of fictitious stamps. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 1d. Interleaved and bound in morocco cloth. for collectors 2s.; post free, 2s. 2d. Price list of unused postage stamps, including many rare kinds of the Local United States, at moderate prices; the new issues of Portugal, Italy, Ottoman Empire, and Argentine Republic, and the scarce stamps of Mauritius (envelopes,) Buenos Ayres, Nevis, Venezuela, St. Lucia, Sandwich Island, Antigua, Bahamas, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Russia (envelopes), &c., sent on receipt of 2 stamps and stamped envelope. Address Mr. M. Brown, care of Mr Passmore, 124, Cheapside, London. Postage stamp album, 7s. 6d., post free, 8s.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 10s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co.,½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 3s. 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 12s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s. 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 8d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 3s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 9s. per set. Wynan's post. 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. 6d. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Mr. J. Hooper, 1, Hanover Court, Milton-st., London, E.C.—Foreign postage stamps bought, sold, or exchanged. The largest stock of Foreign postage stamps, and the cheapest dealer in London. N.B.—Unused Ionian Islands, 10d. per set of three. All other stamps at equally low prices. J. H. has just published the fourth edition of his Price Catalogue, describing form, value, colours, date of issue, &c., of 1000 varieties. This is the cheapest and most comprehensive yet published. Sent post free on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France, has large quantities of rare stamps for sale, especially Monte Video, Brazil, &c. G.L. purchases British, Colonial, and other rare stamps. Correspondents are requested to write in the French language. All letters must be prepaid.

Woods & Pemberton, Dealers in *obsolete* stamps, Olive-street, Hartlepool. List for May sent on receipt of two stamps. Romagna, set of 9 unused, *warranted genuine*, for 45s. Hanover envelope, 1 & 2 silb. gr. 2s. each.

Given Away! A *Specimen* Copy of the *Monthly Intelligencer* will be sent, post free, to any address, on receipt of *one* stamp *for postage*. The five numbers for 1863, post free, for 5d. Any single number, two stamps. William Macmillan, 125, Suffolk-street, Birmingham.

Decroix & Squier, have a collection of 800 stamps for sale—apply as below. A large stock (4000) selling off at reasonable prices. Selections on approval on receipt of stamped envelope. Catalogue for two stamps. Decroix and Squier, Bazaar, Dover.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted for a collection, the following stamps:—viz., Cuba, 1855, ½ real plata, *black*, 1856, 1 and 2 reales plata, and intra-insular label, 2 reales plata; Dutch Guiana, 10 cents, *rose, dark neutral*, and *lavender*; India, 1854, ½ anna *red*; Luzon, 1854, 1 real *brown* and *blue*, value not indicated, 5 cuartos *red*; 10 cuartos *rose*; 1854 and 1855, 5 cuartos *pink*; 2 reales *green*; New Caledonia, 10 centimes *grey*; Reunion, 15 and 30 cents; St. Thomas, 3 cents, wavy ground; Sandwich Islands, 1860 (figure indicating value,) 1 cent *blue*, 2 cents *black*, 2 cents *blue* on *white* paper; same device 1 cent *blue*, 2 cents *black*, on *blue* paper; Spain, first issue, 1, 2, and 3 cuartos, *bronze*, issues of 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, all but 6 cuartos; 1854 all but 4 and 6 cuartos. Apply (by letter only) stating price and full particulars to Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C. N.B.—Dealers will oblige by sending their printed lists.

Important to Dealers! W. Perris and Co., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool, having selected a choice and entirely new stock of stamps, are now prepared to supply dealers and others at the lowest possible price. Examples of their cheap stamps:—Greece, 1 lepta 10d. per doz.; Oldenburg, ⅓ sch. 10d., and ½ gro. 1s per doz.; Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Mecklenburg, ¼ sch. 5d. per doz.; Brunswick, ¼ s'gro. 10d., ⅓ s'gro. 1s. 2d., and ½ s'gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Hamburg Boten, set of 10 for 1s. or 10s. per dozen sets. List forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope. A penny stamp to accompany every communication, except orders over 2s. 6d. N.B.—Agents wanted.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, dealer in foreign postage stamps. —Moens' Illustrations, Nos. 1 to 7 ready, 1s. each; Falsifications, English edition, 10d; Manuel du Collectionneur, 1s. 2d. Price list of Stamps on sale for two stamps.

Mr. W. R. Cross, No. 6, Walker-street, Hessle-road, Hull, having just made fresh arrangements with several of the leading stamp collectors in England and on the continent, he is enabled to have rarest stamps constantly on hand. Printed lists of prices and terms sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale 90 cents new kind of American at 4d. each. Danish essays, 1s. 6d. each. British Guiana, black essay of 1853, 1s. 6d; French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 10d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; Tuscany, 1 quattr, 1s. 6d.; St. Lucia, red, 4d. each. English, ½ oz. 1d, essay, 3s. each; old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 5d. each; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, & 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents, 4d.; 40 cents, 3d. each.; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Brazil, 280, 430 (unused), 2s. each; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 1s; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old) 2 sk., at 1s. 3d.; 4 sk., at 9d. each.

If you wish to purchase Cheap stamps, write to C. H. Clark, Dealer in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, enclosing stamped directed envelope, and you will receive per return of post, the cheapest price list ever issued. "The force of *cheapness* can no further go." Ionian Islands, 9d. per set.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued his price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Baden, 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 5s. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ⅓ gro. 10d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz; Germany (South) 1 kr. 10d. per doz., 2 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.: Hamburg, ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen. 9d. per doz.: ½ gro. 1s. 3d. per doz.: Ionian Islands, 9d. per set, or yellow 2s 6d. per doz.: Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 4d. per doz., 2 cents. 6d. per doz., 4 cents 8d per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 cent 2s. per doz.; Papal States, 2 kinds of ½ baj., 2d. each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 10d. per doz., 10 and 25 reis 2s. 6d. per doz.: Turkey, 20 piastres 6d. each, or 5s. per doz.: Switzerland, 2 cents. 5d. 3 cents. 8d. per doz.: French Colonies, 1 cent. 2s. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

A. Smith, Freedings Hall, Polmont, Falkirk, has just received a lot of used Colonial stamps, which he intends selling very cheap. Queensland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., from 2d. each. Send two stamps for list. Dealers will oblige by sending their lists.

Colonial Stamps wanted singly or by the dozen, used or unused. Apply to Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who will buy or exchange for them. Wanted a 12d. Canada

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Advertise in the *Monthly Intelligencer* (Registered for transmission abroad), decidedly the best and cheapest medium for British and Foreign dealers in stamps, coins, crests, birds' eggs, insects, &c. Scale: 24 words 6d, 40 words 9d., 60 words 1s., 100 words 1s. 6d., 200 words 3s., &c.

Mulready Twopenny Envelopes, unused and warranted genuine). A few of these for sale, at 2s 6d. each. Apply by letter to C., 102, Stow-hill, Newport, Mon.

100,000 Foreign Stamps to be sold off from 4d. per doz.! at Henry Bender's, foreign bookseller, 8, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, London. Foreign stamps supplied at prices far below those usually charged. Collections completed at the shortest notice, and several, from a hundred upwards, on view Colonial stamps bought and exchanged in any quantity.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 1½d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free. Also, N. Short's Postage Stamp Albums, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each, postage extra.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 4s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 8d. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 1s 3d.; 2 cents, 2s.; 5 cents, 3s.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 1s.; French Colonies, 1s. 6d. per set of 4; Confederate States, 6s. per set of 15. St. Thomas, 3 cents, 8d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 10d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

H. Squier, Arcade, Dover, has all kinds of stamps for sale. Send stamp for list. No connection with Decroix & Squier.

Mr. Cooke, Buckland-terrace, Dover, has on hand large quantities of the rarest stamps. Selections will be sent (on application) for inspection. Mr. Cooke has no connection with petty dealers, but imports his own stamps from the continent. Dealers supplied on the most moderate terms. Amateurs wishing to complete their collections are respectfully invited to send a list of their wants.

Priced List, or Stamps for inspection, sent on receipt of stamped envelope. J. S. wishes to correspond with American or continental collectors. James Shelton, Grimsby.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s.; Sardinia (first issue) embossed on paper, 5, 40 c., price 6s. He has also two copies of the rare 1d. Vandieman's Land, blue, price 4s. 6d. each; 1d. Bahamas 3d. each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; 6d. Antigua, 9d. each; ¼ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each; Old Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3, at 9d. each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 9d. per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

W. Cooke, of Sidney Lodge, Cheltenham, wishes to dispose of a collection of 400 stamps for £3 10s. Apply soon.

To be drawn for on the 30th June, by 60 members, a collection of 171 stamps, not in a book. Send 5 stamps for a ticket to A. Smith, Freedings Hall, Polmont, Falkirk. If the tickets are not all taken the money will be returned.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!! S. Davis, Leicester, sells the cheapest Foreign postage stamps. N.B.—Stamps sent on approbation, and on receipt of stamped-directed envelope. A packet of 50 stamps, *all different*, of which 20 *are unobliterated*, will be sent, post free, to any address in the United Kingdom, for 61 stamps. Please note the address—S. Davis, 18, Granby-street, Leicester.

Stamps Wanted to Purchase.—Brazil large 90, slanting 90; Cuba, 1856 issue and interiusular; French essays; Whitings and other English essays; Pacific Company, 1 real brown, 2 reals carmine; early Spanish (except 6 cuartos); Naples (Bourbon arms), ½ tornese, ½ grana; Canada, 12d.; Tuscany (on blue), 1 quatt., 2 soldi; New Brunswick essay (Connell's head); Argentine, 1 real M.C.; Parma, 10 cents. flesh, 5 cents. provisional (2 sorts); French Republic, 1 franc vermillion, 1 franc brown; Schleswig essay. 2 sch. blue; Buenos Ayres (ship); Luzon; Reunion; New Caledonia; Modena, 10 cents. brown, 15 cents. violet, 40 cents. blue, 10 cents provisional; India, ½ anna red, Zurich, 4 (lines across figure); American locals, Austrian complimentaries, and essays of all countries. Address, J. Couper, 4, Gloucester-place, Swansea.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 10d., 8s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 5d. each, 4s. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

Send Five Shillings for Edward Moore & Co.'s packet of local American postage stamps, containing 20 varieties.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 100 old 10 and 20 centimes. Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. 3d. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 8d. each, or 6s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

E. V. Methold, of Sidney Lodge, Cheltenham, has a collection of 160 stamps for 8s. 6d. Apply as soon as possible.

The Stamp Advertiser will be published on the 30th May—price 1d., post free 2d. A clean, unobliterated stamp given away with each number. Advertisements will be inserted at the following low charges:—if under 30 words, 9d.: under 40, 1s.: under 100. 2s. 3d. Advertisements to be sent in by the 20th instant. Agents wanted by Luxton and Gill, Tavistock, Devon.

To Antiquarians. For sale, a few Roman Coins (bronze), in good preservation. apply to Mr. H. H. Plaister, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

B. York & Co., 60, City-road, London, foreign booksellers and dealers in foreign postage stamps. The largest stock and the cheapest house in London. List of prices to be had for two stamps and a stamped directed envelope. All orders by post punctually attended to.

Edward Upjohn, Bookseller, can now supply all kinds of rare Foreign stamps at reasonable prices; also proof impressions of rare stamps, by Whymper, stamp publications, catalogues and albums. Country orders promptly executed.—24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Now Ready, a Catalogue of nearly 2000 British, Colonial, and Foreign postage stamps, containing a description of counterfeits, and how to detect them, price 1s. 3d., or post free for 16 uncut postage stamps. Address, W.H.W., Box 10, Post-office, Gloucester. Agents: H. G. Smith, 10, Chesnut-street, Waterloo-road, Manchester; W. Perris & Co., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Fifth Edition.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for May, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for 3 stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proof of Hawaiian Stamp.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

New Packet for Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Five Shilling Packet of local American postage stamps, containing 20 varieties, all unused, post free, 61 stamps.

Important to New Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Two-and-Six penny Packet of Unobliterated American Local Stamps, containing 10 varieties, post free, 31 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, 39, Eglington-street.
BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
BRIGHTON.—T. W. Bennett, 57, West-street.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
GRANTHAM.—N. Short, Green-hill.
HARTLEPOOL.—E. C. Hall & Co.
HULL.—W. R. Cross, Walker-street, Hessle-road.
LONDON.—B. York & Co., 60, City-road, E.C.
" E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
" M. Price, Harford House, Stoke Newington, N.
" Henry Bender, 8, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, W.C.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
READING.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
SHREWSBURY.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 7. JUNE 15, 1863. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

In consequence of unforeseen circumstances, the drawing for prizes advertised for 5th July, will not take place until 24th July; the time and place will be announced in our next impression. The three Cheques must be returned to us before 15th July. We again urge our subscribers and readers to endeavour as far as possible to get a large number of purchasers for the present and two preceding numbers, as we intend giving a more extensive list of prizes for our next drawing at the end of the year, and to enable us to do so without loss, should have a much larger circulation than we have yet obtained.

Engravings of new and rare stamps will be given monthly, the accuracy of which may be safely relied upon, as a skilful engraver is employed.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
„ 40 „	.....	1s. 6d.
„ 60 „	.....	2s. 3d.
„ 80 „	.....	3s. 0d.
„ 120 „	.....	4s. 3d.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

Part I.—Chapter II.

Postage Stamps in a Geographical Point of View.

AMONG the many hundreds of persons who collect postage stamps, there are doubtless but few who *commence* doing so with the intention of making it of any utility to them; consequently, the heading of this chapter will, perchance, elicit the question,—"What has geography to do with stamp-collecting?" A very proper question, no doubt, and one that is easily answered; for nearly every stamp-collector, sooner or later, evinces a desire, not only to gain knowledge about the stamps, but also concerning the countries from which they emanate. There are many names to be found on a map of the world, of which, comparatively speaking, little is generally known "in a geographical point of view," especially among the younger classes of the community. Several of these are brought prominently before our notice in the course of our experience as stamp-collectors.

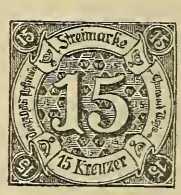
As examples might be quoted Bergedorf, Luzon, Nevis, and Thurn and Taxis, which are for the most part unknown lands to the young beginner. Geography being a study with which no one should be unacquainted, it is highly desirable that the parents and guardians of all young persons who have enrolled themselves in the army of stamp-collectors, should encourage their youthful charges in an amusement which is, at the same time, both harmless and calculated to improve their minds. Taking the names as they appear in Mount Brown's Catalogue, the first one which presents itself, on which a little enlightenment may be acceptable, is Bergedorf. Although the stamps of this town are in almost every collector's album, yet but little is known as to its whereabouts, which may be described as follows :—Bergedorf or Bargedorf, a joint dependency of the free cities of Hamburg and Lubeck, is situated at the confluence of the Rille, with a canal that joins the Elbe, nine miles south-east of the first-mentioned city. The Bergedorf stamps are the only specimens observable in a collection, the dimensions of which increase with their value; and, as will be



seen from the annexed engraving of the 3 schilling label, the device of these stamps may be looked upon as a curiosity; for Bergedorf being under the joint protection of Lubeck and Hamburg, the arms of the two cities *joined* constitute a somewhat singular design.

Having thus disposed of the principal *terra incognita*, we will proceed to Thurn and Taxis. The stamps bearing this title are not unfrequently called and priced in catalogues as *Frankfort*, by which means many inexperienced collectors have been misled for want of a better geographical knowledge of the country issuing them. Many persons entertain an erroneous idea that Thurn and Taxis is of itself a country. For their information, it may be observed, that as these stamps are of two different values, viz., silber groschen and kreutzers, as shown by the accompanying engravings, so they are





also issued by two different states of Germany, known to stamp collectors as the Northern and Southern States, Thurn and Taxis being only the title of the chief office (so-called from a prince of the house of that name who first established the German post), situate at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The new Bremen stamp, 2

grote, as a specimen of engraving, should have been noticed in Chapter I. We give an engraving.



We now come to Luzon, a name concerning which many erroneous ideas have been, and doubtless are, extant; a proof of which may be furnished from the fact of its having been spoken of as being situate in the West Indies. Luzon (pronounced Luthon) is the largest and most northerly of the Philippine Islands (belonging to Spain), approaching at its north-western extremity to within 400 miles of the south-east coast of China, and being about 550 miles in length. It has an area of 50,405 square miles. Of this island Manilla is the capital, seat of government, and chief post office. The postage stamps of Luzon are considered by collectors to be the rarest specimens at present in use, and in consequence of there being few copies in circulation command high prices in the "postage stamp market."

Selecting from among the many names requiring notice, those only which are least likely to be well-known, "in a geographical point of view," the last, but not least, presents itself in Nevis, which is not, as is sometimes supposed, a *headland,* but an island in the West Indies of small dimensions, and situated next to that of St. Christopher. Those of our readers who may not yet have seen any of the stamps of this island will, doubtless, be interested in the accompanying engraving of the 4d. label; the device



on all the four stamps is the same, the *bordering* only being diversified. Of the many islands belonging to Great Britain in the West Indies, as yet but comparatively few have issued postage stamps; but it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the collector's album will exhibit a greater and more varied selection from that quoted, and consequently furnish more proofs of the use of a practice so long ridiculed.

Chapter III.

Postage Stamps in an Historical Point of View.

Coins from which numismatists can trace the history of the countries issuing them, have met with some most important rivals in postage stamps; for these latter, although after all only "little coloured pieces of paper," pourtray with as much accuracy the political changes which have taken place in the countries whence they have been issued as

articles of a more staple value. On looking over a collection of postage stamps, we find several instances in which stamps of a certain value bear different effigies or other devices. This, in most cases, indicates a change of a political nature in the country issuing them. Again, we may observe several varieties which were in use some four or five years since, but are now obsolete in consequence of their being no longer issued. This would naturally give rise to the question—"What could be the cause of a country discontinuing a system so generally useful as the postal system?" On making a few enquiries, we find again that political changes were the cause of this derangement, as in the case of Modena, Naples, Parma, Romagna, Sicily, and Tuscany, which now form part of the Kingdom of Italy, and consequently no longer issue their own postage stamps.

The postage stamps of France recall to our remembrance three important political changes in the history of that country. The first French stamps were issued during the Republic in 1849, the device being as on the coins of that period, the head of the goddess of Liberty. Of the 20-cent stamp of this series we give



an engraving. In 1852 were issued two new stamps of the values of 10 and 25 cents, these only differ from those of the Republic in having the head of President Louis Napoleon substituted for that of the goddess. This simple alteration cannot fail to remind us of the time when Prince Louis Napoleon made his first step to gain the throne of France; and in 1853, when were issued the first stamps of the "Empire," we find that he has acquired that position to which he had so ardently aspired.

Some striking incidents in the history of Naples may be gathered from a slight examination of its postage stamps. In 1857 were issued those truly singular stamps, having for the device the Bourbon arms, and all of which are printed in one color, lake; (we append an engraving of the 2 grani stamp of this emission). These stamps were in circulation until 1860,



when King Francis II being dethroned, a Provisional Government was established, and in the October of that year a new stamp was issued, being the ½ grana of the series just mentioned with the value altered, by a process known to engravers, to ½ tornese, and printed in *blue*. In the November following, this stamp was again altered. In that the device of

the Bourbon arms was supplanted by a Savoy cross, the color still remaining the same. This alteration in design of ½ tornese stamp, will, to many of us, recall vivid recollections of the successful part played in the Neapolitan Revolution by Victor Emanuel "of Savoy's race," and Garibaldi "the Hero of Italy." Affairs in the Neapolitan provinces having assumed a little more of their wonted aspect, there appeared in 1861 a new series of stamps, bearing the head of the King of Italy in white relief, and, with the exception of one stamp of the value of ½ tornese, all retaining the "grani" currency. This last-described emission clearly indicates an event of importance in Neapolitan history, viz., the annexation of Naples to the Kingdom of Italy.

History is clearly traced in the postage stamps of Luxembourg, Portugal, Prussia, and Saxony, all of which will, to the meditative collector, prove interesting reminiscences of "bygone times." Of the stamps just mentioned, those of Portugal, issued during the reign of Queen Donna Maria, are among the most rare, and consequently the annexed



engraving of the 25 reis will doubtless prove of interest to our readers.

A more fitting instance of the use of stamp collecting, as an aid to the study of history, can hardly be found than in the stamps emanating from the Sandwich Islands. Eighty-four years have elapsed since the death of Captain Cook on the shores of Owhyhee, at which time the natives of that and the surrounding isles were blood-thirsty *anthropophagi;* but since that time, we find, through the exertions of the missionaries, that the islanders have embraced the Christian religion, and "not a stone has been left unturned" to promote the welfare of the *recognised* kingdom of Hawaii, even to the introduction of the postal system and its interesting appendages—postage stamps.

The Russian stamps were noticed in our last paper, as among the most beautiful on account of their being



printed in two colours. We give an engraving of the 20 kop.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM,

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

XIII. MOLDAVIA.

We have lately received from Brussels forgeries of the oldest series of Moldavia. We are unable to give

minute descriptions of them, not being able to procure genuine copies to compare them with, but the following details have been furnished by a gentleman who possesses them.

Arms.—Bull's head, over horn containing value, with words "porto scrisorei" (?) round; 54 paras, blue impression on green paper; 81 paras, blue impression on blue paper; 108 paras, blue impression on pink paper. In these forgeries the head is slightly different in each stamp, the horns in the 54 paras are curved *inwards*, in the 81 paras *outwards*, and in the 108 paras are *nearly straight*. The ring of the horn containing the 54 is *short* and *thick*, that of the 81 *short* and *thin*, and that of the 108 is *long* and *thin*. The forgeries are very clearly and neatly executed, whereas the genuine ones are blotchy.

The 81 paras of the second set has also reached us, forged, from Brussels.

Genuine.— The bull's head does *not* touch the horn. 81 paras *closely* printed and leaning to the left. The first S in scrisorei is *upright;* all the printing is small and wide apart; the star has six points.

Forged.—The bull's head *touches* the horn. 81 paras *widely* printed and upright. The first S in scrisorei *leans* to the *left;* the printing is thick and close; the star has five points.

XIV. BUENOS AYRES.

Forgeries of the old Buenos Ayres have also arrived from Brussels, (that place so fertile in forgeries).

1 peso blue and brown, 3 p. green, 4 p. brown and red, 5 p. yellow.

Genuine.—The white space in the corners is large; the sun has rays; the wavy ornament in the corners above and below the ship is thin and neat; on the top of the left mast there is a horizontal stroke. The stamps are coarsely executed, but very distinct.

Forged.—The white space in the corners is very small; the sun has no rays; the wavy ornament in the corners above and below the ship is thick and blotched; on the top of the left mast there is no stroke. The stamps are very coarsely executed and indistinct. The genuine 5 blue has "cin," but the forgery has "cinco."

XV.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A Dealer in London, is selling the undermentioned forgeries. Not having a genuine specimen at hand, we cannot give accurate descriptions; but the forgery is very coarsely executed, the oval surrounding the ship is a blue ground with irregular white dots here and there. The N is almost touching the border, whilst the other letters are further from it.

XVI.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

1861. 5 c. red, 10 c. green, 15 c. blue, name, arms, (rising sun, with cap of Liberty on a staff,) coloured impression on white paper.

Genuine stamps of this issue are now of a high value, and the forgeries have been consequently largely, and, to the makers, profitably sold. These stamps have been forged for a long time, and the differences between the real and false ones are striking.

Genuine (as mentioned above) has a staff held by two hands, and surrounded by what goes by the name a cap of Liberty, the shape of which is very suggestive of one of the long night caps which Mr. Pickwick patronised. The glory round the head is rather straggling than otherwise, and the colours although bright are *not remarkably so.*

Forged.—The cap of Liberty and the staff supporting it *are wanting.* The glory round the head is thick and rather bushy, and the face in the sun is "of a cheerful countenance." The colours are *very* bright.

XVII.—SANDWICH ISLANDS.

1860. Name (Hawaiian Postage), and figure indicating value.

These stamps are so simple in design that, as may be supposed, the differences are very minute; so they will require great care to detect them. These stamps are used for interinsular postage; the 1 c. blue, and 2 c. black, are not now in use; the colours being reversed to 1 c. black and 2 c. blue. In the 1 c. blue, genuine, the *C in Cents is very broad,* and all the letters are thin and neat in appearance; whereas, in the forgery, the letter C is *not remarkably broad;* the letters are thick and smudgy looking. In the genuine 1 c. the figure 1 is firm and neat, the stroke at the top of it is *thick* and rather *long;* whilst in the forgery it is not so clearly defined, and the stroke at the top is both *thin and short.* The 2 c. black is as difficult to distinguish from the forgery as the 1 c. is.

Genuine.—The figure 2 is well done; the letter C in "Cents," (as in the 1 c.,) is *very broad,* and after "Cents" there is a *large* full stop.

Forged.—The figure 2 is *wretchedly* done, being bad in shape. The letter C in "Cents" is *not remarkably broad;* the full stop after "Cents" is *small.*

Leaving the interinsular stamps, we take those used for foreign postage. The only one of which we have seen a forgery is the 5 c. blue, with the bust of King Kamehameha III. There is a photograph of this stamp in circulation; the colour, however, betrays it, being brownish black, instead of blue.

The forgery (from the die) and the genuine differ as follows:—

Genuine.—The letter S in "Cents" is *perpendicular.* The whole face dotted, except the nose. The leaves on the King's coat are long, and at a proper distance from each other. At the side of the leaves is a row of *six buttons white, and very distinct.* The collar is loose, and *open* in front. There is a dark blue *triangular space* between the two ends of the collar

and the chin. On the King's *right arm* is a white spot, all the rest of the arm being shaded off. On the blue line above the words "Five Cts." *are two little blue dots*, one just over the end of the F, and the other between the T and S.

FORGED.—The letter S *falls over* to the left hand. There is a white space *free from dots* under the left side of the mouth. The leaves are shorter, and very close to each other. The buttons are *very indistinct*, only *three or four* can be counted *with certainty*. The collar is tighter, and *nearly closed* in front. No such triangular space. On *each arm* there is a distinct white line, in strong contrast to the background, where it touches it. *No such blue dots to be seen.*

The genuine one from which this description is taken, is that on *blue* paper; the one on white paper is much different, being more like the forgery than that on blue. *The one on white will be found to agree with the forgery in two or three of the above-mentioned differences*, (or rather what are differences between a false one and a real on *blue*). But as there are many important differences between a genuine 5 c. on *white*, and the above-mentioned forgery *(which is also on white)*, a little care will enable the collector to distinguish "which from which."

(In our next the Spanish 1 cuarto, Granada Confederation, and Naples, will be treated of.)

THE CANADIAN POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE following is a *resumé* of the Postmaster General's Report for the year ending the 30th September, 1862:—"During last year 32 new post offices were established, and nine offices closed. The number of post offices in operation on the 30th of September, 1862, was 1,858. During the year there were added to the service 319 miles of new post route, and 137,463 miles of annual mail travel. The increase in the number of letters passing by post was comparatively greater in 1862 than has been observed for several past years. The number has exactly doubled since the year 1854.

"The correspondence between Canada and Europe by the Canadian steamers continues to increase, the number of letters carried in the year 1862 having been 800,000, showing a comparative advance of nearly 20 per cent.

"Five hundred and twenty thousand letters are estimated to have passed through the mails last year, being in excess of any previous enumeration. The number in 1856 was 35,000; in 1857, 150,000; in 1858, 450,000; in 1859, 450,000; in 1860, 480,000; and in 1862, 520,000. There are twenty-seven cases of alleged losses or abstraction affecting registered letters during the year 1862. In 1861 the number of such cases was 37.

"The number of parcels forwarded by mail during the year at parcel post rate is estimated to have been somewhat over 5,000. This is an advance upon the result of last year."

THE ARRANGEMENT OF A COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The best method of arranging a collection of postage-stamps is open to some discussion. One writer, who advocates a geographical system, seems to consider that

those who do not adopt his views, must needs be entirely ignorant of history and geography. He is very severe upon the separation of the stamps of the same sovereign or of a given language into different parts of an alphabetical catalogue; but regards with self-satisfied complacency the scheme which, laying claim to admiration and imitation for its geographical accuracy, disposes of Malta and the Ionian Islands between Sierra Leone and New South Wales; puts Liberia between the Danubian Principalities and the Sandwich Islands: and places New Zealand in juxta-position with British Guiana, and Portugal with Greece. The truth is that no plan has yet been devised entirely free from difficulty; and whether a catalogue of stamps be finally placed in an album in an alphabetical, dynastic, or geographical order, or in any combination of them, no obstacle need be derived from the plan of this Catalogue. My object has been to furnish collectors with a descriptive list succinct, intelligible, convenient, and easy of reference, without determining in what order the collector must necessarily arrange the stamps in his album.—*Mount Brown's Catalogue.*

REVIEW.

Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, by Mount Brown.—Fourth Edition.—London, F. Passmore.

The fourth edition of this valuable Manual will be hailed with pleasure by all classes of stamp collectors, and is certainly deserving of all the success which has attended its publication and the large circulation it has attained.

Each edition has been an improvement upon the previous one, but the whole make-up and arrangement of this one are really admirable. It is printed upon a much better paper, in bold clear type, and the names or inscription of the various stamps are now printed in small capitals, rendering them more conspicuous. The descriptions also are in many instances more accurate as in Liberia, Spain, Hong-kong, &c. The work is, without doubt, a compendium which should be in the hands of every stamp collector, and those who have it not should speedily possess themselves of a copy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E. Thomas.—The blue impression on the envelope you send is merely the official stamp used by the Post-office at Buenos Ayres.

Jas. Mc Arthur. (Greenock.)—We have received stamps from Denmark with perforations round their edges, from which we infer that the Postal Authorities there have also adopted the system.

W. E. B. (Southampton).—It is not at all necessary for subscribers to be present at the ballot for prizes. The stamps you mention are Austrian Bill-stamps.

Dom Pedro.—We have noticed the two varieties of blue 25 reis Portuguese stamps, and find that Mr. Brown does so in his fourth edition; the difference is in the ground pattern, outside of the oval containing the head. They will doubtless belong to different emissions.

Constanze.—The "Lire Dieci," Mr Brown informs us, is the Sardinian Passport Stamp. The last issue of 1½ sch., Mecklenburgh envelopes, are printed a lighter shade of green.

W. F. Cooke.—We have not seen the Italian essays you name, and shall be glad to engrave them, if you can forward them to us for that purpose.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from either of the authors, Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, or from Thornton Lewes, Duncan-street, Newington, Edinburgh.

A. L. E., Box B 13, Post Office, Liverpool, has a variety of used foreign postage stamps always for sale, at from 3d. per dozen.

J. Menlove, 22, Upper Baker-street, London, N.W., will forward his printed list on receipt of two stamps. 15 per cent. discount off orders above 5s.

Mr. W. R. Cross, No. 6, Walker-street, Hessle-road, Hull, having just made fresh arrangements with several of the leading stamp collectors in England and on the continent, he is enabled to have rarest stamps constantly on hand. Printed lists of prices and terms sent on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Send stamped envelope for J. R. Kennedy's price list of foreign postage stamps. Turkey, 20 paras, 5d. each or 3s. 6d. per dozen; 1 piastre 8d. each or 6s. 6d. per dozen; 5 piastres 10d. each or 8s. 6d. per dozen; 5 piastres 1s. 6d. each or 16s per dozen. J. R. Kennedy, 79, George Street, Edinburgh.

S. West, Stationer and Boookseller, 90, London Wall, London, E.C., has a large stock of rare and old stamps at the following low prices: Buenos Ayres, steamship, 2, 4, and 5 pesos blue, at 4s. each; Argentine Confederation, 5 centavos, unused, at 1s. 4d.; Brazil, in present use, 180, 300, 430, 600, at 1s. each; also, all the local Hamburg stamps, 1s. 6d. the set of 10. Just issued, Scheerenbeck's set of 10 1 sch., at 2s.; ditto ½ sch., at 1s. 6d.; W. Krantz's set of 10, coloured impression, 2s.; ditto, black impression, 2s. Please remit the amounts in postage stamps. All orders promptly executed. Liberal discount to dealers allowed.

Nova Scotia stamps by dozen.—1 cent, 1s. 2d. unused, 10d. used; 5c., 4s. unused, 1s. 2d. used; 8½c. and 10c., 8s. unused, 10c. 4s. used; 12 dozen 5c. used, at 1s., 3d. used 4s.; New Brunswick 1c., 1s. 6d.; 5c. 4s.; 10c. 8s., all unused; 5c. used, 2s. 6d. Prince Edward Island 3d. used, 3s. Not less than 1 dozen used or half-dozen unused. Apply by letter to A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, London, S.E.

C. R. Jones, 59, Barlow Street, Ardwick, near Manchester, can supply collectors and dealers with foreign and colonial stamps as cheap as any in the trade. Examples: collections of 50, 1s. 8d.; 100, 3s. 6d.; 200, 10s. 6d.; 300, 26s.; 500, 75s., all good and perfect copies. Also, used 1850-1, 2, 3, 4, Spanish, 1s. 3d. each; old Luxembourg 10 cent, 6d. each; old Swiss Republic 10, 25, and 40 cent, 6d. each; French President 10 and 25 cent, 6d. each; old Belgium 4d. each; old Saxon 3d. each; 1-10, 1-15, 1-30 thaler Hanover 2d. each; unused 1 gro. Hanover env. 1s.: Brunswick 2d. each: 10 and 30 Brazil 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen: 1 and 3c. env., American, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per dozen: 1, 5, and 10 kop Russian 5d. each: Prince Edward Island 1c., 3d. each: 1 cent Nova Scotia 2d. each, 1s. 3d. per dozen: and other rare stamps. Agents wanted in any part of Europe. Commission allowed, 15 per cent. P.S.—C.R.J. sends stamps on approval, and buys and sells stamps to any amount on commission.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s. He has also two copies of the rare 1d. Van Diemen's Land, blue, price 4s. 6d. each; 1d. Bahamas 3d. each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; 6d. Antigua, 9d. each; ¼ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each; Old Saxony, ½, 1, 2, 3, at 9d. each. Old Portugal, 25 reis king's head, 8d each: Queen's head, 10d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 9d. per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

Just Received, a Large Supply of the newly-issued 2 grote Bremen, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: Danish essays, 1s. 6d. each. French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 10d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; Tuscany, 1 quattr, 1s. 6d.; St. Lucia, red, 4d. each. English, ½ oz. 1d., essay, 3s. each; old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 5d. each; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents, 4d.; 40 cents, 3d. each.; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Brazil, 280, 430 (unused), 2s. each; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 1s; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old) 2 sk., at 1s. 3d.; 4 sk., at 9d. each.

B. York and Co., 60, City-road, London, foreign booksellers and dealers in foreign postage stamps. The largest stock and the cheapest house in London. List of prices to be had for two stamps and a stamped directed envelope. All orders by post punctually attended to.

Edward Upjohn, Bookseller, can now supply all kinds of Rare Foreign Stamps at reasonable prices; also proof impressions of rare stamps, by Whymper, stamp publications, Catalogues and Albums. Country orders promptly executed.—24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Stamps Wanted to Purchase.—Brazil large 90, slanting 90; Cuba, 1856 issue and interinsular; French essays; Whiting's and other English essays; Pacific Company, 1 real brown, 2 reals carmine; early Spanish (except 6 cuartos); Naples (Bourbon arms), ½ tornese, ½ grana; Canada, 12d.; Tuscany (on blue), 1 quatt., 2 soldi; New Brunswick essay (Connell's head); Argentine, 1 real M.C.; Parma, 10 cents. flesh, 5 cents. provisional (2 sorts); French Republic, 1 franc vermillion, 1 franc brown; Schleswig essay, 2 sch. blue; Buenos Ayres (ship); Luzon; Reunion; New Caledonia; Modena, 10 cents. brown, 15 cents. violet, 40 cents. blue, 10 cents provisional; India, ½ anna red, Zurich, 4 (lines across figure); American locals, Austrian complimentaries, and essays of all countries. Address, J. Couper, 4, Gloucester-place, Swansea.

MR. William Frederick Cooke, Dover, begs to inform the nobility and gentry that he is prepared to complete, arrange, or form collections of foreign postage stamps to order. Mr. Cooke will feel particularly obliged, all parties having rare stamps for sale, if they will kindly forward a price list. Stamps sent on approval. All applications must have a stamp enclosed.

Canada and Prince Edward's Island Stamps per dozen. Canada, 1 cent, 1s.; 5 c., 5s.; 10 c., 8s.; 12½ c., 10s. P. E. island, 1d., 3s.; 2d., 5s.; 3d., 6s.; 6d., 9s. Not less than ½ doz., *all unused*. Nova Scotian, a lot of 20 dozen 5 c., used, for 15s. Apply early by letter to A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, London, S.E.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued his price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Baden, 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 3s. 6d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ⅓ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 & 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.: Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.: Hamburg, ⅓ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen. 7d. per doz.: ½ gro. 9d. perdoz.: Ionian Islands, 9d. per set, or yellow 2s. 6d. per doz.: Lubeck, ⅓ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents. 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 cent. 2s. per doz.; Papal States, 2 kinds of ½ baj., 2d. each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz. 25, 2s. 6d. ditto. Turkey, 20 piastres 6d. each, or 5s. per doz.: Switzerland, 2 cents. 5d. 3 cents. 8d. per doz.: French Colonies, 1 cent. 1s. 6d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

Will be Published, 1st July, the "Stamp Collectors' Journal," illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Price 1d., post free 2d. Advertisements will be received up to the 20th instant, and charged as follows—under 20 words 9d., 40 words 1s. 3d., 60 words 1s. 9d., 80 words 2s. 3d., &c. E. C. Hall and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps.—Hartlepool. N.B.—Agents wanted.

W., Box 10, Post Office, Gloucester, will send his catalogue of nearly 2000 foreign stamps for sixteen postage stamps.

Stamps Sent on Inspection, at the lowest prices, by R R., care of Mr. Reilly, 7, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Cheapest Used and Unused Continental stamps can be obtained wholesale from H. Steinau, Faulkner-street, Manchester.—Send stamp for List.

E. Doble, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, Dealer in Foreign Stamps, &c. Monte Video from 4d., Buenos Ayres, 6d. Price List for two stamps. Agents wanted. E. D. wishes also to correspond with parties abroad.

R. Evans and Co., Knightsbridge, London, S.W. Stamps and Crests 1s. per dozen free; Albums 2s. Agents for the *Review*. A Catalogue of Stamps, containing descriptions of nearly 2000 varieties, list of Forgeries, and their detection, &c., price 1s. 4d. free

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Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsificatiou," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

Rare Colonials and Continentals sent on approval, at moderate prices, on receipt of stamped cuvelope, by A.B., 57, York-place, Edinburgh.

A Bargain! A Collection of about 150 foreign postage stamps, used and *unused*, arranged in an album, price 15s. List on receipt of a stamped envelope.—Address, C. L. Cliffe, 38, Hall Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire.

To be Sold Cheap, a few Old Spanish stamps. 1850, 1851, black, 1s. 6d. each, or 14s. 6d. per dozen; 1852, red 6 cuartos, 1s. 4d. each, or 13s. 6d. per dozen. Apply by letter only to John Brown, 26, King-street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 10s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 3s. 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 12s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s. 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 8d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 3s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 9s. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. 6d. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

E. J. Cordy, High Street, Malmesbury, has a large quantity of Foreign Stamps for sale. Examples, Belgium, 1 cent, 3d.; Baden, 1 kr., 8d.; France, 1 c., 3d., Luxemburg, 1 c., 4d.; Prussia, 4 pf., 8d. per doz., all unused, and many others at equally low prices. All letters requiring an answer to contain stamp.
P.S.—Stamps sent on inspection.

To Stamp Collectors.—For sale, a collection of 200 stamps, several of which are unused, price 10s. Also, 3 collections of 100 stamps each, price 4s. 6d. each. Apply (by letter only) to F. Lester, 97, Hatton Garden, London.

New Caledonia 10 cents *grey*, wanted for a collection. Six shillings are offered for this stamp (if in good condition) by Thomas William Kitt, 30 Cloth Fair, London, to whom all applications (by letter ouly) are to be addressed. N.B.—For a further list of requirements see "Stamp Collectors' Review," No. 6.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 9d., 7s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 4d. cach, 3s. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

For Sale (price £5 5s.) a Valuable Collection of postage stamps, over 500 kinds (many of which are unused, and others obsolete), neatly arranged in a 15s. album, including British Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Finland, French Republic, Grenada Confederation, Liberia, Monte Video, Nicaragua, St. Helena, Sydney, New York Post Office 5 cents, Pony Express, &c. Apply to Alfred, 2, Chesterfield-street, Liverpool.

Send Five Shillings for Edward Moore & Co.'s packet of local American postage stamps, containing 20 varieties.

Mr. Charles Decroix has a variety of obsolete and other stamps, for sale or exchange. Send two stamps for list. Selections on approval, on receipt of stamped envelope. Bazaar, Dover.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, dealer in foreign postage stamps. —Moens' Illustrations, Nos. 1 to 7 ready, 1s. each; Falsifications, English edition, 10d; Manuel du Collectionneur, 1s. 2d. Price list of Stamps on sale for two stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (½ gro. 15 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote), Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thaler), Oldenburg (small ½ gro.), and French Republic, all at 6d. each. 1d. Van Dieman's Land (old and rare variety, original colour blue), price 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 cent, first issue, Sardinia; 25 reis Queen Portugal; Monte Video, diligencia and old 180 reis, all at 9d. each; also, 3 proofs (by Whymper) of the Nicaragua, numbered 25, 64, and 71, price 1s. each.

If you wish to purchase Cheap stamps, write to C. H. Clark, Dealer in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, enclosing stamped directed envelope, and you will receive per return of post, the cheapest price list ever issued. Ionian Islands, 9d. per set.

100,000 Foreign Stamps to be sold off from 4d. per doz.! at Henry Bender's, foreign bookseller, 8, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, London. Foreign stamps supplied at prices far below those usually charged. Collections completed at the shortest notice, and several, from a hundred upwards, on view. Colonial stamps bought and exchanged in any quantity.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 100 old 10 and 20 centimes. Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. 3d. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 8d. each, or 6s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 3s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 6d. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 1s 3d.; 2 cents, 2s.; 5 cents, 3s.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 1s.; French Colonies, 1s. 6d. per set of 4; Confederate States, 4s. 6d per set of 15. St. Thomas, 3 cents, 6d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 8; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 9d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Gratis! Any Collector sending a stamped directed envelope to S. Davis, 18, Granby-street, Leicester, will receive by return of post an unobliterated foreign postage stamp. N.B.—S. Davis's 5s. packet of foreign stamps contains fifty different kinds, twenty of which are unobliterated.

Sixth Edition.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for June, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for 3 stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No. 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proofs of Rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

Cheap Packet for Beginners.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of rare foreign postage stamps, twenty unobliterated. Post free 61 stamps.

New Packet for Collectors.

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We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 8. JULY 15, 1863. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

We have now the pleasure of informing our subscribers that the drawing for prizes will take place on July 24th, at our publishing office, No. 12, Cable-street, Liverpool, at 6 p.m., when we shall be glad to meet those of our friends who can attend. The prizes are, 1st, set of local American stamps, 151 varieties, all unused, and the following (in lieu of the Confederate States) 2 packets, local American, 25 stamps in each, 2 sets of Finland, and 2 sets of Bergedorf.

The three Cheques will be received until July 22nd, and as a number of them are not yet taken up, we shall be glad if our friends will enable us to dispose of them previous to that date.

Arrangements have been made for the presentation of an unobliterated foreign stamp with the next and each succeeding number of the Review, thus considerably enhancing the value of the oldest and cheapest Magazine devoted exclusively to the subject of stamp collecting.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges :

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
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POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

Part I.—Chapter IV.

Postage Stamps in a Numismatic Point of View.

LAST, but not least, of the uses accruing to the practice of postage-stamp collecting, may be mentioned—its liability (if the term may be so applied), to impress its votaries with a knowledge of foreign currency, and that to an extent by no means limited. Postage stamps, which are continually augmenting in number and to which the apposite remark may be applied "their name is legion," present, not only peculiarities in design, but also, in many instances, in the denominations of value which they represent. Many persons previous to their collecting postage stamps were totally ignorant of the fact, that there are specimens bearing such low values as one centime (not quite two-fifths of a farthing), or even one half-penny; while on the other hand, they had doubtless then never heard of a stamp representing so high a

value as 5s., or even 16s. 8d., which latter, to anyone not interested in the pursuit, would appear an almost incredible price for a postage stamp. The stamps bearing the lowest money value are the one centime of France and Belgium, which would indicate a very low rate of postage in the countries from which they emanate, and doubtless cause many of us to ask, "Why could not England adopt a similar tariff?" Those bearing the highest value are the well-known Pony Express, 1, 2, and 4 dollars; New South Wales, 5s.; Papal States, 50 baj., and 1 scudo; Hong Kong, 96 cents; United States, 90 cents; Italy and Tuscany, 3 lire; and lastly, the Ceylon and Victoria, 2s. But the values more frequently met with range from the equivalent of an English penny to a shilling. The value when new of many stamps forming a collection, may be ascertained from the following table of "Foreign moneys and their English equivalents," which has been prepared with much care, and will doubtless prove of some utility to our readers:—

MONEY TABLE.

		s.	*d.*
Austria, &c.	1 kreutzer	0	0¼
Austrian Italy	100 centisimi = 1 lira	0	8
———	20 soldi = 1 lira	0	8
Belgium	100 centimes = 1 franc	0	9½
British Guiana	1 cent	0	0½
Buenos Ayres	8 reales = 1 peso (dollar)	about 0	3½
Brazil	1000 reis = 1 milreis	2	2
Bremen	5 schwaren = 1 grote	0	0½
Brunswick	12 pfennige = 1 groschen	0	1⅛
Canada	1 cent	0	0½
Confederate States of America	1 cent	0	0½
Denmark	1 skilling	0	0¼
———	16 skillings = 1 mark	0	4½
France and Colonies	100 centimes = 1 franc	0	9½
Germany (N. States)	1 silber groschen	0	1⅛
——— (S. States)	4 pfennings = 1 kreuzer	0	0⅓
Greece	100 lepta = 1 drachma	0	8¾
Hamburg	12 pfennings = 1 schilling	0	1
Hanover	12 pfennige = 1 groschen	0	1⅛
———	24 gutengroschen = 1 thaler	2	11
Holland, Dutch Guiana, and Java	5 cents = 1 stiver	0	1

Hong Kong	1 cent	0	0½
India	12 pies = 1 anna	0	1½
Italy, &c.	100 centesimi = 1 lira	0	10
Liberia	1 cent	0	0½
Lubeck	12 pfennings = 1 schilling	0	1
Mecklenburg	12 pfennige = 1 schilling	0	1
Mexico	16 quartos, or 34 maravedis = 1 real	0	5
———	10 reales, or 100 cents = 1 dollar	4	2½
Monte Video	100 reis or centesimos = 1 real	0	5
Norway	24 skillings = 1 mark or ort	0	10½
Naples	10 cavalli, or 2 tornesi = 1 grano	0	0⅜
Ottoman Empire	40 paras = 1 piastre	0	2½
Peru	1 dinero = 1 real	0	6¼
———	1 peseta = 2 reales	1	0⅕
Papal States	1 bajocchi	0	0½
———	10 bajocchi = 1 paolo	0	5
———	10 paoli = 1 scudo	4	2
Portugal	20 reis = 1 vintem	0	1⅕
Prussia	12 pfennings = 1 silber groschen	0	1⅕
Russia	1 kopec	0	0⅗
Switzerland	100 rappen or centimes = 1 franc	0	9½
Saxony	10 pfennige = 1 neu groschen	0	1⅕
Sweden	48 skilling banco = 1 daler	1	8
———	100 ore = 1 riks daler	1	1⅛
Spain, Luzon, &c.	16 cuartos = 1 real	0	2½
Tuscany	100 centesimi = 1 lira	0	8
———	20 soldi ,,		
———	12 crazie ,,		
United States of America	1 cent	0	0½
———	100 cents = 1 dollar	4	2

CONCLUSION.

Before closing an article on the *use* of postage-stamp collecting, a few words on "rarities," which form so important a feature in a collection, may not prove uninteresting to our readers. The scarcity of many varieties comprised in a collection of postage stamps, may be attributed to various causes. Several specimens have become difficult to obtain in consequence of their having been in circulation but a limited period, as were those of the revolted provinces of the Romagna and Schleswig Holstein, and the provisional governments of Modena, Naples, and Parma. Another cause of rarity arises from

the stamps having been *obsolete* for some years, and for the most part being destroyed or cast on one side by their possessors, are at the present time scarcely to be met with, either "for love or money," but are only observable in the albums of a chosen few. Among this class may be mentioned the early issues of British Guiana and Spain, together with several other specimens equally rare and difficult to obtain. A third cause of rarity arises from stamps being only temporarily issued, and after a small circulation being replaced by others; as for example, the "wood-block" series of the Cape of Good Hope. But the term "rarity" may not only be applied to obsolete stamps, but also in some few instances to those in present use. The specimens emanating from Dutch Guiana, Luzon, and the Sandwich Islands may be described as belonging to this class, for in consequence of few of these stamps, franking the postage of letters to this country they (especially the two former) are exceedingly difficult to obtain, and consequently form great *desiderata* with all collectors. The French Colonies, unfortunately so meagre in the production of postage stamps, have furnished the collector's album with three of the rarest specimens yet catalogued. New Caledonia, an island situated in the South Pacific Ocean, is sixty-six leagues in length, (a French league is equal to $2\frac{3}{4}$ English miles,) and ten in width; was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, and occupied by the French in 1853; its capital being Port-de-France. The stamp emanating from this island was issued in 1860, and, as will be seen from the accompanying engraving, was evidently copied



from the French *Empire* stamp bearing the same value, but in a manner which sadly betokens the want of a good draughtsman in the New Caledonian capital. It is very roughly executed, and is printed in *grey* on white paper. For two other interesting specimens of French Colonial stamps, we may turn to those of Reunion, a small island situated within a few miles of the well-known British colony of the Mauritius. The design of these stamps is most singular for, as is shown by the annexed engraving, that of the 15 c.



is formed by a peculiarly shaped star, surrounded by what are not unlike *fetters*, and in the 30 c. by very intricately curved lines. These stamps were issued in 1862 (three of them are described in a catalogue published

some few months since, but doubtless erroneously,) and are printed in black on blue paper.

Some very rare specimens of obsolete stamps have been furnished by the British possessions of the Mauritius and Van Diemen's Land, the old *blue* 1d. of which latter island



is daily becoming more scarce, and will doubtless soon be virtually unattainable.

The vast continent of America, so fruitful in curiosities for the stamp collector, has also furnished varieties, the possession of which will greatly augment the value of a collection. *Essay* stamps, the collection of which is equally interesting, but more difficult than that of *bona fide* specimens, have a singular representative in the New Brunswick 5 c. *chocolate*, which



has for the device the head of Connell the Postmaster General of that colony at the time of its issue, and for the appearance of which stamp Mr. Connell was compelled to forfeit his situation.

Among the most curious of the South American stamps are those of Monte Video; the specimens com-



posing the first issue of which country are now rare. They are very coarsely executed, and are printed in colour on white paper. We append engraving of the 180 c. of this series.

The newly-issued stamps of Costa Rica (almost faultless in design and execution) must at present be ranked among the rarities; but, like all specimens first introduced, they will become commoner as their circulation increases.



Adverting to those stamps which are less rare, it may be remarked, that specimens which at the present day are comparatively common will, doubtless, in a few years (i.e., if stamp collecting still holds its sway,) be almost unattainable, especially those varieties issued by the various German States, of which the annexed





engravings are able representatives.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

XVIII. SPAIN.

1 cuarto, bronze—Correo Interior, bear climbing a tree, in an octagonal shield.

As may be supposed this stamp is one of great value. The majority of the specimens in collections are forgeries; genuine ones being so rare as to cause comparison nearly impossible, and, therefore, collectors are at the mercy of those dealers who are unscrupulous enough to sell them. This forgery comes from Brussels, and is, consequently, well done. The principal differences between the real and false stamp are in the wreath and crown, as follows:

GENUINE.—The top bunch of leaves on the *right* side in the wreath contains three *long* leaves, the second and third bunches have each *four* leaves; on the *left* hand side the lowest bunch contains *three long* leaves. There is a small cross on the top of the crown; only *one* of the bear's fore feet is visible; the foliage is dark on the right side and light on the left.

FORGED.—The top bunch on the *right-hand* side contains three *short and thin* leaves, the second and third bunches have *three* leaves each, and the bottom one on the *left-hand* side has *four* leaves. No cross on the top of the crown; *both* the bear's forefeet are visible; the foliage is equally shaded throughout.

XIX. NAPLES.

Provisional Government. October, 1860. ½ Tornese, blue; arms—three legs, head, and *fleur-de-lis*.

It has been explained in a previous number that on the change of government at Naples, the then existing stamp (½ grano) had the G *partially* erased, and a T engraved in its place; therefore, in all genuine ones, the G can be clearly traced under the T. Besides this there are the following differences:

GENUINE.—In the bottom white line, nearly under ½, is a small G, possibly the engraver's initial (as is the B on the French Presidency stamps). At the juncture of the three legs is a Medusa's (?) head.

FORGED.—Both the small G and the head are wanting.

This stamp is a great rarity, it having been only used during October, 1860, and superseded in November by

½ Tornese, blue; arms—Savoy Cross.

For this stamp the die made for the last has been used, having had the whole of the previous arms (legs, &c.), partially erased, so that in genuine specimens the legs and *fleur-de-lis* of the October issue are partially discernable under the cross.

GENUINE—Has a small G in the white line under ½, and has the T over the G as in the October stamp.

FORGED.—The ground of the cross

is quite clear and white, no traces of legs, &c., being visible; the letter T is quite distinct, having no G appearing through it, and the little G under ½ is missing.

The ground of both the October and November stamp has a dull blue appearance, but in the genuine it is of a pure white.

XX. GRANADA CONFEDERATION.

1861. Name, arms in shield, with words *Estados unidos de Nueva Granada*, in oval, and in the bordering the words *Correos Nacionales*. 2½ centavos, large, black.

GENUINE.—*Nine stars* under inscription, letters of inscription *thin and equal*, and the shield is divided into three compartments, the *middle one only* being white.

FORGED.—*No stars* under inscription, the letters of inscription *thick and unequal*, and the three compartments of the shield are all white.

This hardly deserves to be called a *forgery*, as it is an engraving of the stamp, which has been cut out of some work. The real stamp is somewhat valuable.

THE STAMP MANIA.

FIRST used, as many of our readers will remember, in 1840, the postage-stamp has only just passed out of its years of minority; and yet at this present moment there are no fewer than fifteen hundred different postage-labels in existence, and the number is increasing every month. Now that the postage-stamp has become an institution with us, people are beginning to inquire who was the author of so convenient an arrangement, and the discussion has served to exemplify the truth of the saying of the wise man: 'The truth that hath been, it is that which shall be; and there is no new thing under the sun.' The idea of a post-paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV. with a M. de Velayer, who, in 1653, established under royal authority a private penny-post in Paris, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters, which should be wrapped up in certain envelopes. Some of these envelopes are still extant, and one of them we have ourselves seen.

On this idea, later suggestions may or may not have been built. Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, claims the merit of having suggested that letters should be prepaid with stamps as early as 1834. Before that time, Mr. Charles Knight proposed a stamped cover for the circulation of newspapers. Of course, no steps were taken in respect to either of these recommendations till the period of penny postage. The credit of suggesting the postage-stamp has consequently to a considerable extent fallen to Sir Rowland Hill; but the best inquiry we have been able to institute would hardly bear out the usual assumption; and indeed this public benefactor, crowned with so many well-won laurels, may easily afford to dispense with the adornment of this single one.

Mr. Hill's famous pamphlet on *Post Reform* went through three editions rapidly; in the first edition, which was issued privately, the author makes no mention of the use of stamps—though prepayment of letters was always a principal feature in his proposals—*money payments* over the counter of the receiving-office *only* being suggested. Immediately afterwards, the members of a royal commission on the Post-office, which had been sitting since 1833, called Mr. Hill before them, as also the officers of the Stamp-office, and Mr. Dickenson the paper-maker, with several others, when the subject of letter pre-payment was discussed. In the second edition of Mr. Hill's pamphlet, the prepayment of letters by means of stamps or stamp envelopes is definitely recommended. When the committee of the House of Commons met to investigate the merits of Mr. Hill's penny postage scheme, they were required to express an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of prepayment by means of stamps. Again, a favourable opinion was given of the measure, and when the government brought in and passed the penny-postage act, a clause for the use of stamps formed a component part of it. Though all agreed that stamps of some sort would come into use with the advent of cheap postage, it was by no means easy to hit upon a

definite plan, or when a number of plans were submitted, to decide upon the particular plan to be adopted. Stamped *paper* representing different charges was first suggested. Folded in a particular way, a simple revenue-stamp would then be exposed to view, and frank the letter, Another suggestion was, that a stamped wafer, as it was called, should be used, and, placed on the back of the letter, would both seal and frank it at the same time. The idea of stamped *envelopes*, however, was at first by far the most popular, and it was decided that they should be the prepaying medium. Plans and suggestions for the carrying out of the arrangement being required at once, the Lords of the Treasury issued a somewhat pompous proclamation, dated 23rd of August, 1839, inviting 'all artists, men of science, and the public in general,' to offer proposals 'as to the manner in which the stamp may be brought into use.' So important was the subject, that Lord Palmerston, the then Foreign Secretary, was directed to apprise all foreign governments of the matter, and invite suggestions from any part of the civilised world. Three months were allowed for plans, and two prizes of two hundred pounds and one hundred pounds were to be allowed for the proposals on the subject 'which the Lords may think most deserving of attention.' The palm was carried off by Mr. Mulready, R.A., who designed the envelopes now known by his name. These envelopes, which allegorically celebrated the triumphs of the post in a host of emblematical figures, were of two colours, the one for a penny being printed in black, and the other, for the twopenny postage, being in blue ink. They gave, however, so little satisfaction, and were found to be so inconvenient, that at the end of six months they were withdrawn from use. The Mulready envelopes are regarded as great curiosities by stamp-collectors, and as their value came to be about fifteen shillings, a spurious imitation has at length found its way into the market, usually to be had for half-a-crown. Last year, stamp-dealers were shocked by the Vandalism of the government, who caused many thousands of these envelopes to be destroyed at Somerset House.

Before the postage-envelope was finally withdrawn from use, the Treasury issued another prospectus, offering a reward of five-hundred pounds for the best design and plan for a simple postage-label. It was made a condition that the stamp should be simple, handy, and easily placed on paper, and of a design that would make forgery difficult, if not impossible. About a thousand designs were sent in, but not one was chosen. Eventually, the ugly black stamp, said to be the joint production of some of the officers of the Stamp and Post offices, were decided upon, and brought into use. Two years afterwards principally with a view to make the obliterating process more perfect, and the better to detect the dishonesty of using *old* stamps, for the same reasons the colour was again changed to *red*, and so it has remained to the present time. The twopenny stamp has been from the first blue. Up to this date, at different intervals, six other stamps have been issued, as the necessities of the inland or foreign postage required them. The tenpenny stamp, of an octagonal shape and brown colour, is now scarcely ever used, if it be not even withdrawn from circulation. The list comprises, besides the stamps we have mentioned, the sixpenny (lilac), the shilling (green), the fourpenny (vermilion), the threepenny (rose), and the ninepenny (yellow). The last two were issued only two or three years ago. The whole of the English stamps bear the impression of the head of Queen Victoria, and are all of the same size and shape (if we except the tenpenny stamp), the sole difference being in the colour, and the various borderings round the Queen's portraits. Besides these distinguishing marks, however, they all tell the tale of their own value.

Our colonies issue their own stamps, with different designs. Some of them are emblematical: the Swan River Territory using the design of a 'Swan,' and the Cape of Good Hope choosing that of 'Hope' reclining; but they are gradually adopting the English plan of a simple profile of the sovereign. The portrait of our Queen appears on two hundred and forty different varieties of stamps. Nearly all the stamps used in the colonies, and even some for foreign governments, are designed engraved, printed, and embossed in London, and many of them are much prettier than the products of our own Stamp-office. The principal houses for the manufacture of colonial stamps, are Messrs. De la Rue & Co., and Perkins, Bacon, & Co., of Fleet Street.

Soon after the introduction of Postage-stamps, stamped envelopes were again proposed. This time the proposition was a very simple one, only consisting of the usual kind of stamp embossed on the right-hand corner of a common envelope; the stamps to be oval, round, or octagonal, according to the value of the envelope. For the envelopes themselves, a peculiar kind of paper was prepared by Mr. Dickenson, and was considered on all

hands to be the best possible preventive of forgery. This paper, which was manufactured with lines of thread or silk stretched through its substance, has been used ever since. Russia, in adopting the stamped envelope, guards against forgery by means of a large water-mark of a spread eagle running all over the envelope. The English Stamp-office affords every facility in the matter of stamped paper and envelopes, and private individuals may indulge their tastes to almost any extent. The officers of the Stamp-office will place an embossed stamp, for merely its nominal value, on any kind of paper or envelope which may be sent to them for that purpose.

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANSWER TO MR. W. F. COOKE'S CRITICISM ON MESSRS. LEWES AND PEMBERTON'S WORK.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to Mr. Cooke's Letter in No. 6 of your publication, we beg to say that we have never described from hearsay. We have been accused of omitting descriptions of some forgeries, and in most cases have done so because we could get only hearsay accounts of them, which are generally too dubious to be worth anything. Not having the advantage of friends at Ravenna, we asked Mr. Cooke to let us see some specimens of his genuine glazed Romagna, we find they agree in every respect with the forgeries from which our descriptions were taken, and therefore can hardly be expected to conform to his theory, more especially as Wilhelm Georg from whom *our* specimens came, *admits* the same to be forged. We can buy the same Romagna that Mr. Cooke sells as of the first issue—but which are really forgeries—for twopence each, from a Hamburg dealer. Mr. Cooke maintains that the first, and consequently the rarest issue was on glazed paper. Now, the 6 baj, which was only used at the first for a short time (probably a few days), must, according to this statement, be on glazed paper, but it is not. This is of itself a sufficient refutation of Mr. Cooke's statement. Mr. Cooke has not yet questioned our correctness about the Swiss 2½ rp. Poste Locale, and yet he is selling the forged ones as genuine. We cannot agree with Mr. Cooke about the Geneva 10 c. Cantonal and Local, being a genuine stamp. From the personal experience of one of us (who has resided in Switzerland many years), we know that a Cantonal letter cannot cost more than 5 c.; then where is the object of a 10 c.? Mr. Cooke has forwarded us a specimen of this stamp which he affirms to be genuine, but it happens that anyone who knows the Geneva stamps would at once see that it was a forgery. We have sent our specimen of the 5 c. Post Local to Mr. Cooke, for comparison with his 10 c., and he writes us that our 5 c. is certainly different from those composing the double stamp (10 c.), but that the 5 c. Local and 10 c. Post Cantonal were not made from the same die. Now, up to this moment, the whole plea for the genuineness of the 10 c. has been that the 5 c. and 10 c. are the *same* stamps, but that the 10 c. being rarely used, *was cut up, and the 5 c. stamps composing it were used separately for Local letters.* Mr. Cooke does not agree with this, but maintains them to have been made as *different* stamps and at separate times. If Mr. Cooke can show genuine specimens, every one will be glad to have the matter settled, and to be able to believe in the existence of the stamp, certainly not otherwise. Mr. Brown is so convinced of its being a humbug, that he omits all mention of it in his fourth edition.

As to the statement that we wish to make people believe that Mr. Ritzau has swindled us, when such was not the case, we will merely quote Mr. Ritzau's price list, "Denmark Essay, 4, 8 sk. at 1s, or 12s. per dozen." We have corresponded with Mr. Ritzau for more than a year, and can shew his letters in which he asserts that the Danish Essays are real. To mislead us, Mr. Ritzau was in the habit of sending us these forgeries of his, *and two others from the same die, but a deep reddish ground,* which latter he marked "*falsification*" in large characters, *of course leading one to suppose that the others were genuine.*

From all these circumstances, it looks as if Mr. Cooke was well aware that the glazed Romagna, and the double Geneva are forged, but it of course suits him to dispose of them as genuine ones; and we presume it was that object which induced him to write the very curious letter to which this is the reply. Mr. Cooke will oblige by mentioning the *other* erroneous descriptions he has noticed in our "Forged Stamps."

EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.
THORNTON A. LEWES.

P.S.—Correspondence with his friend at Ravenna, does not seem to have taught Mr. Cooke that Romagne is merely a contraction of Romagnese (the adjective), and that the real name is Romagna.

AUSTRIAN STAMPS.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to point out that the Austrian new issue has just appeared: they are in shape and device similar to the Prussian; in colour they are the same as the old style of Austrian, excepting the 5 krs., which is magenta instead of red. The values are the same as heretofore, viz.:—2, 3, 5, 10, 15 krs.—Yours truly,

WILLIAM FREDERIC COOKE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. STEADMAN.—Your Mobile is *not* a genuine stamp.

ROBERT LYON.—All the stamps lately issued by Baden, *are* on white paper and correctly described by Mr. Brown. We think the best plan to discover whether the old Wurtemburg or Baden stamps have had the figure on them inverted is to soak in water.

EDWARD S. ADENEY.—In answer to your queries, 1—The Prussian stamps with eagle *are* embossed, we know of none otherwise done. The one you sent is an adhesive stamp. 2—The letters, L.H. on the Bergedorf stamp stand for Lubeck and Hamburg, we cannot say as to the P. A. in bottom corners. 3—The orange 6 pfen Prussian (head) was the *only* issue of that value previous to the late one. 4—We understood the Too Late and Registered stamp of Victoria are obsolete.

L. R. WRIGHTSON.—Your letter enclosed no cheques as stated.

W. H. G.—Your Nova Scotia stamps are India proofs pasted on cardboard, the originals were engraved in the United States. We should scarcely make any distinction between the two terms essay and proof. The other stamps are engraved in the present month.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

Look before you purchase. C. K. Jones, 59, Barlow-street, Ardwick, near Manchester, sends stamps of all countries, both old and new issues, on inspection, cheaper than any in the trade. Agents wanted in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Bremen, Hamburg, London, Birmingham, Oxford, Cambridge, Staffordshire, Bath, Dublin, Yorkshire, Queenstown, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and all the schools in England and on the continent. Commission allowed 15 per cent. P.S.—C. K. J. buys stamps to any amount.

Stamps given away! Send three stamps for J. & A. Menlove's priced list, and you will receive gratis a 3 pf. Saxony, or 4 pf. Prussia, or 2 cents. Luxemburg, all unobliterated. Address J. & A. Menlove, 22, Upper Baker-street, London, N.W. All applications to be made by letter.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

10 varieties of rare Stamps for 4d. H. Whittaker, Winchester-terrace, Regent-road, Salford, Manchester.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s. He has also two copies of the rare 1d. Van Diemen's Land, blue, price 4s. 6d. each; 1d. Bahamas 3d. each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; 6d. Antigua, 9d. each; ½ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each; Old Portugal, 25 reis king's head, 8d each: Queen's head, 10d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 9d. per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, dealer in foreign postage stamps. —Moens' Illustrations, Nos. 1 to 7 ready, 1s. each; Falsifications, English edition, 10d.; Manuel du Collectionneur, 1s. 2d. Price list of Stamps on sale for two stamps.

Read carefully! A collection of 400 British and foreign postage-stamps for sale for £4 10s. This collection is worth at present prices, if sold separately, £5 5s. at the very least. For particulars apply to J. G. Kid, box 139, Post-office, Belfast.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (½ gro. 15 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote), Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thaler), Oldenburg (small ½ gro.), and French Republic, all at 3d. each. 1d. Van Dieman's Land (old and rare variety, original colour blue), price 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 cent, first issue, Sardinia; 25 reis Queen Portugal; Monte Video, diligencia and old 180 reis, all at 9d. each; also, 3 proofs (by Whymper) of the Nicaragua, numbered 25, 64, and 71, price 1s. each.

If you wish to purchase Cheap stamps, write to C. H. Clark, Dealer in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, enclosing stamped directed envelope, and you will receive per return of post, the cheapest price list ever issued. Ionian Islands, 8d. per set.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 10d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; Tuscany, 1 quattr, 1s. 6d.; St. Lucia, red, 4d. each. Old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 5d each; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents, 2d.; 40 cents, 2d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Brazil, 280, 430 (unused), 2s. each; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 1s; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old) 2 sk., at 1s. 3d.; 4 sk., at 9d. each.

C. K. Jones, 59, Barlow-street, Ardwick, Manchester, sells Hanover 1-15, 1-30 thaler at 2d. each; old Brunswick, 2d. each; old Luxemburg, 5d. each; old Belgium, 3d. each; Spanish, 1850, 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 1s. 3d. each; French Presidency and Republic, 3d. each, and others too numerous to mention.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 3s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 6d. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 1s 3d.; 2 cents, 2s.; 5 cents, 3s.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 10d.; French Colonies, 1s. 6d. per set of 4; St. Thomas, 3 cents, 6d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 5; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia New Brunswick. Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 9d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

R. Evans & Co., 20, Park Side, Knightsbridge, agents for the *Stamp Collectors' Review* and *Journal*. Send 7 stamps for our No. 1 sheet, containing 12 crests. Purchasers to amount of 2s. will be presented with an *unobliterated* foreign stamp.

Twelve Eoreign Stamps, all different and no French, post free, 7 stamps. D.W.Y. Post-office, Kensington. References given.

B. York and Co., 60, City-road, London, foreign booksellers and dealers in foreign postage stamps. The largest stock and the cheapest house in London. List of prices to be had for two stamps and a stamped directed envelope. All orders by post punctually attended to.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 3s 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 9s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 8d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 3s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 7s. per set. Wynan's post. 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. 6d. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Nicaraguan Stamps, unused, 3s. each (warranted genuine); Turkey 2s. 9d. per set, or 20 paras, yellow, 4d., 1 piastre 7d., 2 piastres 9d., 5 piastres s. 6d. each; Nova Scotia, 1 cent. 2d., 2 cent. 6d.; Ionian Islands, 8d. per set; Hong Kong, 2 cents. 4d.: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 4d per dozen, 2 cents. 5d. per dozen A large assortment of foreign stamps at equally moderate prices. Stamps sent on approval Catalogues gratis.—J. R. Kennedy, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

E. Doble, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, Dealer in Foreign Stamps, &c. Monte Video from 4d., Buenos Ayres, 6d. Price List for two stamps. Agents wanted. E. D. wishes also to correspond with parties abroad.

J. R. Kennedy's Price List of foreign and Colonial postage stamps, 16 pages 8vo, post free: one of the cheapest lists published. Examples—French Colonies, unused, 1s. 3d. per set; Turkey, 2s. 9d. per set of 4; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 4d. per dozen; Belgium, 1 cent. 3d. per dozen; Ionian Islands, 8d. per set. J. R. Kennedy, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.

The Princess Alexandra Postage-Album, is strongly bound in cloth, with compartments arranged for the reception of 1400 stamps Post free 1s. 1d. H. Whittaker, Winchester-terrace, Regent-road, Salford, Manchester.

Mr. W. Cooke, Buckland-terrace, Dover, continues to supply all kinds of rare stamps, such as Romagna, Parma, Modena, Naples, Tuscany, Buenos Ayres. Monte Video, American Essays, &c., selections from which will be sent to any address (*bona fide*) on application. Rare stamps purchased and exchanged. A collection of 600 for sale, price £10—apply as above. The trade supplied

300 Stamps for One Shilling. To be raffled for, on 1st August, a splendid collection of 300 stamps, well mounted and in good condition. Tickets one shilling each. Send 13 stamps at once to Stamp & Co., 6, Ruperra-street, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Send Five Shillings for Edward Moore & Co.'s packet of local American postage stamps, containing 25 varieties.

Edward Upjohn, Bookseller, supplies foreign stamps at reasonable prices. Illustrated list, 2d., on 1st August. No. 1 of the *London and Provincial Stamp Collectors' Guide and Advertiser*, with monthly summary, list of dealers, &c. 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued his price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Baden, 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 2s. 6d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ⅓ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 & 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.: Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.: Hamburg, ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen. 7d. per doz.; ½ gro. 9d. per doz.: Ionian Islands, 8d. per set, or yellow 2s. 6d. per doz.: Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 cent. 2s. per doz.; Papal States, 2 kinds of ½ baj., 2d. each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz. 25, 2s. 6d. ditto. Turkey, 20 piastres 6d. each, or 5s. per doz.: Switzerland, 2 cents 5d. 3 cents. 8d. per doz.: French Colonies, 1 cent. 1s. 0d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 50 old 10 and 20 centimes, Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. 3d. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 6d. each, or 5s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

Just Received, a Large Supply of the newly-issued 2 grote Bremen, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty. 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

New Caledonia 10 cents *grey*, wanted for a collection. 15 shillings are offered for this stamp (if in good condition) by Thomas William Kitt, 30 Cloth Fair, London, to whom all applications (by letter only) are to be addressed. N.B.—For a further list of requirements see "Stamp Collectors' Review," No. 6.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 8d., 6s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool

C. C., 7, Clifton-place, Newport, Monmouthshire, has the following stamps for sale:—Nevis, 1d. at 4d., 4d. at 7d.; Chili, 1 cent. 4d., 5 cents. 9d, 10 cents. 1s., 20 cents. 1s. 6d.; Bahamas, 1d. at 3d., 4d. at 7d.; Ceylon, 1d., envelope, 5d., &c., &c.

Send two stamps to R. L. N. Foster, East-hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W., and you receive his price list and an unused German stamp.

Selling-off! Obsolete French, Tuscany, Naples, Austria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Oldenburg, Canada, &c., all obsolete, 3d. each; Newfoundland, unused, 1d. at 2½d., 2d. at 4d., 3d. at 5d., other stamps 1d. and 2d.—Cheap! Send stamped envelope for list. Robertson, Hoe Park House, Plymouth.

Sixth Edition.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for June, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for 3 stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proofs of Rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

Cheap Packet for Beginners.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of rare foreign postage stamps, twenty unobliterated. Post free 61 stamps.

New Packet for Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Five Shilling Packet of local American postage stamps, containing 20 varieties. all unused, post free, 61 stamps.

Important to New Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Two-and-Six penny Packet of Unobliterated American Local Stamps, containing 10 varieties, post free, 31 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, 39, Eglington-street.
BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort road, Edgbaston.
BRIGHTON —T. W Bennett, 57, West-street.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
FALMOUTH.—E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street
HARTLEPOOL —E. C. Hall & Co.
HULL —W. R. Cross, Walker-street, Hessle road.
LONDON.—B. York & Co., 60, City-road, E.C.
" E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
" M. Price, Harford House, Stoke Newington, N.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
READING.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
SHREWSBURY.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 9. AUGUST 15, 1863. PRICE 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

THE drawing for Prizes (adjourned from 24th July, in consequence of the indisposition of the gentleman appointed to conduct the operation) took place on 5th August, when the following numbers were drawn:—

1st Prize.—151 Local American Stamps. **10,009.** H. G. Burr, Gresham Villa, Blackstock Lane, Highbury, N.

2nd Prize.—25 Local American Stamps. **10,079.** E. E. B. Beckett, 2, Burton Crescent, London.

3rd Prize.—25 Local American Stamps. **10,926.** John Fleming, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton.

4th Prize.—Set of Finland Stamps. **10,292.** E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook-street, Falmouth.

5th Prize.—Set of Finland Stamps. **11,829.** James Stewart, Hill End, Greenock.

6th Prize.—Set of Bergedorf Stamps. **10,658.** J. A. H. Murray, Academy, Hawick, N.B.

7th Prize.—Set of Bergedorf Stamps. **11,997.** Miss Montague, G. C. Cole, Esq., Sevenoaks, Kent.

Any of our subscribers wishing to satisfy himself of the *bona fide* nature of the Prizes will, we doubt not, receive every information required from any of the persons in the foregoing list, on sending a stamped directed envelope for reply.

With the present and each following number of the *Review*, will be given an unused foreign or colonial Postage Stamp; and we shall still do all that lies in our power to render it attractive and useful in other respects, by providing reliable information, and engraving rare or newly-issued varieties of stamps.

We hope still to be favoured with the support already so liberally accorded to our publication, particularly from dealers, who will find in our widely-circulated columns a valuable medium for their advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
„ 40 „	.....	1s. 6d.
„ 60 „	.....	2s. 3d.
„ 80 „	.....	3s. 0d.
„ 120 „	.....	4s. 3d.

On orders for six insertions a reduction will be made in the charge, with liberty to change the advertisement.

POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

Part II.—Its Abuse.

"Doubtless, the pleasure is as great
In being cheated, as to cheat."

HOWEVER seemingly inexplicable this distich may appear, if we take the trouble to examine a few only of the numberless cheats which are daily practised, and the intense eagerness with which the most improbable and even impossible projects have been listened to and enthusiastically embraced as orthodox, it does certainly then seem that the above sentence, by that brilliant wit—Samuel Butler—is to some extent true; and *ergo* the pleasure of cheating, and being cheated, are in many instances synonymous. Postage stamp *forging*—the great stumbling-block to the votaries of stamp collecting—must be looked upon as an exception to this rule. In this evil now so unfortunately prevalent lies the *abuse* of a practice at once interesting and useful. An inordinate love of gain has induced several dishonest persons to prepare and put into circulation *forgeries* or imitations of many of the rarer and obsolete stamps, which being for the most part simple in design offer an easy conquest to any postal "Redpath" who may deem it sufficiently profitable to copy them. As will be readily perceived, the appearance of these fictitious stamps has rendered the forming of a collection of genuine specimens still more difficult, and it consequently behoves every collector, especially the tyro, to steer clear of them. But the stamp collector is not left wholly at the mercy of these unprincipled postal forgers, for it must be borne in mind that the process of copying necessarily entails differences (sometimes marked) between the genuine and fictitious specimens, which if known to the collector would enable him to at once repudiate these *soi disant* postage stamps. Certain it is that there are many collectors who are totally indifferent as to whether their collections contain forged or genuine specimens, but this cannot be occasioned by an irremediable lack of knowledge of the differences just mentioned, and now so ably and accurately described in that most useful work—"Forged Stamps: how to detect them"—the compilation of Messrs. Lewes and Pemberton. Another mode of testing the genuineness of postage stamps, but one little resorted to, is an examination of the *post marks* which obliterate the different specimens. Few only of the fictitious stamps now in circulation are used, but the collector will do well to take notice of the post marks of all specimens that fall in his way, that have any pretensions to rarity. Postage stamp *water marks* also should not be left wholly unnoticed by the stamp collector; for when known that they should be and *are*

present in specimens they will at any time dispel all doubts as to the stamp's authenticity. As a preventive of forgery many countries issue stamps with one or more horizontal lines of coloured silk woven in the paper on which they are printed, and which, if absent, would give ready evidence to the fact of their being spurious. To some few collectors another test of genuineness presents itself in the quality of the paper on which the stamps are printed—a mode of testing the particulars of which must be thoroughly understood to render it of any real use to the stamp collector. Such is a slight insight into the various means by which these fictitious stamps may be detected, and which for the benefit of the reader are more fully detailed under the following heads, viz :—

1—Postal Obliterating Marks.
2—Postage-stamp Watermarks.
3—Prepared paper for Postage-stamps.

CHAPTER I.

Postal Obliterating Marks.

Post marks, or postal obliterating marks or cancelling marks, present as great a diversity in shape and design as the stamps which they often so hopelessly and unmercifully disfigure and obliterate. Like the stamps themselves they vary in design from the quaint old style to the more modern improvements, as exemplified by the simple pen stroke found on many old specimens, and the more elegant circle with inscription which may be found on those of later issue. The reason why these postal disfigurements should be regarded as a test of genuineness is obvious. The postage stamp forger, to obviate the suspicion occasioned by the offering for sale of an unused specimen of a very rare kind, will make the deception more passable by obliteration; but, in many instances, from an imperfect knowledge of the post mark, one entirely imaginary will be produced, which would enable the collector, if acquainted with the details of the original, to at once discard the imposition. We first take the obliterating mark of

Antigua.—The post mark in use in this colony is a slight variation in design from one of those used in England. In form it is a transverse oval, composed of three parallel lines at top and bottom; a curved and straight line on each side; in the centre a letter and figures.

Argentine Confederation.—The post mark principally in use appears to be a transverse oval with inscription, "correos nacionales, franco &c."

Austria.—Post marks of various forms but principally circular with name of town (from which the letter is dispatched) and date (day, month, and year) in figures. The obliterating mark on some of the "Gazette"

stamps is the Imperial eagle crowned.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—One of the first obliterating marks appears to have been simply the word "VENEZIA," and date,* without bordering. On many stamps of the second issue appear the words, "DA VENEZIA COL VAPORE" and date in figures, inclosed in a square with rounded corners; but the post mark most frequently met with is in shape circular, with name of town and date in figures.

* When not described as being in figures, the *month* in the date is in *letters*.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

The next forgeries we notice are the earlier Confederate States, Nashville, and New Orleans; and the 5c. green, now in use. The two first are now very scarce, especially the Nashville. The following differences may be observed:

XXI. NASHVILLE.

1861. Name, stars, and figure indicating value, in oval, encircled by words "W. D. M'Nish, P. M., Tenn." 5c crimson, 5c. grey, and the same on blue paper.

It is possible that all but the 5c. crimson are quite fictitious, no collectors seem to have seen a genuine grey one.

GENUINE.—The word "Paid" is in *long* letters, close together; all the letters in "Tenn" are uniform in size; the star to the right of word "Paid" is *on a level* with the word, and the top star is *just over* "ai" in "Paid," and all the stars are thick. The border is *one narrow* white line. It is printed indistinctly, and has rather a smudgy appearance; the ornaments in the corners are well-done and rather bold.

FORGERY.—"Paid" is in *short* letters, farther apart; and in the word "Tenn" the letters "nn" are smaller than "Te." The star to the right of word "Paid" is *rather above* the word; the top star is *more over the "a" than the "i"* in "Paid;" all the stars are thin. The border has *one very thin* and *another very broad* white line. It is *clear* and *distinct*, especially the corner ornaments, which are rather more elaborate than in the real stamp; they are badly done and look scratchy. It is much larger than the original.

XXII. NEW ORLEANS.

1861. Figure, indicating value, in centre, encircled by "New-Orleans Post-office," and bearing the name "J. L. Riddell," at top and bottom, 5 cents brown.

GENUINE.—The hyphen joining "New-Orleans" *touches* the "O;" the ornament at left-hand bottom corner has only *three points;* the white ornament under the letter "P" in "Paid" looks like a horse's head and neck; the word "Post" and

"ce" of "Office" touch the line above them, and the right-hand top ornament has *five dots* inside.

FORGED.—The hyphen *does not touch* the "O;" the ornament looks like an arm with *four fingers*; the ornament is a badly-formed crescent; none of the letters touch the line above, and the right-hand top ornament has no dots.

The forgeries are printed on white paper and on blue; the latter are *altogether* fictitious.

2 cents blue, 2 cents red (device as 5 cents).

All the printing is thick and coarse, and the whole stamp is indistinct. The colours of one is a pale greenish blue, and of the other dull red. The central figure 2 is in *a circle*, perfectly round.

The false one has the printing thin and neat, and looks extremely clear. The colors are a bright blue and bright vermillion respectively. The figure 2 is in a well-defined oval.

XXIII. CONFEDERATE STATES.

1861. Name; head of Jefferson Davis to right, in oval, 5 cents green, 5 cents blue, 5 cents red, 5 cents black.

GENUINE.—The hair on the head does not go up to the words above, there being a space (in some places broad, in others narrower) all round; the words "Postage" and "Five Cents" are in stout compact letters; the background is composed of *very fine close lines*, looking almost solid; the "C" in "Confederate" and the last "a" in "America" are on a level with the mouth; portrait of Davis very like, the face is long and the expression one of intense energy; face is dotted all over.

FORGED.—The hair on head goes up to "Confederate States of America;" from "D" to "S" of "Confederate States" it almost touches the letters; the words are in thin letters, rather wide apart; the background is *coarse*, the lines *wide apart and distinct;* the "C" in "Confederate" and the last "A" in "America" on a level with the nose; the face is round and looks stupid—no particular expression. The face is oval, dotted on the right of the forehead and right cheek, and a little on the left cheek.

The following Confederate are also found forged: Memphis, paid, 5 cents, pink; Mobile Post-office, 5 cents paid, blue; Baton Rouge, 5 cents. P.O., J. M'Cormick, red and green; M. C Callaway, paid, 2 cents, blue; Confederate States, 10 cents, pink and blue.

These are all coarsely executed, and any collector would at once reject them. The paper is either very white or very blue; the originals are all on dingy blue paper. The very scarce Charleston 5c. blue does not seem to have been forged at all. The peculiarity about these forged Confederates is that they are always unused, they are never forged with a post mark.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED, AND RARE VARIETIES.

THE new series of stamps issued respectively by Saxony, Austria, Venetia, and Lubeck, have most probably been seen by most of our readers. For the benefit of those, however, who may not as yet be in possession of them, we append a description of them.

All appear to be executed upon the same plan as the new Prussian—

I. SAXONY.—Shield and crown embossed in white, surrounded by a coloured ground--word *Sachsen* above —value beneath—adhesive 3 pfen green, ½ neu gro. scarlet, 1 n.g. rose, 2 n.g. blue, 3 n.g. brown, 5 n g. lilac; env. 1 n.g. rose, 2 n.g. blue, 3 n.g. brown, 5 n.g. lilac.

II. AUSTRIA.—Embossed eagle, in white, on rose coloured ground—2 kr. yellow, 3 kr. green, 5 kr. rose, 10 kr. blue, 15 kr. brown—both adhesive and envelope—also 25 kr. violet envelope.

III. VENETIA.—Same as Austria in colour, design, and number, value as usual in Soldi.

IV. LUBECK.—Arms embossed in white, on colour—name above—value beneath in words, and figures at sides, ½ sch. green, 1 sch. scarlet, 2 sch. rose, 2½ sch. blue, and 4 sch. brown; both adhesive and envelopes.

The Northern States of America have also issued a 2 c. adhesive stamp, head of Lincoln, which is a very model of ugliness.

We give an engraving of one of the Italian essays—they are seven in



number, viz-, green, lilac, black, blue, carmine, violet, and yellow. We can gain no positive information in regard to their adoption at present.

The old Sardinian has now become



a rarity—the series comprised three, viz., 5, 20, 40 c., of which the 5 c. is extremely rare and very difficult to obtain.

We also engrave a specimen of the Diligencia stamps of South America,



about which opinion seems so much divided as to whether they belong to Monte Video or the Argentine Confederation; we certainly incline to the latter belief and are not alone in our opinion.

THE STAMP MANIA.

(Continued from our last.)

A recent concession which has been made may be regarded as one of the latest novelties in the advertising world: under this arrangement, the Stamp-office permits embossed rings, with the name of a particular firm, to be placed round the stamp, as a border for it.

In 1844, after the exposé of the letter-opening at the General Post-office, Mr. Leech gave in *Punch* his 'Anti-Graham Envelopes.' This satirical postage-envelope, afterwards engraved by Mr. W. J. Linton, and widely circulated, represents Sir James Graham sitting as 'Britannia.'

For eight long years, the English people may be said to have enjoyed a complete monopoly in postage-stamps. Towards the close of 1848, they were introduced into France, and subsequently into every civilised nation in the world. The royal portrait is in most countries the prevailing design; exceptional cases occur, in which eagles, crosses, caps of liberty, and coats of arms appear. In a few cases, the stamp simply bears in figures the value of the label. Only this year has the postage-stamp penetrated into the Ottoman empire, where, as Mohammedan usage will not admit of his portrait being presented, the stamps are designed so as to shew a fac-simile of the Sultan's signature.

All the postage-stamps used in this country are manufactured at Somerset House; and the entire establishment, which is distinct from the other branches of the Inland Revenue Department, is managed at the annual expense of thirty thousand pounds. Of this sum, nineteen thousand pounds is the estimated cost for the present year, 1863-1864, of paper for labels and envelopes, and for printing, gumming, and folding. About five thousand pounds will be necessary to pay the salaries of the various officers, including five hundred pounds to the supervisor, and one hundred pounds to the superintendent of the perforating process. Mr. Edwin Hill, a brother of Sir Rowland Hill, is at the head of the department. Little is known of the way in which the stamps are made, nor is it thought desirable that their manufacture should be generally understood. Paper of a peculiar make is used for their manufacture—the stamps are of course printed in sheets—all the stamps of a sheet are struck from the same die or punch—the blocks used are of first-class quality, and only subjected to a certain number of impressions, after which they are entirely relieved from duty. After printing, the sheets are covered with a gelatine matter, to render the stamps adhesive. Drilling the sheets is the last process before the stamps are fit for use. This process consists simply of puncturing the narrow spaces round each stamp with a number of small round holes, so that one stamp may be torn from the other with ease and safety. We say *simply;* but it was not a matter of easy arrangement, when we reflect that the numerous holes made on a sheet of stamps are not such as may be made in any printer's establishment, for the pieces of paper forming the circles require to be cut completely out. For a number of years, in fact, till very recently, stamps had to be separated from each other by knives or scissors. The invention of the perforating apparatus was attended with considerable labour and ingenuity, and the inventor received from the government the sum of four thousand pounds for the exclusive use of his patent.

Of course, great precaution is taken in the printing of the stamps to provide against forgery. All the lines and marks, as well as the initial letters in each corner, mean something, and the whole affair is

regarded as almost inimitable. Take a penny stamp and look at it narrowly: rnnning up each side we have a narrow slip of prettily carved trellis-work; in the two corners at the top, there are two small figured spaces, with the word 'Postage' between them; and at the other two corners, two more square spaces, each containing a letter of the alphabet. No one of the two hundred and forty stamps in a sheet will exhibit the same two letters, but the changes on the alphabet are rung through-out the series. This mystic arrangement of the letters of the alphabet is supposed to constitute the great check on the forger; but we think we see far greater difficulties in the way of this pest to society than that—the forger would not only have to engrave his own die and cast his own blocks, not only have to find his drilling machine—not his least difficulty—but he would have to make his own paper, and even his own *ink*. If we look at the back of our postage-stamps, we will find that each die has been struck on a piece of paper bearing the mark of a crown, impressed on the paper as a water-mark at the time of its manufacture. The ink also with which postage stamps are printed differs from ordinary printers' ink, not only in colour, but in being soluble in water. More, however, than even its execution, the fact of the stamp being a government article, and only obtainable in any large quantity from the Stamp or Post offices, makes any attempt on the part of the forger to put a spurious article into circulation exceedingly difficult. Stamps, while they do duty for coin, are used almost exclusively for small transactions, and generally among people well known to each other.

When postage-stamps were first introduced in England, it was little thought that they would become a medium of exchange, and far less that they would excite such a *furore* among stamp-collectors. The same stamp may do duty in a number of ways before it comes to be affixed to a letter, to have its countenance disfigured, and then transported for miles away. It may have been previously used in discharge of some small debt, or sent to pay a charitable subscription. The advertising columns of a newspaper will shew the reader many of the thousand and one ways in which he may turn his spare postage-stamps to account. Therein some public benefactor promises to reveal a secret that will bring its happy possessor within reach of an easy competence, for the small acknowledgment of half-a crown's worth of stamps. Thirteen Queen's heads will secure you exemption from all the ills that flesh is heir to. 'Send a dozen stamps,' says another, 'and a specimen of your handwriting, and the advertiser will disclose to you the mysteries of your own mind and capabilities, and will put you in a position to make the most of the faculties you possess.' For the same quantity of stamps, another will tell you who will win the Derby, 'as surely as if you stood at the winning-post on the very day.' 'Stable Boy' promises all subcribers of twelve stamps that if they do not win on this event, he will never 'put his name in print again.' Of course all this is quackery, or worse; but the reader needs not to be told how in an immense number of *bonâ fide* cases the system of postage remittances is exceedingly handy for both buyer and vendor, and how trade is fostered by it. As a social arrangement for the poorer classes especially, we could not well over-estimate its usefulness. While the use of postage-stamps in this way has never been discouraged, and even owned to be useful, as a means of helping to put a stop to the transmission of coin in letters, the Post-

office authorities have recently made provision for taking postage-stamps from the public, when such stamps are not soiled or not in single stamps. This arrangement is already in force at the principal post-offices in the country, and will ultimately extend to all. The commission charged on these exchanges is at the rate of sixpence in the pound. In America, as the reader will remember, postage-stamps have formed the principle currency of small value, since the breaking out of the present fratricidal war. Recently, the United States government has issued the stamps without gum, as it was found inconvenient to pass them frequently from hand to hand, after they had undergone the gelatinising process. Under a recent act, 'Postage Currency, July 17, 1862,' the Federal authorities have issued stamps printed on larger-sized paper, with directions for their use under existing circumstances.

Most of our readers will have heard something of stamp-collecting, but few will be aware of the extent to which the *timbromanie*, or stamp-mania, has been carried. The scenes in Birchin Lane last year, where crowds congregated nightly, to the exceeding annoyance and wonderment of policemen X—where ladies and gentlemen of all ages and all ranks, from cabinet-ministers to crossing-sweepers, were busy, with album or portfolio in hand, buying, selling, or exchanging, are now known to have been the beginnings of what may almost be termed a new trade. Postage-stamp exchanges are now common enough; one held in Lombard Street on Saturday afternoons is largely attended. Looking the other day in the advertisement pages of a monthly magazine, we counted no fewer than sixty different dealers in postage-stamps there advertising their wares. Twelve months ago there was no regular mart in London at which foreign stamps might be bought; now, there are a dozen regular dealers in the metropolis, who are doing a profitable trade. England is not the only country interested in stamp-collecting. As might be expected, the custom originated in France, and has prevailed there for a number of years. In the gardens of the Tuileries, and also to some extent in those of the Luxembourg, crowds still gather, principally on Sunday afternoons, and may be seen sitting under the trees, sometimes in a state of great excitement, as they busily sell or exchange any of their surplus stock for some of which they may have been in search. The gathering of a complete set of postage-stamps, and a proper arrangement of them, is at least a harmless and innocent amusement.—*Chambers' Journal for June.*

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The number of letters delivered in England in 1862 was 497 millions, in Ireland 51 millions, and in Scotland 57 millions; being, for England, 24 to each person; for Ireland, 9 to each person; and for Scotland, 19 each person. As compared with 1861, the total shows an increase of 12 millions; and, as contrasted with the year previous to the introduction of penny postage (1839), an increase (omitting franks) of 529 millions; making the present number of letters very nearly eight-fold the number in 1839. In the London district alone the number of letters is now nearly double that which, before the adoption of penny postage, was delivered in the whole of the United Kingdom,

London included. There is an immense increase, it seems, in the number of printed circulars which are posted. In relation to the Lambeth election, there were as many as 40,000 circulars posted in a single day. Nearly half a million letters passed through the temporary post-office in the International Exhibition. The number of registered letters passed through the London office has increased by 37 per cent., while there has been a great diminution in applications for missing letters containing coin.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Admitting the British colonies into our calculation, there are more than 40 modifications of Queen Victoria's portrait, in several different shades of colour. The postage stamp of the lowest money value at its ordinary rate is the centime of France, worth a fraction less than two-fifths of an English farthing; the highest being the four-dollar California Pony Express, representing the sum of 16s. 4d. For beauty of form and hue, the postage stamp of France and Greece, and among our own dependencies those of Nova Scotia, bear away the palm; while the English penny postage stamp and the stamps of Belgium are about on a par, as far as ugliness is concerned. Liberian stamps are of the largest size issued; and those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin take rank as the smallest. For scarcity and daily increasing value, the old issues of the Isle of Bourbon, and New Caledonia, and those of Spain, Portugal, British Guiana, and Van Diemen's Land, may be specially particularised. So may the stamps of the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, and the Phillippines, which are extremely rare, as are those of the Italian Duchies. Such of our readers as may wish to turn "an honest" future "penny" should hasten forthwith to make a large investment in Roman Pontifical stamps, which are with good reason expected, at no very distant date, to attain an almost fabulous value.—*Once a Week.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. Joselin.—The Italian stamp "Marca da Bollo" is used for Passports, Mr. Brown informed us.—See our No. 7.

E. S. Adeney.—We cannot exactly understand the various new Grenada stamps ourselves; we however received both the small and large series, at the same time, from the post office at Colon.

F. R. C. Hopkins.—Your Article is not quite up to our standard.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

Now ready. Fourth edition, revised, augmented, and corrected.—Catalogue of Stamps, British, Colonial, and Foreign. By Mount Brown. Containing an accurate description of the form, colour, date of issue, and value, of 1700 varieties. Price 1s., post free 1s. 1d.; bound in morocco leather, and interleaved for collectors, 2s, post free 2s. 2d. Address. Mr. Brown, care Mr. Passmore, Bookseller, 124, Cheapside, London. *** Priced list of unused and rare stamps, post free, 3d.

Messrs. Hooper & Forward, 1 Hanover-court, Milton-street, London, E.C., foreign and colonial postage stamps bought, sold, or exchanged; the largest stock on hand, and the cheapest dealers in the trade. Just published, their Price Catalogue for August, describing form, colour, value, date of issue, &c., of 1000 varieties, This is the cheapest and most comprehensive yet published. Sent post free, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 3s. 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 9s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 8d. each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 3s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 7s. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. 6d. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

E. Doble, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, Dealer in Foreign Stamps, &c. Monte Video from 4d., Buenos Ayres, 6d. Price List for two stamps. Agents wanted. E. D. wishes also to correspond with parties abroad.

Send Five Shillings for Edward Moore & Co.'s packet of local American postage stamps, containing 40 varieties.

Cheap again! *Slightly!* Send stamped envelope. Robertson, Hoe Park House, Plymouth. He wishes to correspond with home and foreign dealers.

Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamp dealers, have a large stock of used and unused postage stamps, including many rare and obsolete ones, at extremely moderate prices, examples—Turkey, the set of four, 2s 6d; Malta ½d, 1½d; New Brunswick 1 c., ½d, 2 c., 1d; Hong Kong 2 c., 4d; Greece 1 and 2 lept, 1d. each; French Colonies 1 c., 1s. 6d. per dozen, 2 c., 2s. per dozen, set of 4, 1s. 3d.; Nova Scotia 2 c., just issued, 4d.; Nicaragua, warranted genuine, 2s. cach; Costa Rica ½, 2s.; Bahamas 1d., 5d.; Newfoundland 1d, 5d.; British Guiana 1c. black, 2d.; Bavaria 1 kr. 1d.; Portugal 5 reis, 1½d.; Lubeck, old issue, ½, 1½d; Prince Edward Island, 1d., 4d., 2d., 6d.; Ionian Islands, 8d. per set; the above are all clean specimens. Dealers are supplied with Turkish stamps on the most reasonable terms. Stamps forwarded on approval. Note the address, and write in full.—Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers, 79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (⅓ gro. 15 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote), Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thaler), Oldenburg (small ⅓ gro.), and French Republic, all at 3d. each. 1d. Van Dieman's Land (old and rare variety, original colour blue), price 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 cent, first issue, Sardinia; 25 reis Queen Portugal; Monte Video, diligencia and old 180 reis, all at 9d. each; also, 3 proofs (by Whymper) of the Nicaragua, numbered 25, 64, and 71, price 1s. each.

If you wish to purchase Cheap stamps, write to C. H. Clark, Dealer in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, enclosing stamped directed envelope, and you will receive per return of post, the cheapest priee list ever issued. Ionian Islands, 7d. per set.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s. He has also 1d Bahamas, 3d each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; 6d. Antigua, 9d. each; ½ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 6d. each, 5s. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each; Old Portugal, 25 reis king's head, 6d each: Queen's head, 8d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 9d. per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

B. York and Co., 60, City-road, London, foreign booksellers and dealers in foreign postage stamps. The largest stock and the cheapest house in London. List of prices to be had for two stamps and a stamped directed envelope. All orders by post punctually attended to.

Rare Stamps on sale, by Mr. Mount Brown, 124, Cheapside, London. Costa Rica, ½ r., blue, 2s. 3d.; 2 r., red, 3s. 3d.; the pair, 5s.; Nicaragua, 2 c., blue, 2s. 6d.; 5 c., black, 2s.; the pair, 4s.; Luzon (Phillippines), 5 c., 3s. 6d.; 10 c., 4s. 6d.; Mauritius (envelopes), 6d., 9d., 1s., set of 3, 6s. 6d.; Mulready 2d. envelopes, 2s. 9d.; Romagna, 2s. 6d.; Parma (Town) 6 c., 2s. 9d.; 9 c., 2s. 6d.; Modena, old, Denmark, United States envelopes and essays, Ceylon envelopes, &c. Also from the following countries, newly issued: Lubeck (5 labels and 5 envelopes) set of 10, 7s. 6d.; Saxony, set of 10, 8s.; and shortly the new Danish envelopes.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that "Incognita," 22, Oxford Terrace, Clapham, S., will send to any address selections of stamps from Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, Romagne, and Tuscany, from which countries "Incognita," after great trouble, has just received a few unused which are guaranteed genuine. "Incognita" having a large connection among the nobility, desires to purchase obsolete stamps.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, dealer in foreign postage stamps.—Moens' Illustrations, Nos. 1 to 7 ready, 1s. each; Falsifications, English edition, 10d.; Manuel du Collectionneur, 1s. 2d. Price list of Stamps on sale for two stamps.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 3s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 6d. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 1s. 3d.; 2 cents, 2s.; 5 cents, 3s.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 10d.; French Colonies, 1s. 6d. per set of 4; St. Thomas, 3 cents, 6d. each; Bucnos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 7d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 10d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; Tuscany, 1 quattr, 1s. 6d.; St. Lucia, red, 4d. each. Old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 5d. each; Newfoundland, 6d. and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents, 2d.; 40 cents, 2d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Brazil, 280, 430 (unused), 2s. each; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 1s.; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old) 2 sk., at 1s. 3d.; 4 sk., at 9d. each.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued his price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Baden, 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 2s. 6d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 & 3 kr. (euvelope) 2s. per doz.: Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.: Hamburg, ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen. 7d. per doz.: ½ gro. 9d. perdoz.: Ionian Islands, 8d. per set, or yellow 2s. 6d. per doz.: Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents. 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 cent. 2s. per doz.; Papal States, 2 kinds of ½ baj., 2d. each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz. 25, 2s. 6d. ditto. Turkey, 20 piastres 6d. each, or 5s. per doz.: Switzerland, 2 cents. 5d. 3 cents. 8d. per doz.: French Colonies, 1 cent. 1s. 0d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

For sale, cheap, a collection of about 130 stamps. For lists, &c, apply to W. Lancaster, Mowbray-terrace, Thirsk, Yorkshire.

For nothing! Send three stamps to R. Evans & Co., 20, Park-side, Knightsbridge, and you will receive their price list and an *unobliterated* foreign stamp gratis. No. 1 sheet of stamps (3 unused) 6d., by post 7d. Luxembourg 1d. each.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 50 old 10 and 20 centimes, Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. 3d. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 6d. each, or 5s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

Just Received, a Large Supply of the newly-issued 2 grote Bremen, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

New Caledonia 10 cents *grey*, wanted for a collection. 15 shillings are offered for this stamp (if in good condition) by Thomas William Kitt, 30 Cloth Fair, London, to whom all applications (by letter only) are to be addressed. N.B.—For a further list of requirements see "Stamp Collectors' Review," No. 6.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 8d., 6s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

Edward Upjohn, Bookseller, supplies foreign stamps at reasonable prices. Illustrated list, 2d., on 1st August. No. 1 of the *London and Provincial Stamp Collectors' Guide and Advertiser*, with monthly summary, list of dealers, &c. 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Sixth Edition.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for June, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for 3 stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No. 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proofs of Rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

Cheap Packet for Beginners.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of rare foreign postage stamps, twenty unobliterated. Post free 61 stamps.

New Packet for Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Five Shilling Packet of local American postage stamps, containing 20 varieties, all unused, post free, 61 stamps.

Important to New Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Two-and-Six penny Packet of Unobliterated American Local Stamps, containing 10 varieties, post free, 31 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, 39, Eglingtou-street.
BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
BRIGHTON.—T. W. Bennett, 57, West-street.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
FALMOUTH.—E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
HARTLEPOOL.—E. C. Hall & Co.
HULL.—W. R. Cross, Walker-street, Hessle-road.
LONDON.—B. York & Co., 60, City-road, E.C.
,, E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
,, M. Price, Harford House, Stoke Newington, N.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
READING.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
SHREWSBURY.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Priuted by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 10. SEPTEMBER 15, 1863. PRICE 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

WITH the present and each following number of the *Review*, will be given an unused foreign or colonial Postage Stamp; and we shall still do all that lies in our power to render it attractive and useful in other respects, by providing reliable information, and engraving rare or newly-issued varieties of stamps.

We hope still to be favoured with the support already so liberally accorded to our publication, particularly from dealers, who will find in our widely-circulated columns a valuable medium for their advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:—

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
,, 40 ,,	.....	1s. 6d.
,, 60 ,,	.....	2s. 3d.
,, 80 ,,	.....	3s. 0d.
,, 120 ,,	.....	4s. 3d.

On orders for six insertions a reduction will be made in the charge, with liberty to change the advertisement.

POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

PART II.

CHAPTER I., *continued.*

POSTAL OBLITERATING MARKS.

BADEN.—The post mark on all the stamps of the issues with "figure indicating value," appears to be four smaller circles enclosed in a larger; the middle one containing the number. This post mark also appears on some of the stamps with arms, but not so frequently as one composed of a single lined circle with number in centre.

BAHAMAS.—Post mark similar in design to that of Antigua, but having two *curved* lines on each side.

BARBADOES.—The post marks found on the stamps of this island most frequently present a blotched appearance, which renders it difficult to ascertain their form, but which would seem to be identical with the No. IV. English, engraved on page 42 (No. 5) of this Magazine.

BAVARIA.—The post mark which appears to have been first generally used in this country, is a circle with

projecting points, and number in centre. This is now superseded by squares and circles enclosing name of town and date.



Belgium.—The stamps of the first issue of this country are obliterated by a circle composed of black parallel bars, with square left in the centre for the number. This post mark is still in use, but with the bars wider and further apart.

Bergedorf.—The mark used for the obliteration of these stamps is the word Bergedorf in large letters, overarching the date (day and month only) in figures.

Brazil.—The post marks on most of the stamps composing the former issues of this country, would seem to consist of merely a series of blotches in red ink, devoid of shape or design; but on the stamps now in use may be observed a number of black dots, and in some cases an oval.

Bremen.—The word BREMEN in an oblong, with or without date, is the post mark generally in use.

British Columbia & Vancouver's Island.—The cancelling mark principally in use is a circle enclosing name of town and date.

British Guiana.—The post marks used in this colony are various. One of the oldest is a circle enclosing name of town and date, while a second is circle enclosing three curved lines above and below, one on each side, and the number in the centre. (See engraving.) There are also



several others, among which may be noticed one similar to that used in the Bahamas. The mark used for the obliteration of the newspaper labels, consists of a number of wide black bars placed in the form of a square.

Brunswick.—A single post mark only appears to have been used in this country up to the present time, and which may be described as follows:—diamond-shaped figure composed of parallel black bars, and having a square left in the centre for the number.

Buenos Ayres.—With but few exceptions, the primitive mode of obliterating with dots is adhered to.

Canada.—Many of these stamps are obliterated by means of a *spiral* oval, but there is also a square post-mark composed of black bars.

Cape of Good Hope.—Like the stamps, the post marks of this British possession are in shape triangular. They are composed of black parallel lines, having a circle left in centre containing the number.

Ceylon.—An oval composed of black bars appears to be the only

post mark in use in this colony.

CHILI.—The post mark principally used in this country is a transverse oval, composed of four lines above and below, and a curved line on each side with inscription in the centre. There is also a mark composed of a circle enclosing three others of smaller dimensions, the centre one of which contains the date in figures.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—The name of town (from which the letter is despatched) and date encircled, is the post mark usually found on these stamps.

COSTA RICA.—The mark used for the obliteration of these newly issued stamps, is an oval containing inscription, which latter is generally very indistinct.

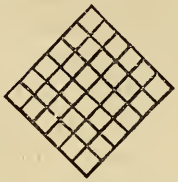
DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The postage stamps of Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia are obliterated by means of a circle enclosing name of town and date in figures.

DENMARK.—A circle enclosing two others of smaller dimensions, and the centre one of which contains the number, is the cancelling mark used in this country.

DUCHY OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Post mark, in form, oval, and composed of black bars, with oblong space left in the centre for the number.

DANISH WEST INDIES, Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.—Post mark similar in design to that used in Denmark, but composed of four circles instead of three.

FRANCE.—The first French post mark, and the one most frequently found on the stamps of the Republic, is that known to collectors as the *gridiron*. It is diamond shaped, and composed simply of crossed lines. (See engraving.) This post mark was



at length superseded by one of similar form, but consisting of dots surrounding a number, and which mark is still used to obliterate the stamps on letters to England. A third change in the obliterating mark was the omission of the number in the centre, and, at the same time, the Central Post-office altogether discontinued using the diamond-shaped post mark, replacing it by a six-pointed star, entirely composed of dots. (See engraving.) This latter,



in its turn, gave place to one which in ugliness and simplicity can hardly be equalled, being merely composed of *five* large square dots arranged in a rectangular form, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle.

There are many variations of the post marks just described, both in the diamond and star pattern; but there is also a perfectly distinct mark which requires a more than passing observation. This consists of an anchor, surrounded by a diamond shaped figure composed of dots, and is used by the Levant Post-office, by the French Transatlantic Packets, also by the armies of the East, the army of Italy, and by the expeditionary forces to China, Cochin China, and Mexico.

French Colonies.—A diamond shaped figure composed of dots, and with or without number in centre, appears to be the post mark used for the obliteration of these stamps.

New Caledonia.—The long disused and very rare stamps of this island are obliterated by means of a small oblong enclosing P. F., the initial letters of Port-de-France, the capital.

Reunion.—The cancelling mark found on these most rare and singular stamps, appears to be the outline of a *plume*.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM:

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FORGERIES OF THE GENEVA CANTONAL STAMPS.

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

Since printing the description of the Geneva stamps in No. 3, I have had numerous opportunities of studying the variations these stamps are subject to. I find that there are two distinct genuine varieties of the 5 c. light green, but that both are subject to great variations, which caused me to make some slight errors in describing the forgeries last February. These errors, it is my purpose to correct in the present article, and I am glad to be able to give in addition some slight clue towards detecting the forgeries of the 5 c. dark green.

GENEVA.

5 c. light green, Cantonal.

Variety I.—Space between "de" and "Geneve;" glory thicker on the left hand, and not true, scarcely touching the lettering above; band, containing inscription, hangs down lower on the right hand than on the left; "Post" and "Lux" scarcely legible; eagle seems covered with hair, head bald, tail very indistinct, and wing *pointed* straight upwards; there is a space (about sixteenth of an inch) between the eagle's wing and the side of the shield; key ornamental about the handle, being *very* large; leg of eagle not clear, claws small, and five in number.

Variety II.—No disproportionate space; glory equal, rays going up to a level with "e" in "de;" band hangs equally, but touches the border on the right hand side; "Post" and "Lux" clear and bold; eagle looks natural, head well done, tail clear, wing not *pointed*, but *inclined* outwards; eagle's wing nearly touches the side of shield; key with a large ornamental handle, but not so large

as in the other; leg very straight and clear, five very large toes, not claws.

Variety I., and its forgeries—

Genuine.—Neck as dark as the rest of the body; IHS small, and not in the centre of the oval; wing of eagle comes up to a level with top of head; leg indistinct; toes five in number; top stroke of the 5 (on the left side) rather thin and long; scarcely any space left between the eagle's foot and tail; the toes all but touch the tail; wing of the eagle proportionate, though a trifle small; colour, a light yellowish green.

Forgery. — Neck lighter than other parts; IHS bold, and printed straight; tip of wing level with the beak; leg indistinct, and toes cannot be counted; top stroke of the 5 short, and very much curved; a wide space is left, the toes are quite an eighth of an inch from the tail; wing very small indeed, much out of proportion; colour, a dull green, very ugly.

Variety II., and its forgery.—The forgery here described is sold for the *light green* 5 c., but is a forgery of the *dark green*, printed on lighter paper. It is so exceedingly like the dark green in every respect, that no one knowing the chief points of difference (as noted below) between the dark green 5 c. and the light green 5 c., could accept it as the latter. The eagle is crowned; the glory goes over the name in the false one, but does neither in the real stamps.

Differences between Cantonal 5 c. light (variety II.) and 5 c. dark green—

Dark Green.—Glory extends beyond the name nearly to the border of the stamp; JHS printed in a transverse oval; H has a circumflex accent; band, containing inscription, compact; does not hang down much, and the band is folded again after words "Post" and "Lux;" eagle's head small, insignificant, and crowned; wing drawn with each feather separate, as on the Prussian stamps; the top feather points upwards and nearly touches the border at top; three toes on the foot; leg is feathered; and there is scarcely any tail visible; key large, handle shewn by double lines all round, making the handle in colour, as well as the whole of the key; the part of the band containing word "Tenebras" is curved in the centre and at the ends.

Light Green.—Glory in the *highest* part only comes to "e" in "de" of the name; IHS in a small badly defined oblong; no accent over the H; band long and hanging down considerably, touching the right hand border; the band is not folded again after the words "Post" and "Lux;" eagle's head large and bold, and not crowned; wing drawn naturally; top of the wing, inclined outwards, nearly touching the side; five toes on the foot; leg bare and long; tail of a good size; key rather small, handle shewn by a single line, making the handle black, and the rest of the key

in colour; that part of the band lies in a straight line with the top of the shield, almost touching it; it is only curved very slightly at the ends.

Differences between the dark green 5 c. and forgery No. 1—

GENUINE.—"Post," in inscription, clear in every letter; the end of the band containing "Post" has a lower fold to it, every line of which is clear; "Lux" quite clear; lettering of the inscription thin; "Post" in smaller type than "Tenebras;" "Lux" in larger type than "Post," and in rather smaller type than "Tenebras;" glory round JHS regular throughout; the rays can be counted with a little trouble, (there are close upon fifty of them); each *one* is distinct from its neighbour, and its whole length can be readily traced; JHS printed uniformly in type slightly larger than the word "Tenebras" is; figure 5 on the left side has the top dash perfectly straight; dot after C on the right, *very* small; eagle has a well defined square shoulder; the three toes of the eagle are shaded, shewing much lighter in the middle; the toe nearest the tail is turned round towards it; whole stamp lightly and well printed; execution very good.

FORGED.—In the inscription you can only see "Pos;" the end containing "Pos" has a lower fold, but so badly done, that you cannot tell where one fold begins, especially the last one; can only decipher "ux," "Tenebras," in large clumsy letters, "Pos" and "ux" in thin small type; glory very much thicker and very close over the word "de" in the name; rays cannot be counted except at the extreme points and half-way down, being too close towards the "roots" to be easily distinguishable; JHS in thick awkward letters, S farther off the H than the J, and the S is printed crookedly; top dash of the 5 curved strongly; dot after the large C of a proper size; eagle's "shoulder" slopes away, and is not at all square; the three toes are the same shade throughout—deep black; toe nearest the tail turned inwards, *i. e.*, away from it; whole stamp thickly printed, execution coarse but good. It is an excellent imitation, for as will be seen the differences are all of the minutest description. If printed with better ink it would look far more like the real thing.

The next forgery is a splendid one, and is printed very well. I anticipate some difficulty in describing the differences, they are so minute. I believe myself that the forgers have by some means got hold of the original die, but have altered it in some manner, for it would be impossible to *make* such an imitation. There is one line in the glory which touches the last "e" in Geneve, this line is slightly curved; it is so too, in the forgery under hand. Again, one or two other lines are *just* curved in the slighest possible degree, it is the same in No. II. forgery. The following is the best description I

can give. It will be noticed, that in all the light green 5 c. Cantonal, the "roots" of the glory, and about a sixteenth of an inch of the rays (which are pointed downwards) are plainly visible above that part of the inscription band containing the word "Tenebras." In the *genuine* 5 c. dark green, that part of the band containing "Tenebras" comes up in the centre close to the "roots" of the glory, leaving only specks to be seen in the place of the parts of rays visible in the light green stamps. Now, in No. II. forgery, there is a good deal of the "roots" visible, though they are *not nearly* a sixteenth of an inch in length. In the genuine the figure 5 on the left hand, has the top stroke quite straight and square; whilst in the forgery it is not at all long, and is curved at the end. The dots are differently placed in the false one, but they would be too difficult to describe; there are more dots in the real one than in the forgery. This No. II. forgery is printed in three ways:—1. As above, and passing for the dark green stamp. 2. On light green paper, and passing for a 5 c. light green. 3. On white paper, in green ink, and passing for the 5 c. Cantonal green on white. The description of the 5 c. green on white will be found on page 21, No. 3, of this Magazine. My opinion that the 10 c. Geneva Cantonal and Local, is a complete fiction, has not altered in the slightest, and I have never had any reason to think otherwise.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED, AND RARE VARIETIES.

We now present our readers with an engraving of the new envelope stamp issued by the Northern States



of America, value 2 cents—it is printed in black.

We also engrave the new adhesive Stamp of Nova Scotia, value 2 cents, printed in mauve on white, as will



be seen it is similar in design to the 1 cent and 5 cents of the same country.

Holland has issued a stamp for use in her Indian Settlements, which may be thus described:—Carmine on white, with head of William III. to the left, 10 cents at top, and in a scroll at foot of stamp Post Zegel. On the left side is a star and word Neder, and on the right side another star and the word Indie. In the upper corners there are a tropical flower and a dolphin.

Two new stamps, both in value and design, have been issued by British Guiana—6 cents blue, 48

cents pink. We hope to engrave them in a future number.

In America the rate of postage is affected, among others, by the present state of affairs. Mr. Hussey, the well-known proprietor of the "Special Message Post" in New York, says, in a recently issued circular, "In view of the necessary increased taxation caused by the war to establish the union, I will, on and after July 1st, charge two cents for the 11 a.m. delivery." The former rate was 1 cent only. Accordingly his stamp has been altered to the value of 2 cents, and at the top has been placed the date 18—63, in the two corners.

We have received, by way of Canada, what appears to be a *facsimile* of a new Confederate stamp—Richmond postage, five cents, in an oval surrounding the Confederate flag, green on white.

We engrave a specimen of the earliest issue of Brazil. These



stamps have attained an almost fabulous value now.

POSTAL REFORM.

In a country where the minutest acts of the Government are subject to searching criticism, not always of the most benevolent nature, it is a matter for gratulation to find that one institution is all but unanimously regarded as being in admirable working order, and offering the slightest possible grounds for detraction or complaint. Liberals and Conservatives have not yet made the internal administration of the British Post-office a party question. There have been from time to time squabbles as to the bestowal of postal contracts, but celerity and safety in the transmission of letters destined for abroad have never been sacrified to political differences. Since the first and most unworthy slight passed on the Father of Postal Reform by the Government of Sir Robert Peel—a slight followed, however, by the speedy and permanent reinstatement of Sir Rowland Hill—successive Cabinets have striven rather to strengthen than to weaken the hands of the ablest postal administrator the world has seen. Reforms and ameliorations have followed one another in quick succession. The extension of money-order offices, the establishment of post-office savings banks, the generous facilities offered by the book post, and the diminution of rates upon prints, maps, printers' proofs, and authors' manuscripts, have proved that a discriminating liberality towards the public does not necessarily tend to the detriment of the revenue. Our Post-office is, indeed, eminently a paying concern. The tradesman's doctrine of small profits and quick returns has been triumphantly vindicated in its progress, and the undertaking, as a commercial one, grows more remunerative every year. The Post-office is nearly the last of the monopolies enjoyed by the Crown, but it is a monopoly which few feel inclined to grudge. We do not claim the merit of absolute perfection for this important public department. There may be, few and far between, some Post-office grievances. There may be halcyon days to be hoped for, when

letter carriers shall be better paid, and ordinaries of Newgate shall no longer deem it necessary to rap double knocks at the postman's conscience with a view of deterring him from risking his condemnation to a long term of penal servitude by abstracting a marked sixpence from a letter. Still, take it or all in all, her Majesty's Post-office performs its duties with a singular absence from blundering and corruption, and it is an institution of which we may reasonably be proud.

It would be unjust to foreign countries to deny their general willingness to foster this vital element in civilisation; and it is gratifying to us to know that the organisation of our Post-office has been adopted as a model by the majority of Continental states. The enthusiasts in the latest of manias, the collection of postage stamps, are aware that the matrix of all the elaborate *timbres poste* and *francobolli* which adorn their albums is to be found in the natty little "Queen's Head" first engraved for English use four-and-twenty years since. So it is with the travelling post-offices on the railway, with the nets and hooks for landing or detaching letter bags from trains in motion—with money orders, and with registered letters. All these things came from England; and that there are many more details in English management deemed worthy of imitation abroad is sufficiently proved by the resolutions agreed to by the International Postal Convention lately held in Paris. Our vivacious allies, under the direction of their indefatigable sovereign, and the shrewd and ready men he has gathered round him, have already done wonders in the reform of their Post-office; and when the present central bureax is removed from its narrow and inconvenient quarters in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau to the new and magnificent hotel shortly to be erected we may look for yet further strides in advance. Still it should not be forgotten that in measure, as countries recede from the great centres of civilisation, the postal system continues to be conducted on the rudest and most primitive principles. In country towns in Germany the postman frequently expects a gratuity for bringing you a prepaid letter which should have been delivered the day before. In Russia, if you ask if anything to your address be lying at the *Poste Restante*, you are asked to walk into a room where a sack of letters is emptied pell-mell on a table, and you are requested yourself to search among the chaotic mass, thus offering a direct temptation to the stupid and dishonest to adopt Handy Andy's plan, and take a couple of letters addressed to somebody else in lieu of their own which has been mislaid. In Rome, so far as the public convenience is concerned, the Post-office is almost a nonentity; and even in constitutional Italy the deliveries are few, and the officials lazy. In Austria you get very few letters at the proper time; but you can procure, *en revanche*, any number of dingy forms, decorated at the top with the double-headed eagle, which you are quite at liberty to fill up with complaints, without the remotest chance of obtaining redress. We presume that some of the members of the Paris Postal Convention have been penetrated with the evils we have hinted at, and that they were duly impressed with the necessity for abrogating the powers of that most solemn and cumbrous impostor—the Old Man of the Sea of the German Post-office—the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. The regulations the convention have pledged themselves to introduce are, on the whole, very English—that is to say, very practical. The prepayment of postage is to be at the option of the sender; but unpaid letters are to bear a moderate additional charge; and when letters are insufficiently prepaid, the stamps origi-

nally affixed are to be allowed for. Registered letters, which must in all cases be prepaid, are to be divided into two categories—those of which the value is declared, and those of which the value is ignored. When a declared registered letter is mislaid or destroyed, each office will be held responsible for the acts on its own territory, and in the service of which it has received a premium of insurance. The entire value contained in the letter, or a sum in proportion to the amount abstracted, will be restored to the owner; while for a non-declared registered letter fifty francs will be allowed. The metrical decimal system, "being that which best satisfies the demands of the postal service," is to be adopted for international postal relations, to the exclusion of every other system. Corrected proof sheets, business papers, and other written documents not of the nature of letters, samples of merchandise — limited, however, in weight and devoid of monetary value—printed matter of all kinds in sheets stitched or bound, sheets of music, engravings, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans, are to be transmitted at low rates; but all articles in bands must be prepaid.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENTS.

TO THE EDITORS.

Will you please insert the following in your valuable Magazine, it may be useful to other dealers. Some time ago, I sent a large number of obsolete stamps, most of which were rare, to a Mr. W. R. Cross, 6, Walker-street, Hessle-road, Hull, for the purpose, as he said, of selling them for me. I have written to him twice since, but have received no answer, nor had the stamps returned, and certainly consider that such dishonesty deserves to be exposed. I remain, &c..

ROBERTSON.

Hoe Park House,
Plymouth, Sept. 4, 1863.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

C. H. Clare, Liverpool
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
E. Doble, 4 Upper Brook-street, Falmouth.
F. Dunn, 19, Upper-street, Islington, London, N.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge
Hooper & Forward, 1, Hanover Court, Milton-street, London, E.C.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Menlove Brothers, 22, Upper Baker-street, London, N.W.
A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.
Mr. Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth.
E. Upjohn, 24, Row-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
James J. Woods, Olive-street, Hartlepool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Messrs Hooper & Forward, 1 Hanover-court, Milton-street, London. E.C., foreign and colonial postage stamps bought, sold, or exchanged; the largest stock on hand, and the cheapest dealers in the trade. Just published, their Price Catalogue for August, describing perm. colour, value, date of issue, &c., of 1000 varieties This is the cheapest and most comprehensive yet published. Sent post free, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue. 1s 6d each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 6s. per set, McIntyres, pink 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 4d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 2s. per set Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 5s. 6d. per set. Wyman's post. 2, 5, 10. 20 cents, at 4s. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth sells stamps.

E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street, Falmouth, stamp dealer, sends stamps on approval, on receipt of stamped envelope. Agents wanted.

Samuel Allan Taylor, Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and despatch stamps, Box 934, Montreal, Canada. N.B. -Old stamps purchased at liberal rates.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that "Incognita" 22 Oxford Terrace, Clapham, S., will send to any address selections of stamps from Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, Romagne, and Tuscany, from which countries "Incognita," after great trouble, has just received a few unused which are guaranteed genuine. "Incognita" having a large connection among the nobility, desires to purchase obsolete stamps.

C. H Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued a new price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Baden 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswick, ½ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz, ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States 2s. 6d. per set of 1; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d per doz. ½ gro. envelope 1s. 6d. per doz; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 & 3 kr. (envelope) 8s. per doz.: Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.: Hamburg, ½ sch. 9d per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen 7d per doz.: ½ gro. 9d per doz.: Ionian Islands, 7d. per set, or yellow 2s 6d per doz.: Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 4d. per doz, 4 cents 7d per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 cent 2s. per doz.; Papal States, ½ baj. 2d each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 8d per doz, 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz. 2½, 2 . 6d. ditto. Turkey, 20 piastres 6d each, or 4s per doz. . French Colonies 1 cent. 1s. 0d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s Terms cash.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 3s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 6d. each; Sandwich Islands 1 cent, 9d.; 2 cents. 1s. 6d.; 5 cents, 3s; 13 cents. 4s. 6d; British Columbia, 2½d, 9d.; French Colonies, 1s. 2d. per set of 4; St. Thomas, 3 cents. 5d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent. St. Lucia. and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents. 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia New Brunswick. Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 7d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

T. James' Twopenny Packet (free by post 3d.) contains ten foreign stamps, and his fourpenny packet (free by post 5d.) with twenty-five, will be found good value. T. James, Whiteabbey, Belfast

Costa Rica, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Parma, Modena, Old Norway, and many other rare stamps, sent on approval by E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, London, S. Austria. first issue, three kinds. 1s. per dozen.

Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth, buy rare stamps.

Just published.—R. Evans & Co's Monthly Circular. Price (with unobliterated foreign stamp), by post 3d. 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide." 200 *fac-similes*, 3s 1d "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

Stamps!—F Dunn, 191, Upper-st, Islington, London, is the cheapest dealer in the trade. The following is a list of a few stamps for sale: 6 different kinds of Swan River, 4d. each; Trinidad, green, 1d.; Canada, beaver, and 17 cents, blue, 1d each; Barbadoes, red and blue, 1d. each, Cape of Good Hope, red. blue, lilac, and green 1d. each; unused cent Nova Scotia 1d., 2 cents, 2d; Grecian 1 lepta, 1d., 2 ditto, 1d. 5 ditto 2d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 6d; Luxembourg, 1 cent, ½d., 2 cents 1d., 4 cents, 1½d.; Belgian, 1 cent ½d; French, 1 cent ½d.; 2 cents ½d, 5 cents 1d, and all others at the same low prices. Stamps sent out on approval to any amount. Stamp albums, half-bound in leather, cloth sides, to hold 800 stamps, with a complete set of printed titles. only 1s complete, sent post free on receipt of 13 stamps. A second edition of F. Dunn's catalogue will be published on the 1st October. and one on the first of every month after. sent post free on receipt of stamped directed envelope.

Just Published. post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional errors. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from E ward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head unused, viz 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 s'gro, price 24s. He has also 1d Bahamas, 2d each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; ½ and 1 gro. *old kind*. Brunswick, 6d each. 5s per dozen; 10, 20 cents, 6d, Belgium, 4d each 3s. per dozen. 6 superior specimens 6d. each; Old Portugal, 2½ reis king's head, 6d each: Queen's head, 8d each Also a quantity of used stamps, at 9d. per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

James J. Woods, Hartlepool, begs to inform his numerous friends that he has added the coin business to that of stamp dealer. List of stamps and coins, with which an unused stamp will be given, sent on receipt of two stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (½ gro. 5 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote, Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thalers), Oldenburg (small ½ gro.), and French Republic, all at 3d each. 1d. Van Dieman's Land (old and rare variety, original colour blue), price 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 cent, first issue, Sardinia; 25 cents Queen Portugal; Monte Video, Obligencia and old 180 reis, all at 9d. each: also, 3 proofs (by Whimper) of the Nicaragua, numbered 2, 64, and 71. price 1s each.

Robertson's Lists' Hoe-park House, Plymouth.

The Ninepenny Packet contains 12 unused stamps, post free 10 stamps. G. Rawlle, 139. Leadenhall-street, London. Foreign correspondents wanted.

Menlove Brothers send stamps on inspection, on receipt of a stamped envelope. Rare stamps can be procured. Mr. wish to purchase good, clean, and unused obsolete stamps. Addres, 22, Upper Baker-street, London, N.W.

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We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 11. OCTOBER 15, 1863. PRICE 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

WITH the present and each following number of the *Review*, will be given an unused foreign or colonial Postage Stamp; and we shall still do all that lies in our power to render it attractive and useful in other respects, by providing reliable information, and engraving rare or newly-issued varieties of stamps.

We hope still to be favoured with the support already so liberally accorded to our publication, particularly from dealers, who will find in our widely-circulated columns a valuable medium for their advertisements.

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POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

PART II.

CHAPTER I., *continued.*

POSTAL OBLITERATING MARKS.

GERMANY—*Northern States.* The post mark principally used for the obliteration of these stamps is a circle containing three others of smaller dimensions, the centre one of which contains the number. This is undoubtedly the oldest, but there is a mark of later introduction consisting of a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, the name of the town being (at the top) in the space between the two, and the date in figures in the centre.

GERMANY—*Southern States.*—A mark similar to the first described Northern States appears to be the only one used up to the present time.

GRANADA CONFEDERATION.—These stamps seldom bear any other post mark than the name of the capital, Bogota, in large black letters.

GREAT BRITAIN.—An ably-written and very lengthened account of these post marks appeared in No. 5 of this magazine.

Greece.—Post mark, diamond-shaped figure composed of dots and having square left in centre, containing Greek characters.

Grenada.—The postage stamps of this island are obliterated by a mark precisely similar to that used in the Bahamas.

Hamburg.—A post mark consisting merely of black bars is used for the obliteration of the stamps of this city.

Hanover.—One of the first marks used by the postal authorities of this country appears to be a circle, enclosing name of town and date in figures. This was succeeded by an oblong, containing the same inscription, but the post mark in present use is a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, the name of the town being at the top, in the space between the two, and the date in figures in the centre.

Holland. — A circle enclosing name of town and date in figures is the only mark used.

Hong Kong.—A post mark (frequently in blue ink) similar to that used in the Bahamas, is found on the stamps of this colony.

India.—The stamps composing the first issue of this country were obliterated by means of a square composed of black bars, and also by a diamond-shaped figure composed of dots, having the number in the centre and at the upper angle a letter. There are also diamond and octangular-shaped-marks entirely composed of black bars and dots, but the one in present use is a circle enclosing name of town and date.

Ionian Islands.—The principal obliterating mark used in these islands is a transverse oval containing the word Franca, but many of the stamps are cancelled by means of two crossed lines stretching from corner to corner.

Italy.—The first post marks found on the stamps of the kingdom of Sardinia, included under this head, consist merely of a square composed of black bars or dots. The stamps of the second emission are obliterated by means of a circle enclosing name of town and date, while the cancelling mark on those of subsequent issues, and now in use, is a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, the name of town being at the top in the space between the two and the date in the centre.

Neapolitan Provinces.—Postmark similar to last described Italian.

Jamaica.—A post mark similar to that used in the Bahamas is most frequently found on the stamps of this island, but there is also one composed of a circle enclosing name of town and date.

Liberia.—The stamps of this Republic are obliterated by a circle (principally in blue ink) containing the name of town above and Liberia below.

Lubeck.—A post mark of black bars, and similar to that of Hamburg, is used in this city, as also one com-

posed of a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, having the name Luebeck at the top in the space between the two and the date in figures in the centre.

LUXEMBURG. — The cancelling marks found on the stamps of the first issue of this Grand Duchy is a circle composed of black bars. The marks in present use are a circle enclosing three others of smaller dimensions, and a circle containing another of smaller dimensions having the name of town at the top in the space between the two and the date in the centre.

MALTA.—In consequence of this stamp being used only for *intra-insular* postage (i.e. franking letters to Gozo and other adjacent islands) post-marked specimens are in England seldom if ever met with. English stamps are used for higher rates of postage and are obliterated by a mark similar to that used in the Bahamas.

MAURITIUS—The cancelling mark first used in this colony was a transverse oval composed of four parallel lines at top and bottom, and three curved lines on each side. This mark is still used, together with two others, viz., a circle containing four others of smaller dimensions, and a circle enclosing the word PAID.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN. — Post mark, the name of town and date encircled.

MEXICO.—Post marks of various forms, but principally a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, the name of town being at the top, and that of the state (of the Republic) at the bottom, in the space between the two and the date in the centre.

MODENA.—A post mark of black bars is most frequently found on the first stamps of this Duchy; but on those of the Provisional Government a circle enclosing name of town and date.

MONTE VIDEO.—A circular post mark is found on many of these stamps; but that generally used is composed of two transverse ovals, interlinked and containing the inscription ADM.N DE CORREO, name of town, &c. This mark is frequently in coloured ink.

NATAL—NEVIS.—Post marks similar to that used in the Bahamas.

NEW BRUNSWICK —An oval composed of black bars is the cancelling mark generally used in this colony.

NEWFOUNDLAND. — A transverse oval composed of black bars.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The post marks used in this colony are various. That most frequently met with is a transverse oval, containing two others of smaller dimensions, the middle one of which encloses the letters NSW. In common with many others of the British colonies there is also an obliterating mark in use similar to that described under the head of "Bahamas." In addition to those already mentioned, there is

a circular post mark composed of dots, and having the number in the centre, and also a circle containing name of town and date.

New Zealand. — The postage stamps of this colony are obliterated by means of a transverse composed of black bars, and having the number in the centre.

Nicaragua.—The stamps are cancelled by two coloured pen-strokes, stretching from corner to corner.

Norway. — A circle enclosing name of town, and date in figures, is the obliterating mark used in this country.

Nova Scotia.—Many of these stamps are obliterated by means of two crossed pen-strokes, stretching from corner to corner; but the mark most frequently used is a transverse oval composed of black bars.

Oldenburg.—The post mark first used in this Grand Duchy, was an oblong, containing name of town, and date in figures, but which is now superseded by a circle containing a similar inscription.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM:

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Head of Kamehameha III., 2 c. pink, 5 c. blue, 13 c. vermillion.

Since the printing of my previous description of the forged Sandwich Islands, I have met with a fresh forgery of the 5 c., together with counterfeits of the 2 c. and 13 c. I believe they are meeting with a good circulation, so give the following descriptions, hoping they may save some of the numerous readers of this magazine from being victimised. To make this paper more complete I have written fresh descriptions of two other forgeries of the 5 c. Forgery No. 3 is the last issued, and the one which I allude to above—the forgeries of the 13 c. and the No. 3 of 5 c.—are not at all boldly executed; there is an uncertain "touch" about many of the lines, and the whole engraving has an indistinct unfinished look. Now, in the genuine 5 and 13 c. every line is clearly and boldly drawn. The forgery of the 2 c. is an excellent imitation: every little line is copied (or attempted) in a manner praiseworthy to the forger's perseverance, but trying to that of the detector. The color of the real 2 c. is of a warmer tint than this forgery, for whilst the genuine one is of a pale pink color, the counterfeit is more red than pink. In the following descriptions, when I have said "the left arm," I mean the arm on the left side of the stamp; or, "the right row of leaves," the row to the right side of the stamp. I have thought it better to mention them as they really appear, to prevent confusion of ideas. In all the genuine 5 c. which I have seen, I have noticed that on the blue line above the words Five Cts. are two little blue dots,

one just over the end of the F, and the other between the T and S. The 5 c. is therefore evidently printed from the same die as the 13 c., for the portrait of the king and the word Postage, &c., are exactly the same in both stamps; these two dots in the 5 c. are evidently the ends of these two lines in the 13 c. which enclose the words "Honolulu, Hawaiian Is.," and which being imperfectly erased, showed after the die was re-engraved for the 5 c. The genuine 5 c. is on very thin paper; 2 c. is on paper of an average thickness; and the 13 c. is on very thick paper. The forgeries are as follows: 2 c. on thicker paper than the real one; 5 c. Nos. 1 and 2, both on thick paper; No. 3 on thin very blue paper; 13 c. on rather thin dirty white paper, the genuine 13 c. is on a partially cream-tinted paper.

1861. 2 c. pink; inscription "Uku leta, Elua Keneta;" bust of King Kamehameha III.; value in top corners. Col. imp.; rect.

Genuine.—Fig. 2 is quite straight. Shading of "Uku leta" done by a simple outline outside the letters, which are beautifully clear. The leaves forming the border on the left side are well done, two of them exceed the others in size, they are thin but not remarkably so. The shading of them is distinct in every line. The eyebrows seem to run into each other, but there is a very distinct white mark on the right eyelid. Hair is distinctly parted at the right side; hair shews white only on the top of head, just over right eye. The face is rounded, though a little square. Nose not much marked, but shading under the left eye and on the left cheek much deeper than elsewhere. Beard done better than in forgery, and can hardly be distinguished from the coat. Mouth not very clearly defined. Forehead has the shading lighter on the extreme right-hand (close to the hair) than elsewhere. Background is fine, but everywhere distinct.

Forged.—Fig. 2 in left top corner not quite in the centre of the space; tail of 2 nearly touches the line at side. Shading of "Uku leta" looks coarse and indistinct, especially at the bottom. The letters are shaded by a simple line round them which runs into the letters in some places and causes the above coarse look. The leaves forming the border on the left side are poor in appearance, they are all much the same size, and are rather thin; the shading of them is not very distinct. There is a distinct space between the eyebrows, and there is no distinct parting to the hair; and the hair to the left looks white, also on the top of the head and on the right side. Face, where the hair meets forehead, quite square. Nose straight, marked on the left side by shading. Beard is well done, but looks very white; contrasts strongly with the coat on which it falls. Mouth very clearly defined. Forehead shaded all over, uniformly. Background fine, but indistinct in places.

5 c blue. Inscription, "Postage Honolulu, Hawaiian Is." Half-length figure of King Kamehameha I. in military costume. Col. imp. rect.

FORGERY, No. I.

This forgery was made before the two which follow it.

GENUINE.—Figure 5 scarcely any, if at all, larger than the letters of the word Postage. Side spaces much narrower than the bottom one. Letters *ii* in Hawaiian are quite distinct. Forehead shaded all across. The whole of the face is shaded, except the nose. Epaulettes distinct and well marked. Hair is drawn naturally, without any spaces. Background of lines very dark and close to each other. Arms clearly traceable, and only a slight space, no strongly contrasting ones. Lines forming shading (which goes across the breast) are drawn straight across, and not slanted at all. It is on blue paper.

FORGED.—Figure 5 in top corners much larger than the letters of word Postage. Spaces at sides containing name, same size as space at bottom containing value; lettering at sides consequently larger than in the genuine. The letters *ii* in Hawaiian look like an *n*, and are not dotted. Forehead shaded only at sides. White spaces on several parts of the face. Epaulettes only shaded by four indistinct lines, not at all clear. Hair indicated by a few small curved dotted lines, leaving white spaces; one is especially large over centre of forehead. Background coarsely done. King's arms cannot be clearly traced where nearest the body; on each arm there is a white space, contrasting greatly with the dark background. Lines forming coat are drawn from left to right, slanting a good deal downwards. Forgery is a sixteenth of an inch wider than the genuine, and is on white paper.

FORGERY, No. II.

GENUINE. — Letters in Postage larger than in the forgery, and very distinct. S in I^{s} and CTS both printed straightly. Shading of forehead neatly done by dotted lines; dots are rounded; shading under right eye formed by crossed lines, and not dots. King's nose formed on the left side by a curved line. The whole face is shaded, except the nose, leaving no space anywhere else, though the shading is lighter in some places than others. Six buttons can be counted on either side of the leaves on the King's coat. Breast of coat—that part between the two rows of leaves—scarcely, if at all, lighter than the rest of coat; the lines are nearly as clear on either side the rows of buttons as between the leaves; these lines, as mentioned before, run straight across the breast. Both arms are alike in size. The shading is rather lighter on the outer margins of both arms; but there are no such white spaces as in the forgery. Background of dark lines very close together.

FORGED.—Letters in Postage not

very clear, and badly shaped; S in I[S] printed crookedly, and the S in CTS too. In the lines of dots on forehead forming shading, the dots are not round, and they look coarse and undecided. The shading of right cheek is badly done, the mouth and shading run into each other. King's nose formed by dots. There is a small white space, free from dots under the mouth, to the left. Only three or four buttons of the row on each side of the King's coat can be counted with certainty. Breast of coat is much lighter than the rest of the coat; the lines which are so distinct *between* the two rows of leaves cannot be distinguished after they pass the row of buttons on either side. The lines are a little sloped from left to right, though not nearly so as in No. I. forgery. Left arm not the same size as the other. On either arm there is a white space, largest in the right arm, which contrasts very strongly with deep blue shading below; the left arm curves strongly inwards, whilst the right is square and true. Background of dark lines drawn too widely apart, giving too white an appearance to the back of the stamp.

FORGERY, No. III.

Genuine.—The second O in Honolulu is a *trifle* larger than the other. Lines forming shading quite regular, they are everywhere close and unbroken, and the eyebrows are well executed. Six buttons can be counted on either side of coat. Epaulette on left shoulder has four *distinct* pendants, and one other partially visible. The edge of collar is white, but *very* distinct and clear. The line down the breast, though formed of two other lines, has no perceptible space between, there is only a very slight curve; this line comes direct from where the collar meets, and not from *either side*. The edge of the collar is therefore light, and the mark down the breast is dark, seeming one line, though really it is of two excessively fine ones. Leaves are scarcely more than outlined, consequently are very plain. No white spaces, although the shading is rather lighter on the outer margins of both arms.

Forged.—There is a slight space between the second *a* and *ii* of Hawaiian, and the last *u* in Honolulu is a trifle larger than the other. Lines forming shading of face very much broken, leaving unequal and rough-looking spaces on the forehead and cheeks. The King appears to be without eyebrows, and has in fact only apologies for them. Buttons on coat are indistinct, and cannot be counted with any certainty. Of the pendants or pieces of fringe on the left shoulder epaulette, two only are *distinct*; there is one other which is indistinct. The edge of collar of coat is white, though rather narrow; at the place where the coat meets over the breast there is a mark which is formed of two blue lines, with a distinct white space between;

this line is curved half way down in an awkward manner, and seems to be the continuation of the edge of the collar from the left side. Leaves on coat shaded at edges, more especially the row on the right side; this makes them indistinct. The leaves are not uniform; king's arms narrow, a white space on the right one, and a smaller one on the left.

13 c. vermilion Inscription Postage Hawaiian, 5 c. United States, 8c. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is., 13 c. Bust, &c., as last.

GENUINE.—The whole face is shaded, except the nose, leaving no space anywhere else, though the shading is lighter in some places than others; nose formed on the left side by a curved line. Same as 5 c., as regards line down coat. Both Epaulettes strongly shaded by deep lines of colour. Both rows of leaves very clear, buttons very distinct; no buttons on the right side till the same level as the second leaf; the leaves, though in pairs, are not exactly opposite, especially in the right row. The figure 8 is broad and substantial, and is the same size as the S preceding it. Background very dark; is just as deep in colour as the background to the word postage. Colour, very deep vermilion; on a *very slightly* cream tinted paper.

FORGED.—Shading of forehead lighter over nose than it is over the eyes; left cheek scarcely shaded at all; nose formed at bottom by a curved line, giving the feature a very coarse appearance. Line down breast of coat same as in the forgery No. III., of 5 c. Right epaulette is scarcely shaded at all, the left one is shaded with a few poor-looking lines. Left row of leaves straight and smaller than the right row, which is curved; left row of leaves and buttons clear, right one indistinct. Figure 8 on right side very thin and attenuated, it is rather larger than the S immediately preceding it. Background is lighter than the colour against which the word "postage" shews up in white. Colour poor, rather a washy brick red, on white.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED.

We have great pleasure in being able to present our readers with engravings of two entirely new stamps; one already in use, the other, we are informed, not yet issued to the public of the country whence it emanates.

The first named we have received



from Norway; we cannot give the exact date of issue, but it must have been quite recently, we presume the 1st instant. It is printed in brown on white paper.

The second one is a beautiful specimen of engraving, and comes

from Jamaica; a description is quite unnecessary, as the representation is a most faithful one. It will there-



fore be sufficient if we inform our readers that it is printed in green on white paper, with perforated edges, like the other stamps of the same island. A writer in *Cassell's Paper* speaks of "a label, not yet we believe in circulation, which is designed as a 3d. stamp," and gives an illustration of one with which many collectors are familiar, viz., the 3d. bill stamp of Jamaica, this we need not say is entirely erroneous.

We have also to notice the issue of the long-talked-of French 4 cents, which we engrave. It is, as will be



seen, quite similar to its predecessor, the 2 cents, differing only in the figure and colour, which in the last issued one is grey.

A new local stamp has also appeared in St. Petersburg, value 5 kop., printed in black and grey on white paper.

POSTAL REFORM.

(*Continued from our last.*)

The rates upon international correspondence will be adapted to one scale of weight, and one tariff of charges will be the same in all countries; and the wearisome and disgusting variations between Italian and Austrian, Belgian and Prussian, Swedish and Danish rates, at once and for ever got rid of. International postal accounts are to be simplified as much as possible, and offices of exchange are to be abolished, except for the correction of errors in the despatching office. Finally, the parties joining in the convention will be called upon to determine the standard of weight and scale of payment, which, when once settled, will not be departed from; and, "as high transit charges upon correspondence present an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of an international system of correspondence upon conditions advantageous to the public, the transit charge for each country shall never be higher than one-half of the interior rate of the transit country; and, for countries of small territorial extent, the transit charge shall be even less." Thus, if we can send a letter five hundred miles abroad for four-pence, it will no longer be competent for some petty German principality to charge eight-pence for the transmission of the letter through its Lilliputian territory.

Such is a brief summary of the leading features in this remarkable scheme, which we hope to see ere long carried to maturity. Whether the Pope's co-operation can be relied on is, of course a delicate question. Nor is it certain how the Sultan will receive the plan, or in what manner it will be appreciated by the Roumain Prince Couza, whose post-masters have hitherto been distinguished more by a propensity for stealing letters than for delivering them. The Russians, on the other

hand, when they get anything within their own borders, are ordinarily inclined to deal with it according to their own notions; and Muscovite notions respecting the sanctity of private correspondence are peculiar. It is in all sincerity, and with an earnest wish for the success of the plans laid down by the Paris Postal Convention, that we warn them against certain rocks ahead, which, if not carefully avoided, will assuredly cause the shipwreck of the entire enterprise. The foreign Post-offices must abandon not only their cumbrousness and their sluggishness, but their mean and shabby and fraudulent ways. The "international" public must be guaranteed, ere they place confidence in "international" postal reform, against the villanous tampering with private letters, and the scandalous detention of newspapers, which are at present the scandal of every Continental Post-office from Paris to Pesth. A reform in the last respect might usefully begin very near home—to wit, in the big Hotel des Postes his Majesty Napoleon III. is about to build. It would be as well, also, if the clerks appointed under the new international system were compelled to come to their duties a little earlier, and to attend to them a little later. Post-office clerks, like other people, have a right to eat and to sleep; but there should be relays in official life; for it is not pleasant to be told abroad, when you wish to prepay a letter, that Herr This is having his *Mittag-essen*, or that Signor That has retired to his *siesta;* and, in conclusion, we might suggest to the eminent gentlemen on whom the task of organising the new system will devolve, the propriety of having in every important *bureau de poste restante* at least one clerk who can speak French or English. Thousands of Smiths would be eternally grateful for this last trifling provision; and thousands of Smiths are continually travelling.—*Daily Telegraph.*

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

C. H. Clark, Liverpool.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
W. F. Cooke, 22, Oxford-terrace, Clapham, London, S.
E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook-street, Falmouth.
F. Dunn, 191, Upper-street, Islington, London, N.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.
George Hedley & Co., 16, St. Mary's-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hooper & Forward, 1, Hanover Court, Miltonstreet, London, E.C.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Menlove Brothers, 22, Upper Baker-street, London, N.W.
A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.
T. W. Pybus & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.
Mr. Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth.
E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
James J. Woods, Olive-street, Hartlepool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 5d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; St. Lucia, red, 2d. each. Old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 3d. each; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany 1, 2. 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents. 2d.; 40 cents, 2d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 6d.; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old) 2 sk., at 10d.; 4 sk., at 5d. each.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, price 24s. He has also 1d Bahamas, 2d each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; ½ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 6d. each, 5s. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each; Old Portugal, 25 reis king's head, 6d each: Queen's head, 8d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 4d. per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

If you wish to purchase Cheap stamps, write to C. H. Clark, Dealer in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, enclosing stamped directed envelope, and you will receive per return of post, the cheapest price list ever issued. Ionian Islands, 7d. per set.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued a new price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Baden, 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 2s. 6d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 & 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.: Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.: Hamburg, ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen. 7d. per doz.: ½ gro. 9d. per doz.: Ionian Islands, 7d. per set, or yellow 2s. 6d per doz.: Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents. 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 cent. 2s. per doz.; Papal States, ½ baj., 2d. each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz. 25, 2s. 6d. ditto. Turkey, 20 piastres 6d each, or 5s per doz.: French Colonies 1 cent. 1s. 0d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

James J. Woods, Dealer in foreign postage stamps and coins, Hartlepool. List and stamp sent on receipt of 2 stamps.

Short's 1s. 3d. Album. The sale of this album is still extraordinary. A new edition has just been published, which makes the tenth through which it has passed. N. S. will shortly publish a new subscription album, price 5s., which will "create a sensation." Agents wanted, to whom a very liberal discount will be allowed.

To be sold immediately, a very valuable collection of postage stamps, containing many of the rarest stamps issued. The total number is 720, with 200 unobliterated. Price £10 10s. 3 per cent. discount if purchased before November 30, 1863. Apply by letter to A. H. R. D, Post-office, Rugby. Enclose stamp for reply.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 7d., 5s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that "Incognita," 22, Oxford Terrace, Clapham, S., will send to any address selections of stamps from Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, Romagne, and Tuscany, from which countries "Incognita," after great trouble, has just received a few unused which are guaranteed genuine. "Incognita" having a large connection among the nobility, desires to purchase obsolete stamps.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 3s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 6d. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 9d.; 2 cents, 1s. 6d.; 5 cents, 3s.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 9d.; French Colonies, 1s. 2d. per set of 4; St. Thomas, 3 cents, 5d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 7d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Aids to Stamp Collectors. (Third edition.) Price one shilling. Containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp. By Frederick Booty, 21, Grenville-place, Brighton, of whom they may be had for 13 stamps.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 50 old 10 and 20 centimes, Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 6d. each, or 5s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

Wanted to purchase Postage Stamps —must be good specimens. St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mexico, Argentine (Confederation and Republic), Brazil (italic figures), and other rare stamps. State lowest price per dozen, by letter only, to "Essay," 57, Gordon-square, London, W.C.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 1s 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 6s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 4d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 2s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 5s. 6d. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Forty kinds unused Local American stamps for 5s.; post free 5s. 1d. Twenty kinds for 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Samuel Allan Taylor, Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and despatch stamps, Box 934, Montreal, Canada. N B.—Old stamps purchased at liberal rates.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only stating stamps required to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamp dealers, have a large stock of used and unused postage stamps, including many rare and obsolete ones, at extremely moderate prices, examples—Turkey, the set of four, 2s 6d; Malta ½d, 1½d; New Brunswick 1 c., ½d, 2 c., 1d; Hong Kong 2 c., 4d; Greece 1 and 2 lept, 1d. each; French Colonies 1 c., 1s. 6d. per dozen, 2 c., 2s. per dozen, set of 4, 1s. 3d.; Nova Scotia 2 c., just issued, 4d; Nicaragua, warranted genuine, 2s. each; Costa Rica ½, 2s.; Bahamas 1d., 5d.; Newfoundland 1d, 5d.; British Guiana 1 c. black, 2d.; Bavaria 1 kr. 1d.; Portugal 5 reis, 1½d.; Lubeck, old issue, ½, 1½d; Prince Edward Island, 1d., 4d., 2d., 6d.; Ionian Islands, 8d. per set; the above are all clean specimens. Dealers are supplied with Turkish stamps on the most reasonable terms. Stamps forwarded on approval. Note the address, and write in full.—Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers, 79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Collectors should send to R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester, for the cheapest shilling packet of stamps issued, post free 13 stamps. Saxony new, 1d. and 2d. each; Ionian Isles, 8d. per set, now very rare. Stamps sent on approval.

Now ready, R. Evans & Co.'s Circular for October, price (with unobliterated foreign stamp) by post 3d. 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

The following unused stamps for sale at the low prices affixed to each:—10 kop. Finland, 2s. each; U. S. essay, 3 cents, 3s. 6d.; 13 cents Sandwich Island, slightly soiled), 2s. 6d.; Austrian gazette (old kind), 1 kr. blue, 2 kr. brown and orange, 4d. each; Baden (old kind), 6 9 kr., figure, at 9d. each; Prussia, first issue, head, 1, 3 gro. 9d. each; North Thurn and Taxis, old 3 gro. yellow 8d.; Oldenburg, 1 s'gro, on blue paper, 5d. each; Danish essays, 2 kinds, 8d. each; old Monte Video, 180 cents 1s 6d.; Diligencia, 1 real red 9d.; 280 Brazil, 1s. A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

A. Hughes, 1, Poplar Grove, Cross Lane, Salford, Manchester, is selling collections of 50 varieties for 1s. 6d.; 100 3s.; 150 6s. 6d.; 200 10s. 6d. Packets of 12 varieties 3d.; 25, 6d. Unused Brazil 10 reis, 1d.; German States ⅓, ¼ silb. gros, 1½d. each; Portugal 5 reis, 1d., 10 reis, 1½d.; Saxony ½ new gros., 3 pfen, 1½d. each. List sent on receipt of a stamped envelope. Stamps bought.

New Jamaica Stamps—a few copies of the green 3d. stamp, (not yet in actual circulation) for sale at 1s. each. A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

Notice.—F. Dunn, 191, Upper-st., Islington, London, forwards stamps on approval to any amount. Price list published on the first of every month, sent post free on receipt of one stamp An envelope required.

George Hedley & Co., 16, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have all sorts of foreign stamps on sale, and will send their price list on receipt of 3 stamps, post free, with an unused foreign stamp.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted to purchase stamps of the following countries, viz.: Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana; India, issue of 1854; Luzon, correos 1854 y 55; Reunion; St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands; Spain, old issues. Descriptive list of stamps required forwarded on application, (by letter only), to Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.

Seventh Edition.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for August, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for 3 stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proofs of Rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

Cheap Packet for Beginners.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of foreign postage stamps contains 30 varities, all unobliterated. Post free 61 stamps.

New Packet for Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Five Shilling Packet of local American postage stamps, containing 40 varieties, all unused, post free, 61 stamps.

Important to New Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Two-and-Six penny Packet of Unobliterated American Local Stamps, containing 18 varieties, post free, 31 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

Belfast.—W. L. Chew, 39, Eglington-street.
Birmingham—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort road, Edgbaston.
Brighton —T. W Bennet', 57, West-street.
Cork.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
Dover.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
Falmouth.—E. Doble, 4, Upper Brook Street.
Glasgow.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
London.—B. York & Co., 60, City-road, E.C.
,, E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
,, M. Price, Harford House, Stoke Newington, N.
Middlesborough.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
Newcastle.—G. Hedley & Co., 16, St. Mary's-pl.
Reading.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
Shrewsbury.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.
Stockton.—T. W. Pybus & Co.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*." will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

Liverpool:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by Edward Moore & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 12. NOVEMBER 15, 1863. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

With the present and each following number of the *Review*, will be given an unused foreign or colonial Postage Stamp; and we shall still do all that lies in our power to render it attractive and useful in other respects, by providing reliable information, and engraving rare or newly-issued varieties of stamps.

We hope to be favoured still with the support already so liberally accorded to our publication, particularly from dealers, who will find in our widely-circulated columns a valuable medium for their advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:—

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
,, 40 ,,	.....	1s. 6d.
,, 60 ,,	.....	2s. 3d.
,, 80 ,,	.....	2s. 9d.
,, 120 ,,	.....	4s. 0d.
,, 200 ,,	.....	6s. 0d.
,, 300 ,,	.....	8s. 6d.

On orders for six insertions a reduction will be made in the charge, with liberty to change the advertisement.

POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

Part II.

Chapter I., *concluded.*

Postal Obliterating Marks.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—A mark composed of black dots is used by the Turkish post office.

Paraguay.—These stamps, although generally recognised as *essays*, have been found obliterated by a diamond-shaped post-mark composed of dots, and having the letters L P in the centre.

Parma.—A circle enclosing name of town, and date in figures is the post mark frequently found on the stamps of this Duchy.

Peru.—The obliterating marks found on the first issued stamps of this country are a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, having the name of town at the top in the space between the two and the date in the centre; and secondly, an oval composed of dots, having a space (same shape as mark) left in the centre for the name of town. Black crossed bars are now used.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Portugal.—One of the first marks used by the postal authorities of this country was a circle composed of black parallel bars and having an oval space left in the centre for the number. A mark of later introduction is an oval composed of dots, and having the number in a square in the centre.

Prince Edward Island. — The postage stamps of this colony are obliterated by an oval, composed of black bars.

Prussia.—The mark most frequently found on the stamps composing the two first issues of this country, is a circle enclosing three others of smaller dimensions, the middle one of which contains the number. This appears to have been superseded by an oblong, containing name of town and date in figures. The mark last described is still in use, together with a circle enclosing a similar inscription.

Queensland. — The post mark principally used in this colony is an oval containing two others of smaller dimensions, the middle one of which encloses the number (in some cases the latter is wanting). In addition to the mark already described, there are in use two others, viz., a circle composed of dots, and a large oblong enclosing the word paid above and the name of town below.

Romagna.—These stamps are obliterated by a diamond-shaped post mark composed of black bars, and, in some few instances, by a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, having the name of town at the top in the space between the two, and the date in the centre.

Russia. — Circular and oblong post marks composed of dots, with a space (same shape as mark) left in centre for the number, are used for the obliteration of these stamps.

Finland.—Many of these stamps are cancelled by two crossed pen-strokes, stretching from corner to corner, while others bear the imprint of a circle enclosing date, &c.

Poland.—Post mark a circle enclosing three others of smaller dimensions, the centre one of which contains the number.

St. Helena.—The postage stamps of this island are obliterated by a transverse oval containing another of smaller dimensions, which latter encloses the date, and at the top, in the space between the ovals, is the name st. helena. Many of the stamps are obliterated by a series of blotches in red ink, totally devoid of shape or design.

St. Lucia.—The post mark used in this colony is a transverse oval composed of three parallel lines at top and bottom, a curved line on each side, and the number in the centre.

St. Vincent.—Post mark similar in design to that of St. Lucia, but having *two* curved lines on each side.

Sandwich Islands.—Post mark, a circle enclosing the name sandwich islands, overarching the date.

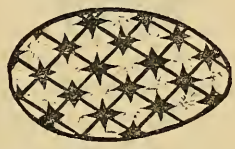
Saxony.—The first post mark used in this country was a circle composed of crossed lines. This mark was afterwards altered; a small circular space being left in the centre for the number. Many of the stamps are obliterated by a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, the name of town being at the top in the space between the two, and the date in figures in the centre.

Sierra Leone.—Post mark similar in design to that of St. Vincent.

South Australia.—The post marks principally used in this colony are an oval composed of black bars, with diamond-shaped space left in the centre for the number, and a *broken* circle enclosing name of town and date.

Spain. — The rare old Madrid stamps (the first issue in Spain) appear to be obliterated, with but few exceptions, by two crossed pen-strokes stretching from corner to corner. The mark most frequently found on the stamps composing the issue of 1850, is composed of black curved lines, and in design is somewhat confused. From 1851 to 1854 an oval of black bars was the principal post mark used, and in the three subsequent years, the stamps appear to have been obliterated most frequently by a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, which latter enclosed the number. On the stamps of 1860, and those now in use, may be found a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, having the word correo at the top, and the name of town at the bottom in the space between the two, and the date in the centre.

Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico.—One of the first marks used for the obliteration of these stamps, was a transverse oval composed of crossed lines, and having stars at the angles. (See engraving.) A circular post



mark is found on some of the stamps, but that now in use is composed of black bars.

Island of Luzon (Philippines).—The post mark principally found on the now very rare early-issued stamps of this island is composed of dots; but that now in use is a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, having the name of town at the top, and that of the island luzon at the bottom in the space between the two, and the date in the centre.

States of the Church. — Post marks of various forms, but principally diamond-shaped and composed of black bars.

Sweden. — A circle containing name of town above, date in figures below, and number in the centre, is used for the obliteration of stamps on letters to foreign countries, while those used for local postage are cancelled by a circle with projecting points or rays, and enclosing the number.

Switzerland (Cantonal Administration): Basle.—A post mark of black bars was used for the obliteration of these stamps.

Geneva. — These stamps were obliterated by a cross surrounded by curved lines. (See engraving.) The



impression is generally in red ink.

Neufchatel.—Post mark similar to that of Basle, both in black and blue ink.

Vaud.—The post mark found on these stamps is, in design, somewhat similar to that of Geneva, but is without the circular ornament in the centre, instead of which, the lines meet at that point.

Zurich.—The mark used for the obliteration of these stamps is, as will be seen from the accompanying engraving, a variation of that of



Geneva, and is found impressed both in black and red ink.

German and French Cantons.—These stamps are generally found post marked by the letters PD in black ink.

Switzerland (Federal Administration.)—The old stamps with "white cross on red shield" are obliterated by black bars. A circle enclosing name of town above, inscription britfexpedition below, and the date and number in the centre, is found on the stamps of 1854 and 1855; while for the obliteration of those now in use, a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, having the name of town at the top in the space between the two, and the date and number in the centre, is used.

Tasmania.—The rare old *blue* 1d. stamps of this island are obliterated by an octangular post mark containing the number. The marks now in use are a transverse oval composed of parallel straight and upright curved lines. (See engraving.) And



also a mark of similar shape consisting of four parallel lines at top and bottom, and three curved lines on each side, the number being in the centre.

Trinidad.—Post mark similar to that of St. Vincent.

Tuscany.—The letters PD in an oblong, with rounded corners, is the post mark found on many of these stamps. The bordering appears to have been at one time dispensed with, several specimens exhibiting the letters only. There were also in use a circle containing merely the date, and a circle containing another

of smaller dimensions, the name of town being at the top in the space between the two, and the date in the centre.

Two Sicilies: Naples. — These stamps were obliterated by an oblong containing inscription.

Sicily.—The post mark found on these stamps is, perhaps, one of the most pleasing which has up to the present time been in use. It may be described as a double-lined ornamental oblong (see engraving), and



is usually found impressed on the stamps in an upright position.

United States of America.—The post marks found on these stamps are various. One of the first used was a circle enclosing the name of town overarching the date. This was succeeded by a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, which latter is surrounded by a number of projecting points not contiguous to it. Many of the stamps are obliterated by a circle composed of black bars, while others exhibit a circle enclosing another of smaller dimensions, the name of town being at the top in the space between the two, and the date in the centre. A mark of recent introduction is a circle divided into a number of triangular compartments, by blank spaces left for that purpose. (See engraving.)



These marks are subject to many variations, and are frequently found in blue ink.

Venezuela. — These stamps are obliterated by a circle containing another of smaller dimensions, having the word correo at the top, and a star on either side dividing it from the name of town at the bottom in the space between the two, and the date in the centre.

Victoria.—A mark of early introduction in this colony, was a crown surmounting name of town and date, and arranged in the form of a circle. This was at length superseded by a transverse oval composed of three parallel lines at top and bottom, three curved lines on each side, and the number in the centre. A variation of this mark is frequently met with, the three curved lines on each side being dispensed with, and the name victoria inserted in the place of the number. The following marks are also found on these stamps — an upright oval with projecting points, enclosing the number above, and V the initial letter of the colony below,

and also a circle enclosing name of town and date.

Western Australia.—The mark used in this colony is a circle composed of black bars, with space (same shape as mark) left in the centre for the number. This is frequently in coloured ink.

Wurtemberg.—A circle enclosing the name of town overarching the date, was the first mark used in this country, and is frequently found in coloured ink. A similar mark is still used, but having the date surrounded by an inner circle.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM:

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

XXIV. BAVARIA.

Figure, indicating value, in a circle.

3 kr. black.

The figure 3 is solid throughout, without veining in it. The word "Drei" is at the right hand, "Franco" at the bottom, and "Kreuzer," at the left hand. This is a wretchedly executed lithograph, and an impudent forgery. No such stamp ever existed. There is also a photograph of the old 1 kreuzer in circulation.

XXV. CAPRERA.

The following barefaced forgery is now being sold in London as a Caprera stamp. It hardly necessary to say that there never have been stamps for that island. We borrow the description from Dr. Gray:*—"It was a water-colour drawing, somewhat like the Tuscan arms and crown; but the frame was inscribed, 'Postal Caprera Italia', (which means nothing, the literal translation is 'Postal Caprera Italy') 1 scudo, and dated 1.8.60. in the angles. The letters are painted on with white lead, instead of being left white by the printing, as they would be in a real stamp."

* (See No. 3, page 26.)

XXVI. NICARAGUA.

1862. Mountains, with cap of liberty

5 centavos black.

A person in London has been selling at 1s. each representations of this stamp. Although he tells everybody that they are merely fac-similes, and not the real stamps, we cannot but help thinking that he is acting wrongly; for less scrupulous dealers than himself will sell them as genuine; thus collectors will have to examine each Nicaragua stamp they may get, very carefully. Again, these imitations, as such, are by far the best executed of any we have seen. The regularly forged stamps are wretched in comparison with these, and, therefore, all the more caution will be required to detect them. We give the difference:—

Genuine.—Figure 5 in the corners, short and very broad. The letters "C" in "Cinco" are exactly like the "C" in "Centavos." Front mountain lower than the second, black one. The tip of the cap hangs over

without touching the rest of the cap. The letters are all very thick, and the "N" and "i" of "Nicaragua" touch each other.

Forged.—Figure 5 in the corners is longer and narrower than in genuine stamp. The top of the "C" in "Cinco" is singularly elongated. The front mountain is almost on a level with the other. The tip touches the cap. The letters are thinner than in original and do not touch each other.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED.

Since our last notice under this heading, we have received information of the issue of a larger number of new stamps than we have ever had the pleasure of laying before our readers.

We subjoin a descriptive list only, but hope in our next to give engravings of some specimens.

Bahamas. — 1s. green, impressed on white paper, diademed head of Queen Victoria to left in an oval, name at the top of stamp and value at the bottom.

Cape of Good Hope. — Square stamps, value 6d. and 1s.; color and device unknown as yet.

Hong Kong. — (Issued August, 1863,) 4 c. blue-green, 6 c. lilac, and 30 c. vermilion. These stamps are watermarked with a crown.

Mauritius. — (Issued 1st Sept., 1863,) 3d. vermilion, and 5s. violet, same design as those already in use.

Norway.—8 sk. rose, similar in design to the 24 sk., engraved in No. 11 *Review*.

St. Helena.—1d. and 4d. struck from the same die as the 6d. blue; in *brick red* for the 1d, and *carmine* for the 4d. stamps, respectively. The word "sixpence" is partly obliterated by a black line, above which is the value in black letters.

ROLLING POST-OFFICES FOR THE RAIL.

The latest novelties on the South-Western Railway are the improved rolling post-offices. They are superior large passenger carriages in point of size and workmanship, and are fitted up with letter-boxes, stamping benches, writing desks, moveable seats, and brilliant swinging lamps. To prevent injury to the clerks and sorters, in case of a collision, the ends are padded, and they also open, and platforms can be let down to form a communication between two offices. Letters and newspapers between the times of posting and delivery have to be examined, charged with postage if necessary, recorded if registered, sorted, counted, and placed in bags; but, owing to the vast amount of correspondence, there is not room in the ordinary post-office for such operations. On the South-Western line, between London and Weymouth, there are about twenty post towns. Formerly, when a mail train started from Waterloo Station, it had a bag for each of those towns, and one of these was dropped, and bags for all succeeding post towns taken in at each station, so that by the time the train was half way on its journey, there was an accumulation of a hundred bags or so in the train. The rolling post-offices prevent this accumulation. Each post town sends

but one bag to the train, and the correspondence for the next post town is picked out of this bag by the time the train reaches the station. It is not even necessary now to stop at each station for postal purposes, apparatus having been invented by which a bag can be dropped, and another taken in, while the train is in rapid motion.

HAMBURG FORGERIES.

Messrs. Spiro Brothers, extensive Stamp Dealers in the above town, have addressed a circular on the subject of forgeries to their correspondents in this country, the following extracts from which we place at the disposal of our readers, to whom the information will doubtless prove interesting.

"On forwarding the annexed circular we avail ourselves of the opportunity to call your attention to a new species of counterfeit, the manufacturers of which we regret to say reside in this town. They are those of

Barbadoes, Mauritius, and Trinidad,
value not indicated;

and easily recognizable by the smaller print of the characters as well as the uniformity of the colours and lithography in all the three sorts.

1861.—Nevis. Two editions, roughly executed, bad lithography, not perforated, the printed characters too large in the one and two small in the other.

1855.—Norway. "Frimarke" and "4 skilling," small and indistinct; the colour light blue ultramarine, instead of blue verditer, lithography instead of hylography.

Commission fur Retourbrief.

Lithography, the print black and blotted and too small characters.

It is much to be lamented, that the wicked mania of counterfeiting is carried on to such an extent in this place, that one day or another we run the risk of seeing Hamburg stigmatized by all collectors of stamps. Yet it must be acknowledge that this dishonourable practice is encouraged chiefly by the want of caution on the part of foreign dealers, in forming connections, mostly placing their confidence in young men, many of them just escaped from school and finding it easy to make money by dealing in stamps."

ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

FOUR-AND-TWENTY years ago penny postage was unknown; but the propriety and practicability of the plan was being freely discussed, and chemical and artistic ingenuity, as well as the ingenuity of the financier, was busily occupied in devising labels which should recommend themselves to adoption by artistic beauty, and baffle the nefarious manufacturers of counterfeits by changes of colour under chemical tests, rigidly kept secret from all but the initiated. These experiments arose soon after Mr. (afterwards Sir) Rowland Hill proposed, in 1837, the penny postage system. A royal commission was appointed, but nothing came of the result of its deliberations; then the House of Commons was besieged with petitions—320 in number, bearing 38,709 signatures; then a committee was appointed to examine the merits of the question, and reported favourably on the change proposed; then a London mercantile postage association was formed, and subscriptions poured in; then came meetings and the issue of tracts and pamphlets, and the getting up of 2,007 petitions, bearing 262,809 signatures; and finally, Parliament declared in favour of the scheme.

But it must not be supposed that Rowland Hill was the only man who ever

contemplated cheap postage labels. In 1830, Mr. Charles Whiting, a printer, suggested to the post office authorities what he called *go-frees*, which should frank letters passing through the post, after the same style as is done by our modern postage stamp. Mr. Stead, of Yarmouth, at a later period, counselled the employment of stamped paper in lieu of money payment to the post.

Rowland Hill's original proposition was that of stamped letter-paper; this was succeeded by a stamped envelope; the third suggestion being the adhesive postage label now so commonly in use.

The first stamped cover was presented to Parliament by Mr Hill, on the 7th of February, 1838. It was proposed that two sorts of envelopes should be used. The first was that of a printed design, bearing the post office stamp, and printed on the half-sheet of letter-paper, so as to admit of the paper being folded with the printed design outside, space being left for the name and address. The second was the envelope, commonly so called, the paper being cut and gummed together to a convenient size to contain the inclosure.

After the covers of Mr. Rowland Hill, those of Mr. Whiting were submitted to the committee of the House of Commons. The paper bore the impression of an engraved vignette, printed in colours. The inscription which one of these covers bore was, "Post-office, printed matter under one ounce, price 1d.;" another, "Post-office, written matter under one drachm, price 2d." Mr. Whiting recommended the use, in printing, of two or more colours.

Mr. Whiting subsequently suggested a moveable stamp. This was a square label, printed in blue, on white paper, and covered in parts by four red rays, forming a Maltese cross, and four others forming a St. Andrew's Cross. In the centre was royal crown; to the left and right the initals, "V. R.;" in the upper portion of the surrounding circle, "Principle suggested;" below, "Beaufort House;" and at the corners, "A 3," and "C. W."

To be continued in our next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. Everett.—The 5 c. New York (See engraving) was we believe a Government



Stamp, though local, and therefore we think Mr. Brown is in error in classing it with the special or private postage stamps of the United States.

E. Parker.—The stamp you mention is an "essay" to swindle confiding collectors. The manner in which it is executed is sufficient to condemn it as fictitious.

W. S. Pearson.—We have seen the essays of the new American 2 cents stamp, printed in five colours, viz.; drab, brown, slate, pink, and orange.

R. Lefevre.—The 2 reales Spain of the present issue is frequently printed on pink paper, as also are some of the other denominations of the same country.

Franco Bollo.—We observe a recent provision made by the Papal Post Office, fixing 2 bajocchi as the uniform rate of postage in the Papal Dominions.

Miss Edwards.—A description of Essay Stamps with several engravings appeared in number 5 of this Magazine. We have lately seen a 5 c. New Brunswick printed in blue.

A Collector.—We describe the stamp you name in the present number.—The 1s. Trinidad is now a puce color.

E. Gasch (Rostock).—You had better advertise your Collection as for sale, stating a price.

J. W. Lewis (Wellington).—We have in our possession, English Newspaper Stamps, value ½d,. 1d., 3½d., & 4d.

Henry L.—You are right in supposing your New Orleans and Nashville to be merely *fac-similes*.

G. F. George.—We know there exists five different shades of colour of the 10 cents Italian stamp. There are two distinct shades of the 10 cent Tuscany.

S. A. Taylor (Montreal).—There are about half-a-dozen firms in this country who use embossed stamps, with address printed round their edges. Collectors, however, do not generally look upon them as separate varieties.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory. Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at rea onable priees from the following Dealers:—

C. H. Clark, Liverpool.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
W. F. Cooke, 22, Oxford-terraee, Clapham, London, S.
E. Doble, 4. Upper Brook-street, Falmouth.
F. Dunn, 191, Upper-street, Islington, London, N.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.
George Hedley & Co., 16, St. Mary's-plaee, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hooper & Forward, 1, Hanover Court, Milton-street, London, E.C.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Menlove Brothers, 22, Upper Baker-street, London, N.W.
A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.
T. W. Pybus & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.
Mr. Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth.
E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.
James J. Woods, Olive-street, Hartlepool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leiee-ter-square, London, W.C.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (½ gro. 15 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote), Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thaler), Oldenburg (small ⅓ gro.), and Freneh Republie, all at 3d. each. 1d. Van Lieman's Land (old and rare variety, original eolour blue), priee 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 eent, first issue, Sardinia; 25 reis Queen Portugal; Monte Video, ciligencia and old 180 reis, all at 9d, each; also, 3 proofs (by Whymper) of the Niearagua, numbered 25, 64, and 71, priee 1s. eaeh.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trelliek-terraee, Pimlico, London, S.W.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* eontaining full aeeounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be eollected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale a set of 7 Prussian envelopes (head) unused, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 s'gro, priee 24s. He has also 1d Bahamas, 2d each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; ¼ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 6d each, 5s. per dozen; 10, 20 eents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each, Old Portugal, 25 reis king's head, 6d eaeh: Queen's head, 8d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 4d. per dozen, without any Freneh or Belgian amongst them.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued a new priee list, the eheapest whieh has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. His stoek comprises the following:—Baden, 1 kr., 7d. per doz.; Brunswiek, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 2s. 6d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ⅓ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 & 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.: Greece 1lepta 8d. per doz.: Hamburg, ½ seh. 9d. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pfen. 7d. per doz.: ½ gro. 9d. perdoz.: Ionian Islands, 7d. per set, or yellow 2s 6d per doz.: Lubeck, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5: Luxemburg, 1 eent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d per set of 9: Malta, ½d. 10d. per doz.: New Brunswiek and Nova Scotia, 1 cent. 2s. per doz.; Papal States, ½ baj., 2d. each or 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal, 5 reis 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz. 25, 2s. 6d. ditto. Turkey, 20 piastres 6d eaeh, or 5s per doz.: Freneh Colonies 1 cent. 1s. 0d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders uuder 3s. Terms eash.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publieations, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, 3s. 1d. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaees for every stamp, and deseriptive eatalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

If you wish to purchase Cheap stamps, write to C. H. Clark, Dealer in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, enclosing stamped directed envelope, and you will reeeive per return of post, the cheapest price list ever issued. Ionian Islands, 7d. per set.

Forty kinds unused Local American stamps for 5s.; post free 5s. 1d. Twenty kinds for 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Notice. Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid and Co., have foreign postage stamps at marvellously low prices. Examples from Catalogue for November—Turkey 20 paras 3d, 1 piastre 4d, 2 piastres 6d, 5 piastres 1s 3d or 2s per set, Western Australia 1d pink 4d, 2d blue 6d, 1s green 2s 6d, Nova Scotia 1c 1½d, 2c 3d, 5c 4d, 8½c 9d, 10c 10d, Antigua 1d, 3d, 6d, and 1s, Lubeck old issue the set 1s 3d, new issue 1s 3d per set, Nicaragua 2s 3d set of 2, or 2c 1s, 5c 1s 6d, Hamburg 3s 4d the set, Malta ½d, 1½d, Hong Kong 2c 4d, Luxembourg 1c 2d per dozen, 2c 4d per dozen, 4c 1d each, Bremen 2 grote o ange 2d, the above are all unused; Western Australia used 1d pink, 3d, 2d, black, 4d, 4d blue, 7d, 1d black, 8d, 2d vermilion 6d, 2d chocolate on red 3s 6d, 6d green 3s 6d, 6d bronze 3s, 6d carmine 9d, 1s green 1s 6d, 1s maroon 2s each used; Nicaragua 2c 9d, 5c 1s used, Nova Scotia 1c 8d per dozen, 5c 1s 4d per dozen used, also Romagna, Modena, Ne politan, Sicilies, old Spanish, Schleswig Holstein, Mexico, Parma, Costa Rica, &c., &c. Stamps sent on approval, if kept beyond one week not allowed for.—Terms Cash.—K. McD. & Co. wish to purchase some Russian stamps used and unused.—79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Dispatch! Send list of stamps wanted, and have them forwarded on approval—Stamps bought—Rare stamps on sale cheap—Packet of dozen unused stamps 9d.—Two dozen mixed foreign and colonial, many unused, 1s.—Enclose stamp for reply—J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.

Stamps for Sale.—Turkey 3s. 6d. per set of 4; 20 paras, 6d. each; Sandwich Islands, 1 cent, 9d.; 2 cents, 1s. 6d.; 5 cents, 3s.; 13 cents, 4s. 6d.; British Columbia, 2½d., 9d.; French Colonies, 1s. 2d. per set of 4; St. Thomas, 3 cents, 5d. each; Buenos Ayres, 2s. 9d. per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d. each; British Guiana, 1 cent, 2d; 2 cents, 4d.; Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, 1 cent, 3d.; envelopes, 5 cents, 6d.; 10 cents, 9d.; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 7d.; Lubec and Bergedorf, sets of 5, at 1s. 3d. each; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; Spain, set of 6, all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1—10 per cent. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

On 15th January, No. 1 of *National Stamp Express*, two numbers free twopence. R. Evans & Co., 20, Park Side, Knightsbridge. Advertisements 20 words, 5d.!!

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted to purchase stamps of the following countries, viz.: Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana; India, issue of 1854; Luzon, correos 1854 y 55; Reunion; St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands; Spain, old issues. Descriptive list of stamps required forwarded on application, (by letter only), to Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 50 old 10 and 20 centimes, Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 6d. each, or 5s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

James Robinson & Co., 153, Crown Street, Liverpool, can now supply the following unused stamps, New Brunswick 1c 9d.; Nova Scotia, 1c. 9d., 2c. 1/6 dozen; Newfoundland, 1c.—2d., each, 1/8 dozen; Prince Edward's Island. 1d.—2d. each, 1/6 dozen; Russian (just issued) 5 kop. 6d each, 4/6 dozen; Helvetia 2c. 6d., 3c. 9d. dozen; Lubeck (old issue) ½ sch. 1/ dozen, set of 5 different 1/6 (new issue) ½ sch. 9d. dozen; Portugal 5 reis 6d., 10 reis 9d. dozen; Venezuela ½c. 1/8 dozen; Baden Land Post. 8d. dozen; Saxony (new kind) 3 pf., 8d., ½ gro. 10d. dozen; Oldenburg, ½ gro. 8d., ½ gro. 10d. dozen, also used but in the best possible condition; Nova Scotia (old) 1d.–6d. each; Cuba (old) ½ R. Plata 9d., new, ½ R. Plata, 3d. each; Nicaragna, 5c.–10d.; Norway (old Lion) 2d.; Denmark, 4 R. B. S. 2d.; Lubeck (old issue) 8d. set of 5. All orders forwarded per return of Post.

New Jamaica Stamps—a few copies of the green 3d. stamp, (not yet in actual circulation) for sale at 1s. each. A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

George Hedley & Co., 16, St. Mary's Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have all sorts of foreign stamps on sale, and will send their price list on receipt of 3 stamps, post free, with an unused foreign stamp.

Notice.—F. Dunn, 191. Upper-st., Islington, London, forwards stamps on approval te any amount. Price list published on the first of every month, sent post free on receipt of one stamp. An envelope required.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: French Republic, 10 and 15 cents at 8d. each; 20 and 25 cents at 5d. each; 1 franc, 1s. 3d.; 40 cents, 4d.; St. Lucia, red, 2d. each. Old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 3d. each; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each; and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents, 2d.; 40 cents, 2d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s. 6d.; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 6d; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 1s. 6d.; Denmark (old) 2 sk., at 10d.; 4 sk., at 5d. each.

Samuel Allan Taylor, Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and despatch stamps, Box 934, Montreal, Canada. N.B.—Old stamps purchased at liberal rates.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 7d., 5s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty, now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Wanted Russian stamps of all values, both used and unused, also Swedish stamps used and unused.—Apply stating price per doz. and per hundred, to Kennedy, McDermid & Co., 79A, George street, Edinburgh.

Messieurs. Kennedy, Mc Dermid, & Cie., Marchands de timbres Etrangers et Coloniaux, desirent former des relations par correspondance avec de marchands sur le Continent; ils desirent acheter de timbres de la Russie, des Coloniaux de la France, de l'Italie, etc. Ils peuvent fournir aux marchands les timbres de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Nicaragua, de Costa Rica, d' Antigua, de la Terre-Neuve, etc., etc.—S' addresser a 79, George-st., Edimbourg, Ecosse.

Herren Kennedy, M'Dermid und Co., Ausländische=und Colonial=Postmarken=Händler, wünschen mit im Auslande sich befindenden Händlern, durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wünschen die Poststempel von Russland, den französischen Colonien, Italien, etc., etc., zu kaufen, und sie können Händler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa=Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., etc., versehen.
Addresse: 79, George Street, Edinburg, Schottland.

Herren Kennedy, McDermid & Co., Auslandische und Colonial Postmarken Handler wunschen mit im Ausland befindlichen Handlern durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wunschen die Poststempel von Russland den franzosischen Colonien, Italien, etc., zu kaufen und sie konnen Handler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., verschen. Address: 79 George street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 1s. 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 6s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 9d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 4s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 3s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 4d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 2s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 5s. 6d. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Austrian Stamps of all sorts used, single, or by dozens, sold at the lowest possible price; also to be had in exchange for stamps of other countries. Pattern card of 37 Austrian and 16 Lombardian stamps and envelopes at 4s., or in exchange for rare stamps. Letters post free. Alexandre Rosenberg, Jagerzeile, No. 42, 3 tm. Hof. Vienna,

The following unused stamps for sale at the low prices affixed to each:—10 kop. Finland, 2s. each; U. S. essay, 3 cents, 3s. 6d.; 13 cents Sandwich Island (slightly soiled), 2s. 6d.; Austrian gazette (old kind), 1 kr. blue, 2 kr. brown and orange, 4d. each; Baden (old kind), 6 9 kr., figure, at 9d. each; Prussia, first issue, head, 1, 3 gro. 9d. each; North Thurn and Taxis, old 3 gro. yellow 8d.; Oldenburg, 1 s'gro, on blue paper, 5d. each; Danish essays, 2 kinds, 8d. each; old Monte Video, 180 cents 1s. 6d.; Diligencia, 1 real red 9d.; 280 Brazil, 1s. A. P. Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that "Incognita," 22, Oxford Terrace, Clapham, S., will send to any address selections of stamps from Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, Romagne, and Tuscany, from which countries "Incognita," after great trouble, has just received a few unused which are guaranteed genuine. "Incognita" having a large connection among the nobility, desires to purchase obsolete stamps.

Seventh Edition.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for August, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for 3 stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No. 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proofs of Rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

Cheap Packet for Beginners.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of foreign postage stamps contains 30 varities, all unobliterated. Post free 61 stamps.

New Packet for Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Five Shilling Packet of local American postage stamps, containing 40 varieties, all unused, post free, 61 stamps.

Important to New Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Two-and-Six penny Packet of Unobliterated American Local Stamps, containing 18 varieties, post free, 31 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, 39, Eglington-street.
BIRMINGHAM.—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort road, Edgbaston.
BRIGHTON.—T. W. Bennett, 57, West-street.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
DOVER.—W. Cooke, 6, Buckland-terrace.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
LONDON.—B. York & Co., 60, City-road, E.C.
,, E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
,, M. Price, Harford House, Stoke Newington, N.
MANCHESTER.—A. J. Johns, 22 Cavendish St.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
NEWCASTLE.—G. Hedley & Co., 16, St. Mary's-pl.
READING.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
SHREWSBURY.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.
We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTORS' REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

No. 13. DECEMBER 15, 1863. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

In issuing the last number of their volume, the publishers of the *Stamp Collector's Review*, desire to thank their subscribers and contributors for the kind support they have received.

Though the circulation of the Magazine is by no means inconsiderable, yet the increased desire now manifested for the collection of Postage Stamps, inclines them to hope that this circulation will be doubled during the year that is to come. They will still endeavour to make it worthy of support by affording the earliest and most reliable information upon topics interesting to collectors, and engraving rare and newly-issued varieties.

An unused stamp will still be presented gratis with each number.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:—

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
,, 40 ,,	.....	1s. 6d.
,, 60 ,,	.....	2s. 3d.
,, 80 ,,	.....	2s. 9d.
,, 120 ,,	.....	4s. 0d.
,, 200 ,,	.....	6s. 0d.
,, 300 ,,	.....	8s. 6d.

On orders for six insertions a reduction will be made in the charge, with liberty to change the advertisement.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTING.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

Part II.—Chapter II.

Postage Stamp Watermarks.

WATERMARKS, now so extensively adopted for the prevention of forgery in the manufacture of papers representing a money value, and for divers other purposes, are found peculiarly adaptable for the protection of the postal authorities in the preparation of their postage stamps. The watermark, (now no recent introduction) is, as a collection of postage stamps will show, largely patronised by the governments of the world. It is to the stamp collector in every instance where present an important clue to the genuineness of doubtful specimens, and is therefore deserving of some attention. The designs employed are varied and frequently curious, but consist principally of some emblem peculiar to the country in whose stamps they may be found. That emblem of regal power, a crown, is a watermark frequently met with, and may be observed in the English 1d. labels, also in the stamps of Denmark, St.

Thomas, and several of the British Colonies. The "figure indicating value" is a mark equally common, and appears in the stamps of Chili, Ionian Islands, New South Wales, Tasmania, and other countries. The value of the stamp is also sometimes watermarked in words, as exemplified by the Victoria 1d, *green* (head to left, no devices in corners.) Many of the British colonial stamps are watermarked by a star, of which design Ceylon and St. Lucia furnish specimens. The *post-horn*, a device very common in Germany is found watermarked in some of the stamps of Brunswick, while specimens of the early issues of Prussia exhibit two branches of laurel, which are crossed at the bottom, and at the top turned inwards, so as almost to meet. The watermark is in some few instances the only distinction between stamps of different issues as shown by two respective emissions of Spain and Cuba. The stamps issued by those countries, in 1855, and two following years, are in design precisely similar, and can only be distinguished by a slight examination of the paper on which they are printed. The specimens issued in 1855, will be found to bear the watermark *in curves*, those of 1856 have the watermark, *lines crossed diagonally*, while those of 1857 are without watermark, thus clearly showing that these stamps form three distinct emissions. The watermarks not yet alluded to consist of curved or crossed lines (Tuscany furnishes specimens of the former) and various other simple designs, including circles, squares, and ovals, of which latter Great Britain and Switzerland have issued varieties.

Chapter III.

Prepared paper for Postage Stamps.

The prepared paper used in the manufacture of postage stamps may be divided into two classes, viz., that bearing the watermark, which, being a subject of importance, has been noticed in a separate chapter, and that in which is inserted the coloured silk thread. The silk thread system, at one time adopted by England and several foreign governments, has at the present day but few patrons, it having been in many instances superseded by the watermark. Among the early advocates of this now almost abandoned system may be mentioned England, and the revolted duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. The well-known "Mulready" envelopes and covers, and the more recently issued embossed stamps of the former country have these lines of silk thread woven in the paper of which they are made. The "Mulready" cover, value 1d., has two horizontal lines of rose-coloured silk thread inserted in the paper at one flap, while in the other is inserted a single line of blue silk. In the twopenny cover, two additional lines of silk are added, there being three rose-coloured in one flap, and two blue in the other. The Schleswig-Holstein stamps have a thread of silk woven in the paper, from top to

bottom, of the same colour as the ink with which they are printed. Bavaria and Switzerland also furnish specimens of stamps made on the Dickinson plan, i. e., having the silken thread woven through them, and the colours of silk employed are varied. The *quality* of the paper is, with many stamps, a sufficient proof of genuineness, but in subjecting doubtful specimens to this test, great caution is necessary. The Sandwich Islands and Swiss cantonal stamps are specimens to which this paper test may be applied with safety. The genuine stamps of the Sandwich Islands, will be found to have the quality of paper on which they are printed, as follows: 2 c., ribbed paper of an average thickness; 5 c, very thin paper; 13 c., very thick, slightly cream-tinted, paper. With but few exceptions, the genuine Swiss cantonal stamps are printed on yellowish and *not* pure white paper, and on comparing them with fictitious specimens, the difference in this, as in other respects, will be apparent.

CONCLUSION.

The various modes of detecting forged postage stamps having been described in the preceding chapters, nothing now remains but to make a few remarks respecting two additional species of counterfeits, known under the titles of "chemically changed" and "imaginary" labels. The chemically changed specimens comprise a somewhat extensive class of forgery, and as their *cognomen* will lead us to infer consist of those genuine stamps which are changed in colour by chemical agency or other causes. The stamps subjected to these chemical changes are generally the commoner specimens, and the following are the principal alterations in colour effected by the process:—

Blue to black or drab,
Green to blue or yellow,
Pink to white or drab.

On reference to a catalogue of postage stamps, where are described all *bona fide* specimens, the uninitiated collector will be at once enabled to repudiate these impositions. The "imaginary" labels comprise a much smaller class of counterfeits, and, to use the words of an experienced writer on the subject, consist of "stamps entirely fictitious and which never had an existence except in the imagination of the originator." These specimens usually make their appearance in the shape of "new issues" and frequently as obsolete varieties "just discovered," but like all other counterfeits introduced by the forger to the detriment of the unwary, by dint of a little trouble (productive of an increased experience) on the part of the collector, the imposition will be made apparent.

ORIGIN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

(*Continued from last number.*)

An anonymous author circulated in 1838 or 1839 a printed note, without either address or date, in which he declared that envelopes were unnecessary; that letters should be written on a sheet of stamped

paper, or that a stamp should be used having an adhesive reverse, which should be attached to the letter, and should be obliterated in passing through the Post Office. The stamps were to be square; to be printed in black on white paper. Four were suggested, bearing respectively the following inscription:—"Post Office, under half oz. weight. 1d.;" "Post Office, under one oz. weight. 2d." "Post Office, under two oz. weight. 4d.;" "Post Office, under three oz. weight. 6d."

While the proposition of stamped paper was under discussion, the paper makers very naturally became alarmed. Under Rowland Hill's original plan, a large part of the trade would have become the monopoly of Government. The paper was to be prepared and sold by the Government; everybody who wrote must write on Government paper. This was the occasion of serious opposition; and it is obvious that the plan of cheap postage would have failed if this monopoly had been permitted. Moveable adhesive stamp were the remedy, and to the adoption of these public attention was directed, Various designs were suggested as appropriate for these labels; among the rest the following:—

Within the square is enclosed an oval, crossed by six red rays; on the bordering, are the words, "Post Office permit, to carry matter not exceeding in weight," and in the centre, "½ ounce, 1d."

Another is printed in colours on a white ground. We are acquainted with four examples of this stamp. 1d, red ground blue letters; 2, black ground, red letters; 3, blue ground, red letters; 4, green ground, red letters. The design is waved or engine-turned, and comprises an oval contained in a square; the inscription, "Not to exceed half ounce;" in the centre, "1 penny." At the four corners the numeral "1d;" to the right and left, "V.R."

The system of the penny post having been finally adopted, the Lords of the Treasury offered premiums for the best methods of carrying out the plan, and about three thousand competitors entered the field. Each of these, or nearly so, submitted designs for postage labels. The following examples are among those submitted:—

Printed in green on white paper, intended as the stamp for a cover of 1d. postage. Printed in black on white paper, bears in an oval the effigy of the Queen crowned, the head turned to the left. In the bordering above, is the inscription, "Postage, 1d., half oz.;" and below is a small bouquet, formed of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. An example of this stamp is in existence, printed in sky-blue on white paper.

Printed in marone on white paper. It bears the effigy of the Queen, crowned, the head turned to the left; on the bordering is the inscription, "Postage, one penny." Examples of this stamp are to be had printed in red-brown.

In the various propositions laid before Parliament for the working of the penny postage system, that of the employment of "covers" was, at the outset, the most generally approved. Mr. Whiting recommended that the covers used should be printed in two or three different colours, and that the design and execution should be especially directed against the possibility of fraudulent imitations. An engine-turning machine, producing effects similar to those on engine-turned watches, was suggested, and a complicated but graceful design was published by Mr. Whiting as a sample of what he proposed. The vignette, which appeared in the "Post Circular," April 30, 1839, was printed in lilac, and others in bright green. The interior of this cover contained a warm appeal in favour of postal reform. The designs bore in the centre of the upper part the initials "V. R.;" to the left, the

words "Post Office," and to the right, "Permit;" below the inscription, "Price One Penny; matter not to exceed in weight half an ounce."

The cover suggested by Mr. Wyld (1838-9) consisted of half a sheet of paper, made up in the form of a letter; one face was left white, the other presented in the centre an engraved vignette, printed in chamois colour, or clear bistre. The space reserved for the address was enclosed within a double framework; the first formed by foliage, the second by a vine-leaf, upon which were represented four female figures; above, in white embossed letters, "Postage prepaid." A postage stamp, adhesive, was to be applied to that portion of the cover on which were the words, "Postage prepaid." This label, circular in form, had in the centre the royal initials, and around it, "Cancelled, post-paid." The letter written on this stamped cover was to be labelled by the Post-office authorities, and pass free.

Various other samples were submitted, some of them remarkable for beauty of design, and others conspicuous only by the absence of everything approaching artistic grace; the main object in both instances being to baffle the forger, as it was expected that diligent delinquency would be turning a dishonest penny by the postal alterations. These apprehensions were groundless. With the introduction of the simple postal label—the profile portrait of the Queen,—the dread of imitation apparently disappeared, and the circulation of letters increased enormously.

The number of letters circulated in 1839 was 75,908,000; in 1840 it rose to 160,768,000; 1841 to 1850, 277,392,000; from 1850 to 1860, to 469,532,000; and from 1860 to 1861, to 593,240,000.

The increase in the decennial period, 1851 to 1860, over that of 1841 to 1850, is 69 in the 100; and 1861, compared with 1840, shows an increase of 250 on every 100. The population of the United Kingdom in 1861 was 29,031,164; the average to each person of letters forwarded, 20 in 1861, and 16 in 1854. The proportion as to countries was, England and Wales, 24; Scotland, 18; and Ireland, 9. Correspondence also marks the progress of commercial and intellectual activity in different parts of the country. The proportion of letters received by each person in London during the year, is 47; Edinburgh, 43; Dublin, 40; Bristol, 33; Manchester, 31; Birmingham, 30; and Liverpool, 26.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED.

The new Italian stamps are to come into general use on 1st January, 1864. They number eight specimens, two of which we engrave, viz: 1 centesimo





figure, dark green; the other seven bearing head of Victor Emmanuel, in oval to left, 5 centesimi, greenish slate; 10 c., brown; 15 c., light blue; 30 c., brown; 40 c., carmine; 60 c., mauve; and 2 lire scarlet, all printed in color on white and perforated.

Hanover issues a new variety of the 3 Pfennige on New Year's Day.



It will be noticed that instead of being

inscribed "*Ein drittel Silbergroschen*" (one third) it reads "*Drei Zehntel Silbergroschen*" (three tenths). The color of the specimen we furnish an engraving of is green.

Special postage stamps are about to be issued, we hear, in Egypt, for franking letters in the interior of the country. They are to be manufactured in England, by a firm which supplies such articles to many of the states of Europe.

We are just in time to notice that the New Italians are already in use, a letter having been franked with them to us.

We hope in our next paper to furnish our readers with descriptions and engravings of numerous expected emissions which are to take place on New Year's Day.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM:

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

The following forgeries have been in circulation for some time past; they are both different from those of the same country previously described in No. 4. of this magazine.

SWITZERLAND.

1850. Ortsport, value 2½ rap., used for the German Cantons.

Genuine.—Printed on unglazed white paper. The black curved line in right hand top corner is divided, and its two ends curved and ornamented; they are very thin; the ends are not pointed, but have a dot at each extreme. The end which is turned to the right extends farther than in the forgery. (The curved line in left hand top corner agrees with above description in both the forged and genuine stamp.) The post horn is shaded *very light*, and is curved outwards.

Forged. — Printed on slightly glazed white paper. The black line in right hand upper corner is simply divided, its two extremes being *pointed*. The end which is turned to the right stops just over the S in "Post." The post horn is shaded *very strongly*; the part to the right hand does not look natural, and it is not curved outwards as in a real horn. There are many minor differences, which however need not be noticed.

POSTE LOCALE.

Value 2½ rappen.

The above description will apply to this stamp, though it is from a different die. We may add that the right end of the post horn, in this forgery, is much higher in level than the left end. In the real stamp the ends are nearly on a level. The postmark on these forgeries is something like that found on genuine Zurich and Geneva, of which engravings were given in this magazine last month.

The following forgery has been sold and warranted genuine by a gentleman, whose opinion is generally thought a good deal of; it is an excellent imitation, but he appears to have been rather premature in pro-

nouncing and warranting it to be genuine.

VAUD.

1850. 4 c., black on white. Small rectangle, white cross on red ground, with post horn.

GENUINE.—Printed on white paper *scarcely at all glazed.* The horn is large and full at right hand end, and is shaded on the right hand very strongly, but on the left hand or inner side, next the cross, the shading does not extend to top end of horn, which end is consequently left almost all white. The folds encircling the horn, and binding it to the ring containing the cross, come, on the left hand side, up to the middle of the large black dot, which is the top one of four, which are placed in a curve round the label containing value. The part of the horn to the left hand (i.e., the mouth piece) is larger and fuller at the extreme end than the part below it.

FORGED. — Printed on *slightly glazed* paper. The shading is very strong on the right hand side of the large end of the horn, and extends *right across the horn at the top.* The shading on the left or inner side of the horn, next the cross, extends up to the top part. The folds encircling the horn, and binding it to the ring containing the cross, *do not* come up to the large top black dot. The point of the horn to the left hand is scarcely if at all larger than the part lower down. Numerous smaller differences exist, which can scarcely be described.

XXVII. LUZON.

5 cuartos red. Correo Interior. Queen's head to left. Col. imp. rect.

GENUINE.—A full stop is placed after the word "Correos," and a colon after Cs. The ground on which the medallion rests is composed of armour scales, neatly done; there is also a line of dots on the inside of medal, so clear that they may be counted: they are 63 in number. These dots are touched by the Queen's neck.

FORGED.—A colon only is placed after "Correos," but a full stop after Cs. The ground on which the medallion rests is blotched and the scales are not clear throughout; the dots on inside of medal are not so clear as to be counted, and are not touched by Queen's neck.

For above description I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. C. Sidebotham.

XXVIII. BRITISH GUIANA.

1, 2, 4 cents for newspapers. Ornaments in border shaped like a spade, with one thick stroke in the centre, and a thin line across it at right angles.

All the genuine newspaper stamps of this issue have the ornaments, composing the border, arranged in the following way: taking the left hand side, there are nine of these ornaments in a row, counting from the top, which point downwards and

to the right; the bottom row, taken right across the stamp, contains nine ornaments, of which the first eight turn upwards and to the *right*, the last one of this row points upwards and to the *left*, as do the three next ornaments above it which form part of the right hand row; the fourth ornament on that side points down, whilst the four above it are turned upwards; this leaves one more ornament at the very top of the right hand row, this one points downwards to the left, and the seven immediately following it do the same, which brings us to the point from which we started. Also before the P in Postage there two dots.

There are two forgeries of the 1 and 4 cents. The genuine 1 c. is printed on washy red paper, while the former is on paper of a much warmer tint.

The foregoing arrangement of the ornaments is not departed from in any real newspaper stamp of this issue, so that those which differ from it are forgeries. The two forgeries differ in their arrangment of them. The white marks found in the centre of the blue 4 cents, are imitated by chalk in the forgeries, and the red marks on the yellow 2 cents in the same manner.

XXIX. PONY EXPRESS.

Wells, Fargo, and Co., all values and colors.

GENUINE.—"Pony Express," printed in bold ornamental letters; "Wells, Fargo, and Co.," in bold plain letters, with a distinct white shadow. The shading from figure 1 does not touch the man's hat, which is immediately below it, and the shading forming the background to the horse, shews up white in many places close to the animal's body. One of the forelegs of horse is in the shading, whilst the other comes beyond the shading into the white ground of the stamp The space in which the figure of value is placed, immediately over the man's head is not true in shape; on the left side there is a double line as if the engraver's tool had slipped and made a false stroke, and the other line has been meant for a correction. The horse's tail comes to a point. The corner ornaments are compact, *apparently* only *one* flower in each corner, but they are not quite clear.

FORGED —"Pony express" is printed with letters scarcely at all ornamented, and letters of "Wells, Fargo, and Co.," are not at all bold. The shading from the figure 1 *touches* the man's hat below. Shading forming background to the horse, has no break in it anywhere. *Both* the forelegs of the horse are in the shading. The space in which the figure of value is placed is drawn quite true in shape, there being no doubled line on the left hand side. The horse's tail is spreading, and has three points all on one level. The corner ornaments of flowers are larger, and each corner contains several flowers, which are pretty distinct.

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, (Torquay)—The new Italian are described and engraved in the present number. The reprints of Moldavian are largely offered for sale just now. You will find the description of forged Moldavian in No. 7 of this Magazine.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN VICTIMISED—We regret that we cannot insert your letter, as we nearly got into difficulties on a similar occasion some time ago. You had better write to some respectable party in the town named, who could personally apply for the amount you sent to be refunded.

E. CLARKE, (London).—Your 1 c. blue, Belgium, has every appearance of having been subjected to a chemical transmogrification—a change from its original green hue.

MERCURIAS.—We think with you that the method of perforation adopted by Saxony, Baden, and Wurtemburg, is much preferable to that of the Bremen, Prussian, Oldenburg, Lubeck, and other German States. The stamps of the former countries are much more easily separated, they having the spaces cut out, and not simply pierced.

EMILY S.—The Danish and Bavarian envelopes have not yet appeared; New Year is spoken of as the date for the issue of the latter.

M. B. WILLIAMS.—Covers for Volume I are in preparation, and will be ready in a few days.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Thanks for your good wishes. We hope to be able to enlarge our issue, 1864, to 16 pages, should advertisers still support us.

☞ *Orders for Advertisements, as well as all other communications, should reach us as much as possible before the 6th of each month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

C. H. Clark, Liverpool
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
W. F. Cooke, 22, Oxford-terrace, Clapham, London, S.
R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington-hall, Dover.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge
H. Everall, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Hooper & Forward, 1, Hanover Court, Milton-street, London, E.C.
A. J. Johns, 22, Cavendish-street, Manchester.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
S. H. Marsden, 33, Bridge-street, Manchester.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.
J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.
T. W. Pybus & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.
G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Mr. Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth.
E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
James J. Woods, Olive-street, Hartlepool.
W. Young & Co., Aintree, near Liverpool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Foreign Stamps Given Away! All who send three stamps for S. H. Marsden's new price list, the cheapest yet issued, will receive with it a rare unused foreign stamp, only just issued; the list by itself post free, for two stamps. See other advertisements, and address S. H. Marsden, 33, Bridge-street, Manchester.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (½ gro. 15 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote), Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thaler), Oldenburg (small ½ gro.), and French Republic, all at 2d. each. 1d. Van Dieman's Land (old and rare variety, original colour blue), price 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 cent, first issue, Sardinia, 6d. each; 25 reis Queen of Portugal; Monte Video, diligencia and old 180 reis, 4d. each; also, 3 proofs (by Whymper) of the Nicaragua, numbered 25, 64, and 71, price 1s. each.—Dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

Selling very Cheap, large numbers of genuine obsolete Italians. Modenas, 3d to 1s.; Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, &c.; also the new issue of Italy unused, 1 c 2d., 5 c. 3d., &c. Send immediately stamped envelope to Robertson, Hoe Park House, Plymouth. Wanted Hong Kong and Ceylon.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty. now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

The best Sixpenny Packet of Foreign stamps out may be obtained of Edward Tombs and Co., 103, Bristol-street, Birmingham. 20 stamps for 6d, 10 for 3d, many of which are unused. All orders sent per return of post.

New Italian Stamp (see "Stamps Lately Issued," in present number), 1 cent, 1d. each, 9d. per dozen; 5 cent, 2d. each 1s. 6d. per dozen; 10 cent, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per dozen; 15 cent, 4d. each, 2s. 9d. per dozen.—Edward Moore and Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued a new price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Brunswick, ½ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 1s. 9d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 and 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.; Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.; Hamburg ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover 3 pfen. 7d. per doz., ½ gro. 9d. per doz.; Lubeck, new kind, adhesive, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents 7d per doz., or 2s. 3d. per set of 9; Malta ½d., 10d. per doz.; Nova Scotia 1 cent 2s. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz., 25 reis, 2s. 6d. per doz.; French Colonies 1 cent, 9d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

Obsolete Stamps; Lubeck, set of five 5d., Modena 5 c., Tuscany 2 cr., Luxemburg 10 c. (head), Sweden 4, 8 sk. bco., all 3d each; old Wurtemburg (figure) 2d. each. Colonial stamps very cheap; rare stamps on approval. J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.

Wanted, Unused Obsolete Stamps, especially of Italian and Swiss issues. The following are wanted, used or unused—Naples, Prov. Gov. ½ tornese cross and arms; Romagna 3 bai. yellow.—Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

The following unused stamps for sale at the low prices affixed to each:—10 kop. Finland, 2s. each; U. S. essay, 3 cents, 3s.; 13 cents Sandwich Island (slightly soiled), 2s. 6d.; Austrian gazette (old kind), 1 kr. blue, 2 kr. brown and orange, 4d. each; Baden (old kind), 9 kr., figure, 9d. each; North Thurn and Taxis, old 3 gro. yellow 8d.; Oldenburg, 1 s'gro., on blue paper, 5d. each; Danish essays, 2 kinds, 8d. each; old Monte Video 180 cents, 1s. 6d.—A.P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

Notice! On 15th January, 1864, will be published in demy 8vo., No. 1 of the *National Stamp Express*; 2 copies, post free, 2d. Advertisements 20 words, 5d Will contain original stamp articles, a column for correspondents, &c. R. Evans & Co., 20, Park-side, Knightsbridge, London. Agents wanted. Commission 25 per cent!

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 20 old 10 and 20 centimes. Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 6d. each, or 5s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

Samuel Allan Taylor, Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and despatch stamps, Box 934, Montreal, Canada. N.B.—Old stamps purchased at liberal rates.

To Dealers and others. H. M. Marsden, 33, Bridge-street, Manchester, has well mixed continental and colonial stamps, at 2s. per hundred.

Gentlemen whose Collections exceed 400, should apply to A.B., 57, York-place. Edinburgh, who can supply their wants on the most favorable terms. Now on hand, Modena, Tuscany, Sicily, Naples, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, from the commonest to the rarest; also Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Private United States, and Schleswig-Holstein.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: French Republic 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents, at 3d each; 1 franc. 5d each; St. Lucia red, 2d each. Old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen. at 3d each; Newfoundland. 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2. 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each, and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents. 2d.; 40 cents. 2d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s.; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 6d; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 4d. each; Denmark (old) 4 sk., 3d.

F. Popplewell, Stamp Dealer, Seedley-road, Pendleton, Manchester. Every variety of foreign and colonial postage stamps supplied at the lowest rates. Selections sent on approval on receipt of stamped envelope. Cheap lots for beginners. Agents wanted. 15 per cent. commission.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale 1d Bahamas, 2d each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; ½ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 6d each, 5s. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each, Old Portugal 25 reis, king's head, 3d each; Queen's head, 4d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 4d per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

R. Cowley-Squier, Bazaar, Dover, begs to inform his numerous customers, and also the nobility and gentry, that his stock of rare stamps is unsurpassed. A selection sent on approval on receipt of stamped envelope. Cheap stamps for juvenile collectors.

Attention! 21 Stamps, 8 unused, in neat little book, with clasp, sent post free, 1s. Price List of unused stamps, 1d. James Marsh & Co., 90, London Wall, E.C.
N.B.—Stamps sent for inspection.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, reduced to 2s. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

Wanted Russian stamps of all values, both used and unused, also Swedish stamps used and unused.—Apply stating price per dozen and per hundred, to Kennedy McDermid & Co., 79A, George street, Edinburgh.

Forty kinds unused Local American stamps for 5s.; post free 5s. 1d. Twenty kinds for 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Look here! G. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London, is still receiving large supplies of foreign and colonial stamps, of which the following are a few examples:—unused – Austria (newspaper) 8d, 2 kr., 10d, 3 kr. and envelope 1s 4d, all per dozen; Mercury (lilac) 8d each; 1d St. Lucia, 3d each, 2s per dozen; Prussia 4 pfen. 1d, 8d per dozen, 6 pfen. 1d, 10d per doz.; Saxony 3 pfen. 1d, 8d per dozen, ½ neu gro. 1d, 10d per dozen; Nova Scotia 2 c, 2d each, 1s 8d per dozen; Moldo-Wallachia 3 paras, 3d, 2s per dozen; new Italian 1 c, 2d, 1s per dozen 5 c, 3½, 2s 6d per dozen, 10 c, 6d 4s per dozen, set of 5 for 3s. Also used, but in very good condition, French Republic 20 c, 25 c, 1d each, 9d per dozen; Spain, 1850-1, 6 cuartos, 6d each, 5s per dozen; Luxemburg 10 c. black (head of Duke) 2d each, 1s 9d per dozen; new Venezuela ½ real, 1s 6d, 1 real, 2s, 2 reales, 2s 3d. set of 3 for 5s; Modena 5 c. green, 2d, 1s 9d per dozen. – All the above are warranted genuine. N.B.—All kinds of stamps bought.

Stamps for Sale.—Sandwich Islands 1 cent, 9d. 2 cents, 1s 6d, 5 cents, 3s, 13 cents, 4s 6d; British Columbia 2½d, 9d; French Colonies 1s 2d per set of 4; St. Thomas 3 cents, 5d each; Buenos Ayres, 2s 9d per set of 3; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d each; British Guiana 2 cents, 4d; Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, 1 cent, 3d, envelopes, 5 cents, 6d, 10 cents, 9d; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 10d; Bergedorf, set of 5, 1s 3d; Lubeck (new kind) adhesive, and envelope, 1s 3d per set of 5; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1, 10 per cent.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted to purchase stamps of the following countries, viz.: Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana; India, issue of 1854; Luzon, correos 1854 y 55; Reunion; St. Thomas. Sandwich Islands; Spain, old issues. Descriptive list of stamps required forwarded on application, (by letter only), to Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E C.

Austrian Stamps of all sorts used, single, or by dozens, sold at the lowest possible price; also to be had in exchange for stamps of other countries Pattern card of 37 Austrian and 16 Lombardian stamps and envelopes at 4s., or in exchange for rare stamps. Letters post free. Alexandre Rosenberg, Jagerzeile, No. 42, 3 tm. Hof. Vienna,

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that "Incognita," 22, Oxford Terrace, Clapham, S., will send to any address selections of stamps from Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, Romagne, and Tuscany, from which countries "Incognita," after great trouble, has just received a few unused which are guaranteed genuine. "Incognita" having a large connection among the nobility, desires to purchase obsolete stamps.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

W. Young & Co., Aintree, near Liverpool, have now on hand and for sale, the following stamps, all *unused*. Prices *per dozen* —1d. Nevis 2s 6d, *green* Barbadoes 1s 3d, blue 2s, Sweden 3 ore 1s, Spain 2 c. 1s, Malta 10d, Nova Scotia 1 c. 10d, 2 c. 1s 9d, New Brunswick 1 c. 10d, Prince Edward's Island 1d, 1s 8d, 2d, 3s, Newfoundland 1d, 1s 9d, 2d, 3s 3d, 3d, 4s 6d. For other kinds, both used and unused, see their price list of 1500 varieties, which will be sent on receipt of three stamps.

550! A splendid first-class Collection of 550 stamps on sale, half unused, including many very rare specimens. Price list two stamps. Enclose list of stamps wanted and one stamp, and receive them on approval, per return.—J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead

H. M. Marsden, 33, Bridge Street, Manchester, has an immense stock of foreign postage stamps on hand, a list of which he will send on receipt of two stamps. Examples:—all unused: New Brunswick 1 c, 1d each, 10d per dozen; Prince Edward's Island 1d, 2d each, 1s 10d per dozen, 2d, 4d each 3s 3d per dozen; Bergedorf ½ sch. 1d each, 10d per dozen, 1 sch. 2d each, 1s 6d per dozen; Newfoundland 1d, 3d each, 2s per dozen; Bremen 2 grote, 3d each, 2s 3d per dozen; and many others. Also slightly obliterated, New Brunswick 5 c 2d each, 9d per dozen, 10 c, 4d each, 2s 6d per dozen; old 3d red, 9d each, 8s per dozen, &c., &c. N.B.—All orders forwarded per return of post.

The Second Edition of *Forged Stamps: How to Detect them;* will be published early in January, with full descriptions of every fresh forgery.—Orders to be sent to the author, Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Post free, 1s 1d.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 6d,, 5s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

Ionians! Ionians!! A few of these stamps, now so scarce, on sale at 10d per set, 9s. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., stamp dealers, Liverpool.

Notice. Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid and Co., have foreign postage stamps at marvellously low prices. Examples from Catalogue for November—Turkey 20 paras 3d, 1 piastre 4d, 2 piastres 6d, 5 piastres 1s 3d or 2s per set, Western Australia 1d pink 4d, 2d blue 6d, 1s green 2s 6d, Nova Scotia 1c 1½d, 2c 3d, 5c 4d, 8½c 9d, 10c 10d, Antigua 1d, 3d. 6d, and 1s, Luebeck old issue the set 1s 3d, new issue 1s 3d per set, Nicaragua 2s 3d set of 2, or 2c 1s, 5c 1s 6d, Hamburg 3s 4d the set, Malta ¼d, 1½d, Hong Kong 2c 4d, Luxembourg 1c 2d per dozen, 2c 4d per dozen, 4c 1d each, Bremen 2 grote o ange 2d, the above are all unused; Western Australia used 1d pink, 3d, 2d black, 4d, 4d blue, 7d, 1d black, 8d, 2d vermilion 6d, 2d chocolate on red 3s 6d, 6d green 3s 6d, 6d bronze 3s, 6d carmine 9d, 1s green 1s 6d 1s maroon 2s each used; Nicaragua 2c 9d, 5c 1s used, Nova Scotia 1c 8d per dozen, 5c 1s 4d per dozen used, also Romagna, Modena, Neapolitan, Sicilics, old Spanish, Schleswig Holstein, Mexico, Parma, Costa Rica, &c.. &c. Stamps sent on approval, if kept beyond one week not allowed for.—Terms Cash.—K McD. & Co. wish to purchase some Russian stamps used and unused.—79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Messieurs. Kennedy, Mc Dermid, & Cie., Marchands de timbres Etrangers et Coloniaux, desirent former des relations par correspondance avec de marchands sur le Continent; ils desirent acheter de timbres de la Russie, des Coloniaux de la France, de l'Italie, e c. Ils peuvent fournir aux marchands les timbres de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Nicaragua, de Costa Rica, d' Antigua, de la Terre-Neuve, etc., etc.—S' addresser a 79, George-st., Edimbourg, Ecosse.

Herren Kennedy, M'Dermid und Co., Ausländische und Colonial-Postmarken-Händler, wünschen mit im Auslande sich befindenden Händlern, durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wünschen die Poststempel von Russland, den französischen Colonien, Italien, etc., etc., zu kaufen, und sie können Händler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., etc., versehen.
Addresse: 79, George Street, Edinburg, Schottland.

Herren Kennedy, McDermid & Co., Auslandische und Colonial Postmarken Handler wunschen mit im Ausland befindlichen Handlern durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wunschen die Poststempel von Russland den franzosischen Colonien, Italien, etc., zu kaufen und sie konnen Handler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., versehen. Addresse: 79, George street, Edinburg. Schottland.

John's Cheap Improved Albums are the best yet offered to the public. Prices from 3d. to 3s. each. Prospectus, post free, one stamp. Stamps wanted; send price per 100, and description. Several collections of stamps on sale, from 1s. 3d. to 4s. each. A collection of 350 stamps, 30s. Stamps used and unused mixed, 3s per 100. 22 Cavendish-street, Manchester.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 1s 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 6s. per set, McIntyres, pink, 5d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 3s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 2s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 4d each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 2s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 5s. 6d. per set; Wynan's post. 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Postage Stamp Union. Grand Drawing of prizes monthly, on the Art Union principle. 250 shares of 6d. each. First prize, a collection worth £2; second prize, a collection worth £1; third prize, a collection worth 15s.; fourth prize, a collection worth 10s. Drawing to take place on Saturday, the 16th January, 1864, in presence of subscribers. Either stamps or post-office order to be sent for amount of shares, and two stamped-directed envelopes, one for the ticket and one for result and list of prizes. The prize-holders' names will be published in this Magazine. Address to Messrs. Thomas Williams & Co., Stamp Dealers, 39, Eglinton-street, Belfast.

Stamps sent on approval by E. Clarke, 32. Wood-street, Kennington Cross, London, S. Tuscany 2, 4 crazie. 10c, 3d each, 2s. per dozen; Modena 5 c, 3d. each, 2s. per dozen; Sweden first issue, 4 sk beo., 1s 2d., 8 sk. beo., 1s. 8d. per dozen; Nova Scotia or New Brunswick 5 c, 9d. per dozen; Parma 5 or 10 c., 9d. each, or 8s. per dozen. Printed price list sent on receipt of stamped-directed envelope. The new 3 pf. *green* Hanover 1d. each, 9d. per dozen.

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Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for December, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for three stamps.

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BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, Donegal-place.
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We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTOR'S REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

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TO OUR READERS.

THE publishers of the *Stamp Collector's Review*, in presenting their friends with the first number of a new volume, have much pleasure in announcing that its editorship has been assumed by a gentleman well known to collectors, and thoroughly capable of conducting it; they however leave Mr. Pemberton to speak for himself, and while tendering their grateful thanks for the support accorded to them since they first conceived the idea of publishing a magazine, exclusively for stamp collectors they venture to hope that the same amount of favour will be extended to them in future, to merit which shall be their constant endeavour.

An unused stamp will still be presented gratis with each number.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:—

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
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EDITOR'S ADDRESS.

IN undertaking the editorship of this magazine at the request of the promoters, it is incumbent upon me to say a few words respecting my plans for the year. It was in these pages that I first commenced (in conjunction with Mr. Lewes) the series of articles on the detection of counterfeit stamps, which has been so well received by the stamp collecting public; that series I shall continue in these pages, month by month. as fresh forgeries appear requiring description. "South American Postage Stamps," I hope to make the first of a series, embracing all the stamps in existence, and which series when completed will form the most comprehensive of catalogues. I intend to enumerate the design, colour, value, and full inscription of each stamp, mentioning the varieties where any exist; noticing the forgeries, styles of postmarks, &c., and also water-marks in the paper. In this work I shall be most ably assisted by many of our first collectors; it will be as original as anything of the kind *can* be, containing many stamps which have not been previously described, and will

be illustrated with engravings of the rarest stamps. Next month's number will contain a series of papers on imaginary labels, and an article of great interest is in preparation on the re-issues of rare stamps; besides many interesting papers, by gentlemen who are well known to the stamp-collecting world. In conclusion, I need scarcely say that by all means in my power I shall endeavour to make this the best, as it is the oldest, periodical devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors. I would draw attention to our "Queries," on page 12, which will be found deserving of the collector's notice.

EDWARD PEMBERTON.

SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE vast continent of South America, comparatively little known, and backwards as it is in most things, has, nevertheless, obtained the start of many European countries, as regards the introduction of postage labels for the prepayment of the Government levy on letters.

As early as 1851 (as will be explained further on) postage labels,—certainly the simplest and ugliest in existence,—were issued by our own enterprising colony of British Guiana. We do not allude to the "large rectangular" stamps, but to a previous issue which no one has described except Dr. Gray. Already this colony (a second Victoria for alterations and variations) has achieved seven issues of stamps for letters and four for newspapers.

The United States of Columbia have five issues as "things of the past;" the two first issues were for the Granada Confederation, the third issue for the United States of New Granada, the others for the United States of Columbia; thus clearly marking three distinct changes in their government. Venezuela gives us four issues (the last of which is described in the present number). Brazil, Peru, Monte Video, and the Argentine Confederation (now Republic), count three issues each. Buenos Ayres has no less than six, whilst Chili has two emissions. The devices on these stamps are striking, the sun figures on the Argentine, in conjunction with a night-cap on a pole, (we are assured it is a cap of liberty). British Guiana and Buenos Ayres patronise ships—arms figure on more than any—from the complicated shields of Peru, Granada, &c., to the simple lion of Paraguay. Heads are not so much in vogue. We find Columbus (so Mount Brown says) on the stamps of Chili; Emperor of the French on the Cayenne Essay; Queen of Spain's head (probably) on the Corrientes; and that of liberty on the recent Buenos Ayres. The designs of the Dutch Guiana and Brazil issues are very simple; the latter, plain figures, though in three distinct types. The

British and Dutch Guiana are examples of dated stamps.

The postage stamps of the South American continent will be found to give the Collector far more trouble, as a whole, than those of any other division of the world. Europe possessing such a vast number more stamps than South America, will not cost the persevering Collector any more time than the latter will. The stamps of Asia, consisting principally as they do of those of our own possessions, do not present insuperable difficulties when the Luzon are all obtained. In Africa, the "Provisional" stamps for Mauritius—those with "fourpence" and "eightpence" printed in black letters over the *original* values—will leave vacant spaces in our albums for a long time. Oceanica gives New Caledonia as a stumbling-block to completing the series. Of the 10d. Van Diemen's Land there is but one specimen known; its origin is so doubtful, and that joined to its appearance, being villainous in the extreme, makes us more than suspicious of its right to be called a *bona fide* postage stamp. North America has the 12d. Canada as a virtually unattainable stamp. These stamps are, after all, only single specimens; but, on turning to the countries of South America, everywhere we find priceless specimens mentioned. Take the stamps of the Granada Confederation and Buenos Ayres. A good series of these two is seldom seen, a perfect one we may say never, except in the largest and most complete of collections. The Buenos Ayres old ship will bother the Collector wonderfully, for their execution is so coarse one can scarcely tell what the values are, and when "violently post-marked," the difference between "un" and "cin" on the 1 and 5 p. stamps is not striking. British Guiana possesses specimens of great value in the earliest issues. Dutch Guiana are amongst the rarest of stamps: *when* they were used (and even *where* used) however are matters of some doubt. How many large collections are wanting in the 90 of the first issue Brazil? and nearly as many would require the 180 Italics. The stamps of Paraguay, whether essays or not, are of great rarity, and are most beautiful in appearance—we allude to genuine ones. Peru presents some difficulties with the exquisite stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The stamps of Chili, Venezuela, and the Argentine Confederation will require a trifling amount of perseverance, especially the Argentine 1860 5 c.

South America rejoices in many mysterious and unaccountable stamps, some so rare, that few collectors know of them, and those few are divided in opinion respecting them. The very rare ones are those of Dutch Guiana and the disreputable looking stamps (the first issued in South America) of 1851. British Guiana. The mysterious ones are those of

Cayenne, Corrientes, and the Diligencia stamps, which latter are ascribed on very uncertain grounds to Monte Video. Few collectors have heard of a stamp for Cayenne, those who have mostly incline to think it an essay. The Corrientes 1 real M.C. ranks after the Cayenne essay in value. Let any of our readers try to remember where Corrientes is; we think their ideas of that spot will be remarkably vague. There *is* such a place in the Argentine Confederation or Republic, on the Rio Plata, near to the borders of Paraguay. It is possible and probable that the town during some of the revolutions for which the South American countries are remarkable, issued stamps, of which we have a precedent in the case of Schleswig-Holstein. It is very difficult to decide whose is the face so rudely pourtrayed thereon. Everyone believes in the Diligencia stamps (which Mount Brown ascribes to Monte Video), but there is so much mystery about their origin and antecedents, that we might be excused if a shadow of doubt struck us as to whether they are what they pretend to be, if anyone can tell us what their pretensions are. As no stamps are more interesting, *or* more difficult to understand thoroughly than those of South America, we shall do our best to give some information about each country, taking them in alphabetical order to facilitate reference. It shall be our pleasurable duty to make each of the mysterious stamps appear in as clear a light as it is possible for them to do, and to give to each country a clearer and more complete list of their stamps than has as yet appeared in any publication.

The cause of the rarity of the obsolete South American stamps may be traced to the following sources:— The great numbers of issues which have taken place in a comparatively short time, combined with the limited correspondence between the South American countries (especially La Plata, Guiana, and Granada,) and England. There are so few collectors of stamps in South America, that the English collector's almost only chance of obtaining the rarest obsoletes is by taking them off old letters; and so long as this dearth of collectors exists there, so long will there be a proportionate difficulty in getting the more valuable issues. As collectors increase, with the demand the supply will increase too; then, perhaps, something more may be known about Corrientes and Dutch Guiana, and the authenticity of the Diligencia stamps may be clearly settled, for or against, them.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED AND RARE VARIETIES.

VENEZUELA.—Specimens of the new issue arrived just too late for us to describe in last number. The series is

of three (as before), the size is rather larger than the first issue; rectangular. arms (an Eagle with thunderbolt) in circle below seven stars, with "Venezolana" in band below the circle, "Federacion" at top, and at bottom of stamp the value, either medio real un real, or dos reales; coloured impressions, ½ yellow, 1 blue, 2 green. The first issues of Venezuela were about the prettiest South American stamps; this last issue on the other hand is as hideous as can be both in design, execution, and colouring. The appearance of the post-marked specimens (we have seen no others yet) is most wretched.

New Brunswick gives us another stamp, 2c., which we engrave. It



matches the previously-issued 5 and 10c., in design, the colour however is orange.

Dutch Indies.—We engrave this stamp for the benefit of those who



may not yet have seen it; a description was given in No. 10.

Parma.—(Duc di Parma, Piacc, Ecc.) Proof printed in green of the 25c. This is a very handsome stamp and quite an acquisition to the page in our album. It is a stamp of great rarity; we have not met with a duplicate of the specimen we possess.

St. Helena.—An engraving is given of the provisional 1d. stamp lately issued, as described in



No. 12. It will doubtless soon be as rare as many other provisional stamps, as we understand the proper values will shortly be struck off in the regular manner.

Natal.—Mount Brown calls the 1d. stamp "brown;" the 6d., Grenada, which is much the same shade, is called "lake." We have just met with a specimen which is of a deep rich red-brown, but the usual shade is lake; the red-brown is evidently a fresh variety, the edges being perforated.

Portugal.—Head of Queen Donna Maria II., in centre in white relief, rectangular hollowed at corners; "Correio" above, "5 Reis" below, chocolate. This stamp is as different in colour from the usual variety, as the 5r. King Pedro, chocolate, is from the brown one. The specimen before us is embossed a trifle more deeply than is usual in the red-brown stamp.

Victoria.—Proof of the "Too Late" stamp before the insertion of

the green lettering, the only lettering on it being "Victoria Postage;" coloured impression, lilac. This stamp is curious as shewing that the green lettering "Too Late," "Sixpence" is added after the stamp is finished.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM:

BY EDWARD PEMBERTON.

PONY EXPRESS—*Continued.*

These forgeries are sold at about 9d. each (all values) unused. Seeing them advertised we wrote for a specimen, enquiring how stamps whose original value was upwards of 4s. 6d. each could be sold, unused, for 9d. We were told in reply, that Wells, Fargo, & Co. having failed, their line of route across the Rocky Mountains was discontinued and consequently the intrinsic value of their stamp was nothing. The person added, that he was of opinion that W. F. & Co., finding that their stamps would still sell in England and on the Continent of Europe, continued to manufacture and send them over. All this certainly sounds very plausible; but as long as the original specimens in our possession are so very different in execution and detail to these *soi disant* stamps, we would stake all our experience that they are false. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that they are printed from the original plates, they are, at best, but "re-prints," (a very vague term, which we shall endeavour to deal with presently,) and we cannot understand how collectors, who are so scrupulous about having a forgery, or even a *suspicious* stamp in their albums, should receive these. The term, "re-print," seems to have been applied by some ingenious forger of stamps, and if not quite synonymous with the stronger word, is often merely a polite way of putting it. After all that has been said and written about forgeries, one would think that collectors should be more guarded in receiving stamps as genuine without a full insight into the character of the article, and that also of the vendor; the latter often designedly, and sometimes from ignorance or carelessness, 'selling' his customers—as well as the stamps.

But we think there is no excuse for the gullibility of any person who would be taken in by such as the following:—Tahiti, with the head of Queen Pomare, surrounded by a legend in some tongue unknown. Another, called an Egyptian, bearing some more of an unknown language, with engraving of the Pyramids. But, for heiroglyphics, there is the Pekin stamp!—triangular, covered with some mysterious characters, but the word "Peking" (as spelt by the maker) in familiar English letters!

There are now very close imitations of the Sicilian stamps in circulation. We have not seen them, but hear that in the 2 gran. blue (and very probably in all the others of the series;) the letters of the

inscription are smaller than in the genuine stamp, and that there is a difference in the king's forehead and beard.

The following excellent forgery of the ½ tornese, arms, of the Provisional Government of Naples has not been previously described. It is not of very recent date, having been sold as far as can be discovered for the last three or four months.

October, 1860. Arms—(a horse, three legs joined by a head, and three fleur de lis)—in circle, surrounded by inscription "Bollo della posta Napoletana, T ½."

Genuine.—Struck from a steel die; horse's fore-legs in the arms, do not touch the line which divides the different compartments, and which is just before the animal. Looking at this stamp with the unaided eye, the fore-legs *seem* to touch, but a magnifier of good power will clearly prove that there is a space between them and the line; the side parts of the fleurs de lis are quite clear, curved well over, and look sharp at the ends; the centre part can scarcely be called pointed; in the top one of the three fleurs de lis, it is rounded; but in the two side ones, the centre part is angular at the top; lettering of the inscription of a suitable size, and pretty uniform; horse's tail *just* touches the shading of the circle, and is a long flowing one; the double T.G. is clear; the small initial letter G under ½ is perfectly distinct.

(A good magnifier is indispensible for noticing the small G, and will be found to simplify this somewhat wordy description in other places.)

Forged (lithographed). — The horse's fore-legs touch the dividing line; this is clear *without* a glass in the forgery; the fleurs de lis are more spreading; the side parts of each fleur de lis are clear, but not curved over or pointed; the centre parts in all three are pointed; the lettering of the inscription is larger; the B in Bollo is a very bad one, and seems too large for the rest of the word; the horse's tail does not touch the shading of the circle; tail is not so long as in the real stamp, but is more bushy; the T is clear, but the G is smudged; the small initial G under ½ cannot be made out; there *is* something, but one could not say what it is.

BAVARIA.

1 kr. 1849. Figure indicating value in a square; figure 1 in each corner; inscription, "Bayern Franco ein Kreuzer."

Genuine.—The ornamentation of the central figure 1 is most beautifully clear; the background is excessively fine, but perfectly distinct when looked into. Each of the small corner figures (1) has a line down the centre; it is not so perceptible in some specimens as it is in others. The white outline to the central figure 1 is as clear and unbroken as possible, all round the figure.

FORGED.—The paper on which it is printed is very white; the ink is very black, and is rather shiny. The background and the ornament of the 1 are much coarser than the original, and the background can be made out without much looking at. The corner figures are merely outlined; there is no attempt at shading them. The white outlines are often touched by the "maze-work" of the background: this is especially noticeable at the base of the figure.

There are two varieties of the genuine stamp; in both of them the background and execution are equally good, but one of them has the central figure smaller. The colour, too, is sometimes deep black, whilst other specimens we find approach nearly to slate colour. The above forgery has a coarse appearance at first sight, the lettering, (especially Bayern,) looks very white and distinct.

I have been struck by the number of stamps which have appeared of late, *impressed in black*, and called, as well as sold as, ESSAYS. The latest are those of Cuba and Liberia. Having given my attention so much to the detection of impositions and frauds, I am naturally suspicious of any old stamp when it appears under a fresh colour; and having heard the following report, think it best to mention it at once, leaving it to the future to decide whether it is right or whether it is wrong. I am informed that by some photographic process *fac-similes* of stamps can be taken in black, having the *appearance* of engraving; and that many of the *black* Essays are these photographs and *not real* Essays; or, more properly speaking, Proofs. If this is so the forgers have a better source of profit open to them than by making stamps by hand. I hope to be able to give some positive information on this subject next month, and mentioned it now, as it may (if true) save some impositions. I have just received forgeries of 10c. Luzon, and other equally rare stamps; they are too late for insertion in this number.

QUERIES FOR COLLECTORS.

UNDER this heading we intend to propose various questions of interest, to which we trust our readers will send us replies, such replies if for printing in next number, to reach us by the 5th proximo. If our readers will heartily co-operate with us, a great mass of valuable information must necessarily be collected. Without more delay we will proceed to our queries, proposing the following for the consideration of our readers:

1—What is the reason of the alteration in the arms of the Venezuelan stamps, as shown in the last issue, in which the arms are an eagle with a thunderbolt, underneath seven stars? and do these seven stars signify so many towns or divisions in the Venezuelan Confederation?

2.—Can any clue be given as to the date of issue of the large Roman figures, and of the Italics, Brazil?

3.—Was the 12d. Canada in use as long as the other stamps of the 1861 issue? and if so what cause can be adduced to account for its rarity?

4.—Were the stamps of Memphis, Baton Rouge, Charleston, &c., used beyond the precincts of those towns, or were they merely for local purposes?

5.—Is there a real 60 crazie Tuscany on *pure* white paper? or a 9cr. on *pure* white? (The latter stamp exists in two shades of *blue* paper.)

6.—What is the date of issue of the Swiss stamps 2½rp. Orts Post, and 2½rp. Post Locale, also Neufchâtel and Vaud

CORRESPONDENCE.

DUTCH GUIANA POSTAGE STAMPS

To the Editor of the "STAMP COLLECTOR'S REVIEW."

SIR—The following remarks upon the very rare stamps of Dutch Guiana, may not prove ninteresting to your readers. The Dutch Guiana stamps were issued in 1861, they are three in number, and answer to the following description; POST ZEGEL, crown between two branches, date indicated, black impression; rectangular, 10c. rose, 10c. dark neutral, 10c. lavender. So great is the rarity of these specimens that there are few collectors who have ever seen them, and still fewer who have them in their collections, which consequently renders them great desiderata.

It would appear from the fact of these stamps having franked the postage of letters from Java, that they are more generally used in the Dutch colonies than has hitherto been supposed. The prevalent idea that they are used *solely* in Dutch Guiana, I have, after mature consideration satisfactorily refuted, having arrived at the conclusion that their title as postage stamps is "Dutch Colonies," and not that hitherto ascribed to them in our catalogues. The marked resemblance between them and the stamps of the French colonies, and the Danish West Indies, all of which bear the crown, (doubtless signifying a general and not limited circulation among the colonies) will tend greatly to support this opinion. The recent issue of a postage stamp for the Dutch Indies will reduce the number of countries in which the labels under consideration have been used, but they will doubtless still frank the letters from Dutch Guiana, and the Dutch West Indian Islands.

In conclusion may I had that I shall be happy to communicate with any lady or gentleman who may have specimens of these rare stamps for disposal, and beg to subscribe myself—Yours very truly,

THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROBERT LYON.—The Bremen stamp you name is a Custom's stamp used for paying excise and other duties.

☞ *All editorial communications to be addressed in future to Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Advertisements and orders to be sent to the Publishers as before, and if for insertion in following number, should reach them as much as possible before the 6th inst*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre, France.
C. H. Clark, Liverpool.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
W. F. Cooke, 22, Oxford-terrace, Clapham, London, S.
R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington-hall, Dover.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.
A. J. Johns, 22, Cavendish-street, Manchester.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.
S. H. Marsden, 33, Bridge-street, Manchester.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
A. P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.
J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.
G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Mr. Robertson, Hoe-park House, Plymouth.
Stampede, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Specimen, 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London. W.C.
James J. Woods, Olive-street, Hartlepool.
W. Young & Co., Aintree, near Liverpool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

Wanted Russian stamps of all values, both used and unused, also Swedish stamps used and unused.—Apply stating price per doz. and per hundred, to Kennedy McDermid & Co., 79A, George street, Edinburgh.

Austrian Postage Stamps.—All the old and new issues, including head of Mercury, red, blue, yellow, and many other rare obsolete stamps at low prices. Old 10 c. Luxemburg (head) 1s. 5d. per dozen. Address to Mr. Alex. Rosenberg, Jagerzeile 42, Vienna, Austria. Stamps exchanged for above.

The following unused stamps for sale at the low prices affixed to each:—10 kop. Finland, 2s. each; U. S. essay, 3 cents, 3s.; 13 cents Sandwich Island (slightly soiled), 2s. 6d.; Austrian gazette (old kind), 1 kr. blue, 2 kr. brown and orange, 4d. each; Baden (old kind), 9 kr., figure, 9d. each; North Thurn and Taxis, old 3 gro. yellow 8d.; Oldenburg, 1 s'gro., on blue paper, 5d. each; Danish essays, 2 kinds, 8d. each; old Monte Video 180 cents, 1s. 6d.—A.P., Box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool.

Obsolete and rare stamps forwarded on application in great variety, by A.B., York-place, Edinburgh. Common ones wholesale.

Old Belgian and Finland Stamps. A number of these for sale by A. P., box M 47, Post-office, Liverpool, viz.:—about 20 old 10 and 20 centimes. Belgian, at 4d. each, 3s. per doz., warranted genuine and in good condition; also, some 10 kop. oval Finland envelopes, now obsolete, at 6d. each, or 5s. per doz. Stamped envelope required, and remittance to accompany order.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Pony express, 1 dollar red, 2 dollars green, 4 dollars black, 5s. the set. Wells, Fargo & Co., ½ oz. 1 dollar, blue, 1s 6d. each; Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 10 kinds at 6s. per set; McIntyres, pink, 5d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds at 3s. 6d. per set; Blood's city despatch 3 kinds, 2s 6d per set; Blood's paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, 4d. each; Swart's 4 kinds, at 2s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 5s. 6d. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 4s. per set. Discount on these for orders over £1—20 per cent. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The Second Edition of *Forged Stamps: How to Detect them;* will be published early in January, with full descriptions of every fresh forgery.—Orders to be sent to the author, Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Post free, 1s. 1d.

Splendid Presents!! Collection of Stamps in neat album, with stiff colored covers, 16 unused, or 24 foreign and colonial (8 unused) post free 13 stamps—the two, post free 24 stamps. Each contain the latest Italian and Hanoverian issues.—J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.

Notice. Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid and Co., have foreign postage stamps at marvelously low prices. Examples from Catalogue for November—Turkey 20 paras 3d, 1 piastre 4d, 2 piastres 6d, 5 piastres 1s 3d or 2s per set, Western Australia 1d pink 4d, 2d blue 6d, 1s green 2s 6d, Nova Scotia 1c 1½d, 2c 3d, 5c 4d. 8½c 9d, 10c 10d, Antigua 1d, 3d. 6d, and 1s, Luebeck old issue the set 1s 3d, new issue 1s 3d per set, Nicaragua 2s 3d set of 2, or 2c 1s, 5c 1s 6d, Hamburg 3s 4d the set, Malta ¼d, 1½d, Hong Kong 2c 4d, Luxembourg 1c 2d per dozen, 2c 4d per dozen, 4c 1d each, Bremen 2 grote o ange 2d, the above are all unused; Western Australia used 1d pink, 3d, 2d black, 4d, 4d blue, 7d, 1d black, 8d, 2d vermilion 6d, 2d chocolate on red 3s 6d, 6d green 3s 6d, 6d bronze 3s, 6d carmine 9d, 1s green 1s 6d. 1s maroon 2s each used; Nicaragua 2c 9d, 5c 1s used, Nova Scotia 1c 8d per dozen, 5c 1s 4d per dozen used, also Romagna, Modena, Neapolitan, Sicilies, old Spanish, Schleswig Holstein, Mexico, Parma, Costa Rica, &c.. &c. Stamps sent on approval, if kept beyond one week not allowed for.—Terms Cash.—K. McD. & Co. wish to purchase some Russian stamps used and unused.—79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Notice! Postage Stamp Union. 1st drawing postponed until Saturday, 20th February, 1864. For particulars see advertisement in last month's magazine. Agents wanted. Address, Thomas Williams & Co., Stamp Dealers, 39, Eglinton-street, Belfast.

Ionians! Ionians!! A few of these stamps, now so scarce, on sale at 10d. per set, 9s. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., stamp dealers, Liverpool.

Wanted, Unused Obsolete Stamps, especially of Italian and Swiss issues. The following are wanted, used or unused—Naples, Prov. Gov. ½ tornese cross and arms; Romagna 3 bai. yellow.—Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston Birmingham.

Forty-eight kinds unused Local American stamps for 5s.; post free 5s. 1d. Twenty kinds for 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

A. P., Box M 47, Post Office, Liverpool, has for sale 1d Bahamas, 2d each; 6d. St. Vincent 6d. each; ¼ and 1 gro., *old kind*, Brunswick, 6d. each, 5s. per dozen; 10, 20 cents., old, Belgium, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, or superior specimens 6d. each, Old Portugal 25 reis, king's head, 3d each; Queen's head, 4d each. Also a quantity of used stamps, at 4d per dozen, without any French or Belgian amongst them.

R. Cowley-Squier, Bazaar, Dover, begs to inform his numerous customers, and also the nobility and gentry, that his stock of rare stamps is unsurpassed. A selection sent on approval on receipt of stamped envelope. Cheap stamps for juvenile collectors.

Rare Stamps! French Essays, Mercury, Greece essays, Ocean Pacific Steamers and essays, Buenos Ayres (ship), Java, Luzon, Confederate States, Parma and Modena Provisional, Argentine, New Granada, &c. Send four stamps for list to Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque France.

Just received—a supply of the lately issued 2 cents New Brunswick stamp, price 4d. each, unused.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Wanted, to complete a series of Italian stamps, Modena, 15 c. violet; Naples, the two Provisional ½ tor. blue, cross and arms; Romagna, 3 baj. yellow (much wanted); Tuscany, 2 soldi, on white or blue, 6 cr. craz., on pure white, 9 craz., on pure white. Also any of the following, *if unused*—Parma, first issue, 5, 15, 25 c, second, 40 c., fourth (prov.) 5 c., variety; Sicily, 1 5, usual color, 10 gr.; Naples arms, any but 3gr. 20 gr.; Sardinia, 1852, 5c. 20c, 1855, all; Neapolitan Provin. 50 gra. grey; Tuscany, any, except 1 centes. and 1 quatt. on blue; Modena Prov., 40 c. pink. Most rare obsolete stamps will be purchased or exchanged, if the specimens are *unused* and in fine condition. Edward Pembe ton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

To Stamp Collectors.—Wanted to purchase stamps of the following countries, viz.: Cuba, issues of 1855 and 1856; Dutch Guiana; India, issue of 1854; Luzon, correos 1854 y 55; Reunion; St. Thomas, Sandwich Islands; Spain, old issues. Descriptive list of stamps required forwarded on application, (by letter only), to Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.

Stamps for Sale.—Sandwich Islands 1 cent, 9d. 2 cents, 1s 6d, 5 cents, 3s, 13 cents, 4s 6d; British Columbia 2½d, 9d; French Colonies 1s 2d per set of 4; St. Thomas 3 cents, 5d each; Buenos Ayres, 2s 9d per set of 5; Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, 4d each; British Guiana 2 cents, 4d; Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Canada, 1 cent, 3d, envelopes, 5 cents, 6d, 10 cents, 9d; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 10d; Bergedorf, set of 5, 1s 3d; Lubeck (new kind) adhesive, and envelope, 1s 3d per set of 5; Mecklenburgh, set of 7; Luxemburg, set of 9; Bremen, set of 7; all at 3s. Discount on orders for these above £1, 10 per cent.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

The Shilling Packet of 12 unobliterated stamps of Bavaria, Germany, Greece, Hamburg, Italy, Lubeck, Prussia, Private American Stamps, Saxony, &c., (no French) post free for 13 stamps. Stamps exchanged. F. Attwells, dealer in foreign postage stamps, 15, High-street, Reading.

A. P. Box M. 47, Post-office, Liverpool, has for sale the following among others: French Republic 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents, at 3d each; 1 franc, 5d each; St. Lucia red, 2d each. Old Swiss 5, 10, and 15 rappen, at 3d each; Newfoundland, 6d and 1s., at 6d. each; Tuscany, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 9 crazie, 8d. each, and 10, 20, 40 cents, 5d. each. French colonies, 10 cents, 2d.; 40 cents, 2d. each; Registered New South Wales, 1s.; Norway, 4 sk. (arms) 6d; Sweden (old) 4, 6, 8 sk., at 4d. each; Denmark (old) 4 sk., 3d.

Can't be beat! Boten Institut, 10 kinds adhesive ½ sch. for 6d., 5s. per dozen sets, and others at corresponding rates. 35 kinds local American at 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz. C. H. Clark, foreign stamp dealer, Liverpool.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty, now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Rare Stamps.—Saxony old red 3 pfen., 1s. 9d.; Bavaria, 1 kr. black, 1s. 3d.; Basle, unused, 1s. 6d.; Zurich, 4, 6 rap., 9d.; dated 1843, 1s. 6d. each; Mexico, 6d. each; all warranted genuine. Send to the importer, J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead. Stamps sent on approval.

Leon Chandelier has for sale a great number of rare stamps, used and unused. Naples, Sicily, old Swiss, Romagna, Granada Confederation, Brazil, large figures and italics; Buenos Ayres, steamer and head; Argentine Confederation and Republic; Monte Video, old and new; Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Luzon, Venezuela. He wants price lists from British dealers. Rare and unused stamps bought. 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre.

New Italian Stamp (see "Stamps Lately Issued," in last number), 1 cent, 1d. each, 9d. per dozen; 5 cent, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; 10 cent, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per dozen; 15 cent, 4d. each, 2s. 9d. per dozen.—Edward Moore and Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, has just issued a new price list, the cheapest which has yet been published, and will send it post free on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Belgium, 1 cent. 2d. per doz.; Confederate States, 1s. 9d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ⅓ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. 6d. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 9d. per doz., 2 and 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.; Greece 1 lepta 8d. per doz.; Hamburg ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover 3 pfen. 7d. per doz., ½ gro. 9d. per doz.; Lubeck, new kind, adhesive, ½ seh. 9d. per doz., or 1s. 2d. per set of 5; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents. 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d. per set of 9; Malta ½d., 10d. per doz.; Nova Scotia 1 cent. 2s. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz., 25 reis, 2s. 6d. per doz.; French Colonies 1 cent, 9d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

"Forged Stamps: How to detect them" contains authentic and reliable information respecting more than 200 false stamps; it should therefore be purchased by all collectors, whether beginners or those who have large collections. Post free 1s. 1d. from Edward Pemberton; Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Samuel Allan Taylor, Commission Agent and dealer in foreign postage and despatch stamps, Box 934, Montreal, Canada. N B.—Old stamps purchased at liberal rates.

Edward Moore & Co. have now ready India proofs of Thurn and Taxis (½ gro. 15 kr.) Bergedorf, Russia, Bremen (new 2 grote), Nevis, Hanover (1-15 thaler), Oldenburg (small ⅓ gro.), and French Republic, all at 2d. each. 1d. Van Dieman's Land (old and rare variety, original colour blue), price 10d.; old 2 grana, Naples; 20 cent, first issue, Sardinia, 6d. each; 25 reis Queen of Portugal; Monte Video, diligencia and old 180 reis, 4d. each; also, 3 proofs (by Whymper) of the Nicaragua, numbered 25, 64, and 71, price 1s. each.—Dealers in foreign stamps, Liverpool.

Wanted Argentine Confederation, 1860, 5 centavos; Dutch Guiana; Granada Confederation; British Guiana, large rectangular and 1853, in good condition. Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Edward Moore and Co., Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, Liverpool, are agents for the sale of the following publications, viz:—"Moen's Manual," 2nd edition, 1s. 2d. "Moen's Illustrations," parts 1 to 11, 1s. each. "Moen's Falsification," English translation, 10d. "Stamp Collector's Guide," 200 *fac-similes*, reduced to 2s. "Lallier's Postage Stamp Album," ruled spaces for every stamp, and descriptive catalogue, 8s. 2d. Illuminated Arms of All Nations, 96 varieties, 8s. per set—All post free.

A complete set of Austrian Stamps, unused, of the first issue (5 stamps) 6s. A complete set of Austrian stamps, unused, second issue (7 stamps) 7s. Head of Mercury, blue, yellow, and red, at lowest possible prices. All sorts of Austrian stamps exchanged for other rare stamps. Letters post free. Alex. Rosenberg, Jagerzeile 42, Vienna, Austria.

Messieurs. Kennedy, Mc Dermid, & Cie., Marchands de timbres Etrangers et Coloniaux, desirent former des relations par correspondance avec de marchands sur le Continent; ils desirent acheter de timbres de la Russie, des Coloniaux de la France, de l'Italie, etc. Ils peuvent fournir aux marchands les timbres de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Nicaragua, de Costa Rica, d' Antigua, de la Terre-Neuve, etc., etc.—S' addresser a 79, George-st., Edimbourg, Ecosse.

Herren Kennedy, M'Dermid und Co., Ausländische-und Colonial-Postmarken-Händler, wünschen mit im Auslande sich befindenden Händlern, durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wünschen die Poststempel von Russland, den französischen Colonien, Italien, etc., etc., zu kaufen, und sie können Händler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., etc., versehen.
Addresse: 79, George Street, Edinburg, Schottland.

Herren Kennedy, McDermid & Co., Auslandische und Colonial Postmarken Handler wunschen mit im Ausland befindlichen Handlern durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wunschen die Poststempel von Russland den franzosischen Colonien, Italien, etc., zu kaufen und sie konnen Handler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., versehen. Addresse: 79, George street, Edinburg, Schottland.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that "Incognita," 22, Oxford Terrace, Clapham, S., will send to any address selections of stamps from Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, Romagne, and Tuscany, from which countries "Incognita," after great trouble, has just received a few unused which are guaranteed genuine. "Incognita" having a large connection among the nobility, desires to purchase obsolete stamps.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Ready 1st February.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Descriptive Price Catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial, and foreign postage stamps, for February, illustrated with fac-simile engravings of new and rare stamps. Post free for three stamps.

Now Publishing.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Proof Sheets of Stamps which have appeared in the "Stamp Collectors' Review." No. 1, containing engravings of 9 stamps, on superfine paper, now ready—post free, 1s. Others in preparation.

Proofs of Rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have just published a beautifully-executed fac-simile of the 13 cent. Hawaiian postage stamp, and will send a proof of it, post free, for 6 stamps. English Essay, Turkey, Antigua, Confederate (Mobile, Nashville, and New Orleans), Spanish Official, New Granada, Danish (essay, head of King and Mercury), at same price. Others to follow.

Cheap Packet for Beginners.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of foreign postage stamps contains 30 varities, all unobliterated. Post free 61 stamps.

New Packet for Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Five Shilling Packet of local American postage stamps, containing 48 varieties, all unused, post free, 61 stamps.

Important to New Collectors.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Two-and-Six penny Packet of Unobliterated American Local Stamps, containing 20 varieties, post free, 31 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Dealers in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, Donegal-place.
BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston.
BRIGHTON —T. W Bennet', 57, West-street.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
DOVER.—R. Cowley Squier, Bazaar.
GLASGOW.—R. P. Harley, 14, Gloucester-street.
LONDON.—B. York & Co., 60, City-road, E.C.
" E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
" M. Price, Harford House, Stoke Newington, N
MANCHESTER —A. J. Johns, 22 Cavendish St.
MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
NEWCASTLE.—H. B. Slee, Royal Arcade.
READING.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
SHREWSBURY.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.

We shall be glad to insert additional names in the above list.

A copy of the "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*," will be sent post free for 3d. Half-yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL:—Printed by T. S. McGhie & Co., 12, Cable Street, and Published by EDWARD MOORE & Co., Foreign Stamp Dealers.

THE

STAMP-COLLECTOR'S REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II., No. 15. FEBRUARY 15, 1864. PRICE 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

THE publishers of the *Stamp Collector's Review* have great pleasure in announcing that they have determined to enlarge it permanently to sixteen pages, commencing with the present number. No alteration has been made in the price however, and they trust that their friends will enable them to meet the increased outlay necessarily entailed, by extending its circulation as much as possible.

An unused stamp will be given with the present and following numbers as usual, after which it will be discontinued, until an increased circulation will admit of the custom being resumed.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following moderate charges:—

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
,, 40 ,,	.....	1s. 6d.
,, 60 ,,	.....	2s. 3d.
,, 80 ,,	.....	2s. 9d.
,, 120 ,,	.....	4s. 0d.
,, 200 ,,	.....	6s. 0d.
,, 300 ,,	.....	8s. 6d.

On orders for six insertions a reduction will be made in the charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS—*Continued.*

HAVING decided to notice the various countries of the South American continent, in the order of their initial letters, we commence at once with the

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The vast tract of country known as La Plata, or the Argentine Confederation, was discovered in 1517 by the Spaniards, (they discovered almost all out of the way places in those days), by whom it was colonised in 1553, forming a portion of their vice-royalty of Peru until the year 1778, when it was separated from that country and formed into another vice-royalty—that of the "Rio de la Plata." It subsequently —in 1816—became independent of Spain, establishing itself as a republic, consisting of fourteen provinces. Buenos Ayres was the most important of its provinces, and in 1831 De Rosas (the descendant of an old Spanish family) was made governor of that province. He had previously distinguished himself by his bravery against the Indians, and in the year

1835 he was elected President of the Confederation; but seeking to obtain an undue and preponderating influence for Buenos Ayres, and in consequence of an attack made by him upon Monte Video, he became embroiled with Brazil, and afterwards with France and England. He was defeated in 1845, but persevered in an obstinate resistance until 1850, when the provinces under his rule revolted against his tyrannical and unjust measures. Urquiza was nominated president in his stead; De Rosas still had a party who adhered to his declining fortunes, but in 1851, Urquiza gave the death blow to all his hopes of being reinstated in his lost position, by defeating him so totally and decisively that he was necessitated to fly the country, and seek refuge in England. The upshot of this was, the secession of the important province of Buenos Ayres from the Confederation in 1853. At the present time, therefore, the Argentine Confederation consists of thirteen provinces, of which the nominal government is republican, with the legislative power vested in a junta of forty-four deputies, the half of whom are annually renewed by popular election; and in a senate of two deputies from each department. The position of the country is, the Andes on the west, Bolivia on the north, on the east Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, on the south-east is the Atlantic, and Patagonia is due south. The country may be briefly described as two great plains, wholly devoid of trees, but which, during one portion of the year, are completely covered with verdure, whilst in the heat of summer they are quite dried up. In the South, however, there are immense tracts. The Pampas are clothed with long grass, and it is on this grass that the principal wealth of the country depends, for over these Pampas roam vast herds of oxen and droves of horses, whose hides, wool, hair, &c., form the principal exports of the country—the preparation of which gives occupation to a large proportion of the population. The natural productions of the country are little cultivated. The South produces cotton, rice, indigo, sugar cane, the "fragrant weed," maize, wheat, &c., but to little extent. The cochineal insect is "cultivated" in some parts; the gardens where these insects are preserved are termed "nopaleries," from the *nopal cactus*, on which the insect thrives best. In the forests, the celebrated Chinchona bark is collected, madder (used for dyeing), and Paraguay tea, are objects of culture, in some parts. The beautiful Chinchilla skins come largely from this country: these skins, with other furs, and hides, wool, horns, and horsehair, form the staple exports. Very few manufactures are carried on beyond the making of morocco leather at Cordova. The native minerals comprise coal, salt, sulphur, mineral pitch, &c.; but no silver is found, though the names Argentine and Plata both seem to bear witness to the ancient belief, that this coun-

try was a mine of wealth, and that the "Rio de la Plata" rolled over a bed of silver. Though the country is equal in area to seven and-a half times that of Great Britain, yet the population is but 894,000, scarcely an inhabitant for each square mile.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. — Three types, ten stamps, four of the value of 5 centavos, three of 10c., and three of 15c.

TYPE I.—Arms, (rising sun above a transverse oval, which contains two hands clasping a pole, pole surmounted by a cap of Liberty), within a narrow Greek border; lettering Confeon. Argentina above the sun, with the value followed by word "Centav" below the oval; numeral is larger than word "Centav;" impressed in colour on white paper; size three-quarters of an inch by fifteen-sixteenths; 5 c. vermilion.

REMARKS — This stamp Mount Brown ascribes to 1860 (making it the first issue); but it is so much better done than the stamps of the next type, that (in the absence of any proof to the contrary) we are disposed to regard it as issued subsequently to those of type II. In the present stamp, the rays round the sun are composed of very minute dots, and is not very thick at the "roots." In the hands which clasp the staff, the fingers may be seen and counted; the oval containing the hands, &c., does not touch frame of the stamp; there is a full stop after figure 5 and after word "Centav;" there are eleven loops in the Greek border, both at top and bottom; there are sixteen on the left side, but only fourteen on the right. This type is of much greater rarity than the succeeding one.

FORGERY.—May be told by the absence of the dot after word Centav.

TYPE II.—1861. Arms (as last), within a larger Greek border; lettering as last; but numeral of value is of the same size, with the word "Centav.;" impressed in colour; size as last; 5 c. red, 10 c. green, 15 c. blue, 15 c. lilac.*

REMARKS.—The 5 centav. has a stop after the figure, but not the 10 and 15 centav.; the rays of the sun are composed of larger dots than in the last type; the border has seven loops at top and at bottom, and nine on each side (that is, only counting those which are well defined and perfect—this applies to the last variety); the oval containing hands, &c., touches the frame on both sides; the hands have no fingers, but two gigantic thumbs are very distinct. Whole stamp more coarsely executed than type I. Colour of this 5 centav. is not so rich as that of the other 5 centav.; the ends of the rays are quite square, coming to an uniform length close to the name above them; the 10 and 15 centav. are of some rarity; there is a variety of the 5 c. with two dots after the figure, thus (:) instead of one, and there are some *very* trifling differences in the design; it is an extremely rare variety.

* We give this stamp on the authority of Messrs. Bellars & Davie; it is possibly merely a faded specimen of the blue 15 c.

Forgeries.—There are two. The first may be told by the absence of the pole and cap of Liberty in the oval; the second by the fact that the oval containing the hands does not touch the frame on either side, which, as described above, it does in the real stamp.

Type III.—Arms (as before, but supported by two branches), in a beaded circle, rayed ground beyond the circle, arched corners of crossed lines; lettering "Republica Argentina" within the circle; numeral of value followed by word "Centavos," printed in block letters on the rays forming the ground.

1862.—5 centav. red, 10 c. green, 15 c. blue.

1863.—Same design, lithographed; 5 centav. rose, 10 c. emerald green, 15 c. blue.

Remarks.—After numeral of value there is a comma; the beaded circle containing arms and names is closer to the top of the stamp than to the bottom; the length of 5 and 10 c. is 27/32 (by $\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch; that of 15 c. is 1/32 of an inch more; the earliest issue seems to have been on more glazy paper than the last; the earliest issue was printed from a plate; those now in use are printed by lithography, being transferred to stone from the plate, and having the fine work all blocked up; there are, therefore, differences between the two issues, though very slight ones.

POSTMARKS.

1. Simple penstrokes, in black ink.
2. "Franco" in large black or blue letters, sometimes with a large dot above and below the word, most frequently without.
3. "Franco" with a small diamond mark above and below the word in clearer letters, and within a trans-



verse oval, badly shaped, and rather pointed; usually in blue ink.

4. A transverse oval (better shaped and more rounded at ends than 3), about two inches by half an inch, containing "Correo Nacionale" along one side, and "Confed. Argentina" along the other, and with a large dot at each end of the oval; black or blue ink.

These four marks seem confined to the stamps of the two first types.

5. An oval, as last, but with "Republica" in place of "Confed.;" black, or more rarely blue, ink. This is used for the stamps of the third type.

In our next number we shall give lists (with particulars) of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chili, with illustrations of some of the more curious issues, and block engravings of some of the postmarks.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM:

According to promise, we have investigated the matter of "photographic proofs." We find that there is

little doubt that what we stated in our last number has some foundation. We find that Mr. John Pouncy, of Dorchester, patented a process "for producing photographs in printer's ink," sometime in 1862. He says, by the working of his patent, he can produce a picture direct from a "negative," hitherto unequalled in any system of printing photographs in carbon. Mr. Pouncy previously brought out what he terms his "original carbon process" (in 1858), which "included a process on stone, from which copies could be printed in printer's ink." Other improvements were subsequently made on this process, which resulted in "photo-lithography," by which prints and maps may be correctly and most closely copied. If prints can be copied so accurately, why may not postage stamps? We fear they have been so copied; but as we really can say nothing positively, it is rather premature on our part to broach the subject at all. (Next number will contain more on this subject.)

There is a photograph now being sold of the very rare 5 c. New Brunswick Essay, Connell's head. It can only be told by the quality of the paper, and a most trifling difference in colour and size, from its priceless original.

There is an excellent imitation of the Basle 2½ rp. offered and sold, by a dealer in Basle as a re-issue, and confirms the truth of the statement in our last, that the term "re-issue" is often merely a polite way of intimating "forgery." The dealer from whom these come, is one whom we have often had to stigmatise as unprincipled in his transactions. He makes up a plausible tale about the authorities "having struck off some copies of these stamps in consequence of the repeated inquiries which they have had from dealers who wish to purchase a stock of them," and sends his correspondent these forgeries, asserting them to be a "re-issue." The following are the noticeable points of difference between the real stamp and these counterfeits.

Genuine.—Die-printed; the stroke of the ½ does not touch the figure 2 just before it; the dove is nearly in the centre of shield, its wings are pointed very distinct, and narrow, but they do not touch the line forming the border of the shield; the head of the bird is some distance from the point immediately over it, (say an eighth of an inch); the dove is deeply embossed; whilst the shield is usually depressed, or lower than the rest of the stamp, but not invariably; (this depends more on the quality of the specimen; one that has been in a book some time has the embossed parts much worn down by the pressure, whereas a fresh specimen will be most distinctly in relief); ground colour (i.e., outside the bordering of the shield, in the four corners,) pale delicate sea-green, with the white paper showing through in a distinct diaper pattern; ground colour of the shield is a rich crimson red.

Forged.—Lithographed; the stroke of the ½ touches the figure 2; in consequence of the dove not being embossed in the centre of the shield, the head nearly touches the point just over it, whilst the tips of the wings touch the border line of the shield; wings rather broad, and not very distinct; the dove is not clearly embossed, and the shield is always on the same level as the rest of the impression; ground colour of the stamp is a dull, dirty green (pale), and diaper pattern is coarser than in the genuine stamp, but well done; the shield is of a dirty scarlet colour.

The following Spanish stamp is offered by Continental dealers, and through them by English ones.

1851. Queen's head to right in central oval (on solid ground); "Correos, 1851, Franco Seis Cuartos" round the oval; small white ornament in each corner; black impression; rectangular.

Genuine.—In the shading, &c., of the hair at top (i e., *above* the wreath), from nine to twelve lines may be counted. (We do not allude to the mysteries of the back hair, they are indescribable to our masculine minds) The shading of the chin and neck is wholly of dots; though they often run into each other, still their granulated appearance is preserved throughout.

Forged.—In the shading of the hair at top, there are but six lines at most; the shading of the chin and neck is of both *dots and lines;* all the shading of the different turns of the hair is blacker and deeper than in any original stamp we have seen.

We lately had two of the so-called Cuban proofs in red ink sent to us for purchase, but we most unhesitatingly denounce them as forgeries, and append the descriptions that our readers may not be victimised by them. When a well-executed stamp is sent by a dealer, saying that it is an "essay," or a "proof," or a "re-issue," the inexperienced collector, even if he has doubts, scarcely likes to set up his opinion against the sellers, because these three terms are so very plausible in sound, that they tend to lull the suspicions of the unwary, who are only too glad to get such good additions (as they think) to their albums. Another term patronised by dealers is "variety;" they will send most excellent imitations of the 1 cuarto Correo Interior Spain, and, upon your mildly suggesting that it does not agree with a friend's specimen, will tell you it is a "very rare undescribed variety." Every collector likes to become the possessor of an undescribed variety, for he thinks there can be no doubt of such specimen being a rare one. If collectors would only learn to discriminate a little more than they do at present, many would find themselves possessors of undescribed and curious varieties.

Again, anyone should know that a proof of a stamp must agree minutely with the regular stamp or stamps of the issue, otherwise it cannot *be* a proof. Knowing this, there are col-

lectors who have acknowledged these as "proofs," differing as they do so completely from the stamps of which they pretend to be the first impressions.

Cuba, red impressions of the ½ and 1 rl. Plata.

Genuine.—½ blue and 1 green; the wreath is distinct and lies naturally on the head; the four leaves on the level of the eye look natural, length and inclination of each is different; the three top leaves all but touch the beads of the circle which surrounds the head; ground behind the circle is of scales; ornaments at sides of stamp are clear and well defined; circles in the corner are pretty clear also; beads in the central circle are very clear and well defined.

Forged.—½ and one red; the wreath is distinct, but the head behind the wreath rises suddenly and unnaturally; the four leaves on a level with the eye, all point upwards, and are too narrow for their length; there is a distinct space between the three top leaves and the beads of the circle; ground behind the circle is of plain dots; the ornaments not nearly so clear, and the circles in the corners are scarcly discernible; the beads vary in size, the lower ones are much smaller than the higher ones.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED AND RARE VARIETIES.

Very little has taken place within the last month to interest the collector as regards new issues. The few there are, we give descriptions of, hoping that next month we may have a greater number to enumerate.

Spain.—4 cuartos. Head as in the last issue, and the appearance very similar, but the minute details are quite different, as will be seen by our engraving; a riband goes all round



the stamp, turning round at each corner, and almost forming a square, in the centre of which is the head. Lettering, "Correos" above, and value below with date. The colour is rather pale vermillion.

Trinidad has lately altered the colour of the red stamp to a much warmer tint, which is a decided improvement.

Confederate States.—The last issued stamp for the Confederate States, is a 2 c., green impression on



white paper, it has been known to collectors for several months past as a rare stamp; we are enabled to give an engraving, which will render a written description unnecessary.

Cape of Good Hope—We hope to fully describe the new issue in our next, though it is said they

are square, with the figure of Hope reclining, as on the triangular stamps.

Mauritius.—We engrave the three-penny stamp for this Island, which



appeared on Sept. 1st, of last year. We have an article in print, which shall be given in our next number, containing a full list of all the Mauritius stamps, to which we refer the reader.

Cuba.—The 2 real stamp is now more vermilion than formerly.

Venezuela.—We also engrave the 2 reales of the recent issue of this Republic; the original stamp is not



nearly so clear as our engraving, for the colours are so poor they scarcely show. The 2 r is green on white.

Hanover.—Issue of 1858, 3 pfennige. We have seen another variety of this stamp, in which the colored diaper pattern is more intricate and much smaller than on the usual stamp; the color is crimson-red instead of rose.

Wurtemburg.—1 krz. is now olive green, and the 9 krz., golden-brown, though they may be found in many shades between their original colours of green and stone. These stamps have a thread running through the paper on which they are printed.

We shall in our next notice a rare and undescribed essay stamp of New South Wales.

EXPLOSION OF A SYSTEMATIC FRAUD.

A fraud of a singularly novel and systematic character has just been exploded here, the facts connected with which are as follows:—Some time in September last, a slim, genteel young man, evidently a stranger in town, called at the shop of Mr. Duncan M'Arthur, stationer, 16, Cathcart-street, and asked the woman in attendance, a daughter of Mr. M'Arthur, to be kind enough to retain for him letters addressed "Joseph Watson, 16, Cathcart-street, Greenock," as he was going upon an excursion to the Highlands, and would call on his way back. He did call as promised, and received a number of letters. He then left a large envelope, addressed "Mr. Joseph Watson, Post Office, Glasgow— to be called for," aud asked her to be kind enongh to forward any additional letters that might arrive for him during the week. Some half-dozen more letters were received, and were duly despatched in terms of his request. Nothing more transpired on the subject, till lately Mr. R. Cowley Squier, dealer in stamps, residing at the Wellington Hall, Dover, communicated information to Capt. Dewar, superintendent

of police here, from which it appeared that in September last he had received a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, printed, with the exception of the first line, which was written in a good clerkly hand :—

"16, Cathcart-street, Greenock,
"Sept., 3, 1863.

"Sir,—I have the following stamps (used and unused) for sale at present, viz. :—

	PER DOZ.
Antigua, 1d. .....unused	2s. 6d.
Chili, 5-10c. .....sed	2s. 0d.
France Republic, 10, 20, 25c..used	2s. 0d.
Nevis, 1d. .....unused	2s. 6d.
New Brunswick, 1c. .....unused	10d.
Peru, 1 dinero .....used	2s. 0d.
Portugal, 50 reis .....used	2s. 6d.
Prince Edward Island, 1d..unused	2s. 9d.

The prices as above marked are only to dealers. All orders must be prepaid in uncut penny stamps. All communications answered within two posts, by your obedient servant,

"Joseph Watson."

In answer to this circular letter, Mr. Squier had forwarded the said "Joseph Watson" 10s. in postage stamps, with instructions that value was to be returned, within the succeeding two posts, in stamps referred to in the circular; but no such stamps had been returned, and Mr. Squier had therefore been defrauded out of the 10s. Captain Dewar set himself to find out the writer or author of this somewhat ingenious fraud, and, after considerable trouble, traced the young man who had received the letters through Miss M'Arthur, in Greenock, to a writer's office in Glasgow, in which he was employed as a clerk. He proved to be not "Joseph Watson," which had been an assumed name, but John Ross, a member of a respectable family in Glasgow. Ross was apprehended and brought to Greenock on Friday last, and on Saturday was brought up at the police court before the sitting bailie, where he was charged with devising a scheme by means of the circular letter referred to for defrauding the lieges, and especially Mr. Squier, of Dover.

The prisoner, who seemed greatly depressed at his position, pleaded guilty, adding "that never was any person more sorry for his offence than I am." He said he had been two years in his present situation in Glasgow, and had been a year previously in another office there. He was willing to repay the 10s. ten times over.

Bailie.—It is a pitiable mess you have got into—a lad of your education and appearance. I would have been glad had I found it consistent with my duty to let you off with an admonition; but I can't do that, and must send you 14 days to gaol.

There can be little doubt that Ross must have sent out a number of copies of his printed circular, and that the letters he received through his innocent agent in Greenock were answers to some of these; but whether he found any other victims besides Mr. Squier we are unable to say. It is pretty evident that the youth of the lad has led him into the adoption of the trick without being fully aware of its heinousness. As it is, however, he has got cheaply off, and has yet ample time and opportunity to retrieve his character.—*North British Daily Mail*, Feb. 1, 1864.

REVIEWS OF NEW POSTAL PUBLICATIONS.

Standard Guide to Postage Stamp Collecting, by Bellars and Davie. London: John Camden Hotten.

The title of this work, implying as it does, that the authors intend it to be *the* Guide to Postage Stamp Collectors, makes us look rather more closely into its pages, and find more faults than we should do, had its title been a degree less pretentious. The external appearance must satisfy the most fastidious. Ten colored lithographs adorn the cover, giving it a very tasty look. The catalogue commences with Great Britain, followed by the colonies in alphabetical order. The foreign countries with their colonies (also alphabetically arranged) come next. The catalogue only includes the stamps actually issued and used by the different governments, the Local Stamps, Proofs, &c., form another part; this arrangement is good, and worthy the consideration of other compilers. It is a very carefully compiled work and is, on the whole, reliable, but the editors fall into many of Mr. Brown's errors; for instance, they follow him in mentioning as authentic 2 dollars black Pony Express, and ½ oz. 1 real, brown, Pacific Steam Navigation Company. They also agree with him in calling the Liberia 12c., lilac, and Lubeck 4 sch., black, proofs, they being (without the shadow of a doubt in our minds) both *bona fide* postage stamps. We have seen the 12c. lilac *postmarked*, and a specimen of the 4 sch. Lubeck black, has passed under our notice, which was purchased at the Lubeck office, the first day the stamps were issued to the public, the black 4 sch. were however used only for a few days, giving place at the end of that time, to the well known green ones. The list of some of the countries are superior to those in Mount Brown; we would instance in particular, as especially good, Trinidad, New South Wales, and Victoria. They give a 5 pence *blue* New South Wales, a stamp we have never seen mentioned elsewhere; it is catalogued as a very rare stamp, having been employed only in postage to the Mauritius. But we cannot compliment them on having at all cleared those puzzling Peruvian varieties: their list is about as clear as Mr. Brown's, but not so complete; neither have they succeeded in making the Genevese stamps any clearer, in fact, they rather complicate them by giving a *Local 5c. green, on white paper*, (to match the 5c. Cantonal green, on white, which is an envelope stamp). We only believe in those we have authority for, namely, the one double stamp, three varities of Cantonal light green, one dark green Cantonal, on Local (light green), and one green one white (or envelope stamp), no others. The Standard Guide mentions all these, but does not discriminate between the different types of the Cantonal stamps, separating them only by the colours, and making more varities than ever had any official existence. They

ignore the existence of 6 bai. Romagna; they have hopelessly muddled the 1861 issue of adhesive Venetians' and they omit the envelope 10 soldi of 1859. They attempt what no other compiler has done, to give the degrees of rarity of the various stamps, but the values of all stamps fluctuate so wonderfully, that it would be impossible to make a list' which should be reliable at the expiration of a month or so, from the date of making. In our opinion, they have given the Prov. stamps of Parma and Modena a much lower degree of rarity than they merit. For instance, they make the 1 scudo Rome, to be of greater rarity than either the 15 or 80c. Prov. Modena! We think too that the Italic Brazil 180 should have been marked as equal in value to the 90 of that issue, and the 90 large figures, merits their mark for "excessively rare," or else the 30 and 60 of that issue should have been placed on a lower scale and not equal to the 90, one of the collectors' greatest *desiderata*. We are rather surprised they should regard the "Berlin Stadt Express" and the "25c. Texas' as anything but humbugs, they have catalogued them as real. Though we have found fault with some things in the catalogue, there are many things in it which please us. One great feature is giving the exact lettering which appears on each stamp, they have done this very faithfully, carefully copying the characters which appears on the Russian and Polish stamps, and with equal exactitude the lettering on others. In conclusion, we would counsel the investment of a shilling in the "Standard Guide," for there is much valuable information in this work, calculated to assist in clearing off some of the collector's doubts and difficulties.

Postage Stamp Album and Catalogue of British and Foreign Postage Stamps, by Henry Whymper, (forming the Third Edition to Oppen's Album and Catalogue) London: Benjamin Blake.

The present edition is a vast improvement on the second one. The only improvement we can now suggest, is more room being left for some countries, and the supply of a few loose leaves (which could readily be gummed into the book), for the additional issues which have occurred, and which will occur, since publishing this. The catalogue (contrary to most album catalogues) is a very faithful one, many curious English essays are described at length, the Geneva stamp 5c. green upon white, is called an envelope stamp, which is its proper description; the catalogue follows Dr. Gray in calling the Vaud stamps Lausanne. Dr. Gray is most probably correct. There is no direct proof that these stamps were issued only for Vaud. There is also mentioned, as a British Guiana *newspaper* stamp, the very rare, green 8 cents, round, this is undoubtedly an adhesive stamp for letters (the first issue of the colony), and not a newspaper stamp, we have two other values of this rarity to describe when we come

to Guiana, in our list of S. American stamps. The external appearance of the album, magenta and gold, is very pleasing, and there is a sheet of engravings of rare and curious stamps, copied with Mr. Whymper's usual fidelity. We can strongly recommend the album to all in want of one in which their stamps will shew to advantage, and wish it the success which will render a fourth edition necessary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. Lewis—The 2 cents New Brunswick stamps are engraved by the American Bank Co. New York.

W. R. B., Glasgow—We have heard that the 1862 issue of Spanish stamps, were extensively imitated, the 4 cuartos being the principal one which was circulated. This will explain why the government there has only called in that value as yet; they are now invalid for prepaying letters, but will be exchanged for the new ones, when a sufficient quantity of the latter have been prepared; all the other denominations are still valid

W. Grey, Reading—We consider Moen's Album superior to Oppen's, though it does not provide space for essay stamps. M. P's franks are of no value now. The total number of postage stamps in existence including essays, will not fall short of 1500. The 10d. Van Diemens Land. New Caledonia, Connell essay of New Brunswick and Dutch Guiana, are amongst the rarest stamps known.

Eliza S.—The Danish envelopes have not yet appeared, nor those for Bavaria. We engrave the new Spanish 4 cuartos in the present number.

☞ *Advertisements should reach the office not later than the 6th. of the month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory. Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

R. A. Barber junr., Whitworth Terrace, London Road, Leicester.
Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre, France.
C. H. Clark, Liverpool.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
W. F. Cooke, 22, Oxford-terrace, Clapham, London, S.
R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington-hall. Dover.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge
A. J. Johns, 22, Cavendish-street, Manchester.
E. Jarvis, 5, Grenville-street, Liverpool.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.
S. H. Marsden, 33, Bridge-street, Manchester.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.
A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.
J. Piatt, Akbar, Birkenhead.
G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, Germany.
Stampede, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Specimen, 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London. W.C.
W. Young & Co., Aintree, near Liverpool.
The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

The Shilling Packet of unused stamps contains 20 varieties, post free for 13 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Mr. R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington Hall, Dover, begs to remind his friends and the public generally that he has a large stock always on hand, and also that, having made arrangements in Italy, he has a number of obsolete Romagnas, Parma, Modena, &c., both maculate and immaculate, at reasonable prices. N.B.—R. Cowley-Squier has cheap stamps for juvenile collectors: new issue Italian, 1 c. at 5d. per dozen; 5 c. at 1d. each; 10 c. at 2d.; 15 c. at 3d. or 2s. 6d. per dozen; 30 c. at 5d, or 4s. per dozen; 40 c. at 6d., or 5s. per dozen; 60 c. at 9d. each, 2 lire at 2s. 6d. R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington Hall, Dover.

Rare Stamps! French Essays, Mercury, Greece essays, Ocean Pacific Steamers and essays, Buenos Ayres (ship), Java, Luzon, Confederate States, Parma and Modena Provisional, Argentine, New Granada, &c. Send four stamps for list to Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque France.

Used Stamps at low prices. Old Belgian 10 c., 20 c., price 3d., 2s. 6d. per dozen; *old* Finland envelopes 10 kop. (rose) 5d. each, 4s. per dozen; *old* Brunswick ½ gro., 4d. each, 3s. per dozen; 1 gro., 6d. each; 2 gro., 1s. 3d. each; 3 gro., 1s. each; *envelope*, 3 g o. (clean) 4d. each; old Portugal, *King's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; *Queen's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; French Repuhlic, 15 c., 6d each, 20 c., 25 c, 40 c. at 2d. each; *Emperor's head*. 25 c., 2d. each; *Empire*, 1 franc, 4d. each; Cuha, ½ real plata, hlue, 4d. each; Swiss Rayon I, II, III, dark hlue 5 rap., yellow, 10 rap., rose, 15 rap., at 3d. each; Denmark, *old*, 4 rbs. 2d. each; Norway, *old arms* 4 sk, 3d. each; Sweden, *old*, 4, 6, 8 sk., bco., at 2d. each; Austria, *first issue*, arms, 1 kr., 2 kr., 2d. each. 6 kr., 3d. each; env. oval, *head*, 25 kr., 6d.; *arms*, 15 kr., 2d. each; Venetia, *first issue*, arms, 10 c.. 4d. each; *second issue*, head, 15 soldi, 2d each; Mercury, gazette, blue, 6d. each; Brazil, 30, 60, 90, 2d. each; 20, 180, 600, 5d. each; 430 (unused) 1s. 3d. A. P. 237, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

Wanted Argentine Confederation, 1860, 5 centavos; Dutch Guiana; Granada Confederation; British Guiana, large rectangular and 1853, in good condition. Edward Pemherton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Newly-issued stamps at low prices. 2 c. New Brunswick, 2d. each; 1s. 9d. per dozen; Italy, 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per dozen; 5 c., 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; 10 c., 3d. each; 15 c, 3d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

Moen's "Illustrations," parts 1 to 15 of this valuable publication, price 1s. each, post free, may be obtained of Mr. Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C. N.B. —A duplicate volume (unbound) of the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" in good condition, and perfect, price 3s. 6d., post free 4s.

Further reduction. *Unused* New Brunswick 1 c., 9d.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 9d.; 2 c., 1s. 6d.; 5 c., 3 . 6d.; *used* Canada 1 c., 3d; 5 c., 6d.; New Brunswick 1 c., 6d.; 5 c., 6d.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 6d; 2 c., 9d; 5 c., 5d.; 10 c., 1s. 9d.; threepenny, 2s Not less than a dozen at these prices. The new 2 c. New Brunswick, 1s. 9d. per dozen A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

The Literary Museum. Leipzig, recommend their large and complete stock of postage stamps of all nations to the attention of collectors. A price catalogue will be sent, post free for 6d. Address—Das Literarisches Museum, in Leipzig, Saxony.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 9 kinds at 2s. 6d per set; McIntyres, pink, 2d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds, city despatch 3 kinds, and paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, at 4s set of 10; Swart's 4 kinds, at 1s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 4s. 6d. per set. Wynan's post. 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 3s. per set. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

"Forged Stamps: How to detect them" contains authentic and reliable information respecting more than 200 false stamps; it should therefore be purchased by all collectors, whether beginners or those who have large collections. Post free 1s. 1d. from Edward Pemberton; Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Rare obsolete Stamps unused—A. P. 237, Great Homer Street, Liverpool, has for sale, U. S. Essay, 3 cents red., price 2s:—Finland oval, 10 Kop, 1s. 3d. each; Naples, (arms) 5, 20 gra., 1s. 6d; Baden (figure) 6 kr., on yellow paper, price 6d; Hanover, *old* env., 3 silb. gro., yellow, (figure at bottom), price 9d. Naple (head) 1 gra, black, 6d. Italian essay, 2 c., green, 9d. Oldenburg, *first issue*, ½ s'gro. (small), 9d. Belgium, (essay?) 1 c., blue 6d. Venetia, *head*, (rectangular), 2 soldi, 1s. Austria, *head*, (rect.) 3 kr., 6d. Remittance and stamped envelope to accompany orders.

Where can you obtain the cheapest Sixpenny packet of 20 stamps, many unused? Why, at R. Evans and Co., 20, Park side, Knightsbridge.

Messieurs. Kennedy, Mc Dermid, & Cie., Marchands de timbres Etrangers et Coloniaux, desirent former des relations par correspondance avec de marchands sur le Continent; ils desirent acheter de timbres de la Russie, des Coloniaux de la France, de l'Italie, etc. Ils peuvent fournir aux marchands les timbres de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Nicaragua, de Costa Rica, d' Antigua, de la Terre-Neuve, etc., etc.—S' addresser a 79, George-st., Edimbourg, Ecosse.

Herren Kennedy, M'Dermid und Co., Ausländische- und Colonial-Postmarken-Händler, wünschen mit im Auslande sich befindenden Händlern, durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wünschen die Poststempel von Russland, den französischen Colonien, Italien, etc., etc., zu kaufen, und sie können Händler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., etc., versehen.
Addresse: 79, George Street, Edinburg, Schottland.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty. now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Italian Stamps for sale.—Sicily, (old) 2 gra, 4d each, 5 gra, 9d. each, 10 gra, 9d. each Sardinia, *first issue*, 20 c, 40 c, at 10d. each. Naples, *arms*, 1, 2, 10 gra, 4d. each: *head*, 2 gra, 3d. each. Modena, *first issue*, 5 c, 3d each, 15 25 c, 6d. each. Romagna, 4 baj, 'warranted genuine,' 1s. 6d. each. Tuscany, 1 quatt, 1s. each, 1 crazia, 4d. each; 2, 4 crazia, 2d. each; 6 crazia, 3d. each, 9 craz, 6d. each: *provisional*, 1 centes, 6d. each; 5 centes, 4d. each; 10 centes, 3d. each; 20 c, 40 c 2d. each. Remittance and stamped envelope to accompany order. A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool,

Costa Rica, ½ real, 9d. 2 reales, 1s. 6d. Chili, 1 c, 4d. Venezuela, ¼ c, 3d. Cuba, ½ real, 6d. New Italian, set of 6 for 1s. 9d. all unused. Mexico. 8 reales, 6d. Rare stamps sent on inspection. J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.

Obsolete Stamps.—The packet of 16 obsolete stamps, contains a complete set of old Lubeck, Wurtemburg, (figure) &c., post free for 19 stamps. Packet of local American stamps, 12 different varieties unused, post free for 19 stamps. J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.

Notice! Postage Stamp Union. 1st drawing postponed until Saturday, 20th February, 1864. For particulars see advertisement in last month's magazine. Agents wanted. Address, Thomas Williams & Co., Stamp Dealers, 39, Eglinton-street, Belfast.

Ionians! A few of these stamps, now very scarce, on sale at 10d. per set, 9s. per dozen. Yellow, 3d each, 2s. 6d. per dozen; blue, 5d each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., stamp dealers, Liverpool.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, will send price list post free on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz., ¾ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Confederate States, 1s. 3d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 7d. per doz., 2 and 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.; Hamburg ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover 3 pfen. 7d. per doz., ½ gro. 9d. per doz.; Lubeck, new kind, adhesive, and envelope, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 2s 3d. per set of 10; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents 7d per doz., or 2s. 3d. per set of 9; Nova Scotia 1 cent 1s. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz., 25 reis, 2s. 6d. per doz.; French Colonies 1 cent, 9d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

For Sale.—A Collection of Stamps, comprising 320 varieties (70 unused) in 5s. Album. Address, J. R. Ramsbotham, 16, Park Place, Leeds.

The Prince-Consort Stamp of 1840, genuine unused, black and red, 25s. the pair. Reunion, genuine, 2s. 6d. Fac-simil es of Argentine Confederation, 3d. per set of 3, or 2s. per dozen, sets; Modena 4d, set of 7, or 3s per dozen, sets; Romagna 4d., set of 9, or 3s. per dozen, sets. Any of the above sent on receipt of stamps, if under 10s., or post-office order if over, payable to R. A. Barber, Jun., London-road, Leicester.

Notice. Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid and Co., have foreign postage stamps at marvellously low prices. Examples from Catalogue for November—Turkey 20 paras 3d, 1 piastre 4d, 2 piastres 6d, 5 piastres 1s 3d or 2s per set, Western Australia 1d pink 4d, 2d blue 6d, 1s green 2s 6d, Nova Scotia 1c 1½d. 2c 3d, 5c 4d, 8½c 9d, 10c 10d, Antigua 1d, 3d. 6d, and 1s, Lubeck old issue the set 1s 3d, new issue 1s 3d per set, Nicaragua 2s 3d set of 2, or 2c 1s, 5s 1s 6d, Hamburg 3s 4d the set, Malta ½d, 1½d, Hong Kong 2c 4d, Luxembourg 1c 2d per dozen, 2c 4d per dozen, 4c 1d each, Bremen 2 groote o ange 2d, the above are all unused; Western Australia used 1d pink. 3d, 2d black, 4d, 4d blue, 7d, 1d black, 8d, 2d vermilion 6d, 2d chocolate on red 3s 6d, 6d green 3s 6d, 6d bronze 3s, 6d carmine 9d, 1s green 1s 6d. 1s maroon 2s each used; Nicaragua 2c 9d, 5c 1s used, Nova Scotia 1c 8d per dozen, 5c 1s 4d per dozen used, also Romagna, Modena, Neapolitan, Sicilies, old Spanish, Schleswig Holstein, Mexico, Parma, Costa Rica, &e., &c. Stamps sent on approval, if kept beyond one week not allowed for.—Terms Cash.—K McD. & Co. wish to purchase some Russian stamps used and unused.—79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Wanted, to complete a series of Italian stamps, Modena, 15 c. violet; Naples, the two Provisional ½ tor. blu , cross and arms; Romagna, 3 baj. yellow (much wanted); Tuscany, 2 soldi, on white or blue, 6 crazie., on pure white, 9 craz., on pure white. Also any of the following, *if unused*—Parma, first issue, 5, 15, 25 c, second, 40 c.. fourth (prov.) 5 c., variety; Sicily, 1 5, usual color, 10 gr.; Naples arms, any bu 2gr. 20 gr.; Sardinia, 1852, 5c. 20c, 1855, all; Neapolitan Provin. 50 gra. grey; Tuscany, any. except 1 centes. and 1 quatt. on blue; Modena Prov., 40 c. pink. Most rare obsolete stamps will be purchased or exchanged, if the specimens are *unused* and in fine condition. Edward Pembe ton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Cheap Colonial & Foreign Stamps.—Used specimens, Newfoundland, 6d. and 1s. *scarlet*, 5d. each; Prince Edward Island, 3d.—2d. each; New Brunswick, 2 c.—1d. each; Antigua, 6 d., 4d. each; Cape of Good Hope, 1d., 6d.—2d. each; India, ½ anna, *old*, blue, 3d. each; United States, large envel., *old kind*, 3 c. red, 3d. each, 10 c. green, 1s. 3d; Finland, *old*, 5 kop. oval, 1s. Prussia, *first issue*, 4 pfen., head, price 9d. Ionian Islands, red, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen; Luxemburg, (head) 10 c., 1 s'gro., 3d. each; Oldenburg, *first issue*. small, 1-30, 1-15, 1-10 thaler 4d. each, *second issue*, ½ sgro., on green paper, 4d. each; Baden, (figure) 1 kr., *black*, 3 kr., *green and blue*, 2d. each; Wurtemburg, (figure) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr., 3d. each; Saxony, (*old* head 1, 2. 3 n'gro 3d. each; Hanover, old, on *plain* ground, 1 gute gro, green, 1-30, rose and cinnamon, 1-15 blue, 1-10 yellow, on *diaper pattern*, 1 gute gro, green, 1-30, 1-15, 1-10 thaler, all at 2d. each; 3 pfen, 3d. each. All the above are in first rate condition, Remittance and Stamped envelope to accompany orders. A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.

The "Borsenblatt fur den Briefmarken-handel," a German Stamp Magazine, published the 1st. and 15th. of every month, is sent post free, if you send 6s. 6d. annual subscription, to the Editor, G. A. Reichel Kaufheuren Bavaria. Advertisements, 1½d. per line, to be sent to Reichel, Kaufheuren, or to Herman Eberhard, poste restante, Coburg, Germany — H. E. deals in German Stamps. Letters must be prepaid.

Stamps for Sale.—Sandwich Islands 1 cent, 8d. 2 cents, 1s, 5 cents, 2s, 13 cents, 3s; French Colonies, 1s. per set of 4; St. Thomas 3 cents, 4d. each; Buenos Ayres, 1s 9d per set of 5; Antigua, St. Vincent. 3d each; British Guiana 2 cents, 2d; Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Canada envelopes 5 cents, 5d, 10 cents, 8d; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 10d; Bergedorf, set of 5, 1s 2d; Lubeck (new kind) adhesive, and envelope, 1s 2d per set of 5; Mecklenburgh, set of 7, 2s. 3d; Luxemburg, set of 9, at 2s. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

The best Collection.—About 1400 Stamps, 850 (great number old) unused Sets of Romagna, Italy, Sicily, Naples, Portugal and Ceylon. Catalogue sent on receipt of 6d. Address, Leon Chandelier, 22, rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, le Havre.

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E. Jarvis, 5, Grenville street, Liverpool, (late of Trinity square, Borough, London, has for sale, stamps, at the following low prices. Modena, mixed, 2s. dozen; Parma, mixed, 4s. dozen; Russia, 8d. dozen; Old Swiss, Vaud and Basle, 6s. 6d. dozen: Poste Locale, 4s. 6d. dozen; Neufchatel, 10d. each; Rayon, 15 c., 6s. dozen; Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent, Bahamas 6d., at 3d. each; French Republic, 1 franc 3s dozen, empire, 1 franc, 4d. each; Spain, 1850, to 1854, 6 cuartos, 4d. each; Cape, new issue, 1s. 6d each; Modena, 9 B. G. 8d. each; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 5 c., 6d. dozen; The above are all used. Also the following unused stamps, Luzon 5 and 10 cuartos, 2s. the pair; Chili 1 c., 3s. dozen; P. E. Island, 2s. 6d. per set, 2d. at 2s. 6d. dozen. Send stamp for list.

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Obsolete octangular Van Diemens Land, 4d.—5s. Dealer, 9, Hoepark Terrace, Plymouth.

Addresses of Foreign Stamp Dealers for sale. Austria, U. S, Canada, Hanover, Baden, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Switzerland, Bavaria, Germany, Bremen, Prussia, Nova Scotia, Hamburg and Russia, at 6d. each; also France, 4d. Bona fide addresses of 29 Foreign Dealers, post free for 4s. N. B.—If found fictitious, the money will be returned. Address, (by letter only) Omega, Bazaar, Southport.

Essays of France, Pacific steamers, and Greece—also for sale, unused—Argentine Republic and Confederation; Buenos Ayres, old; Granada Confederation, China; Italy, 1851, 1852, 1855; Hanover, old; Prussia, old; Monte Video, old and new; Java; Luzon; Cuba, 1855; St. Helena; Sicily; Naples; Parma; Modena; Romagna; Ceylon, envelopes (entire); Mauritius, envelopes. The same used. Also, Brazil, old, (large figures and italics); Swiss, old; &c. All warranted genuine. Dealers lists wanted, also old Natal, Guiana, and view of Sydney. Price list sent on receipt of 4 stamps for postage. Address, Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, le Havre.

Western Australia, unused, 1d. at 3d, 2d. blue, at 6d; obsolete 4d., blue, 9d; enclose stamped envelope. Dealer, 9, Hoepark Terrace, Plymouth.

Send to E. Jarvis, 5, Grenville Street, Liverpool, for his 1s. packet, containing Swan River, Antigua, St. Vincent, Barbadoes &c.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

R. A. Barber, Jun., London-road, Leicester, begs to inform collectors that he will send any quantity of stamps on approval, on receipt of stamped envelope. He also begs to call attention to his shilling packet, containing 30 stamps, post free 1s. 1d. Remittances must accompany orders.

Dealers! The best medium for your advertisments is the "National Stamp Express," 1d. monthly. Advertisements, 20 words 5d. One trial respectfully solicited. 20 foreign stamps for 6d., many unobliterated, post free, 7d. R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

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50,000 mixed stamps of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Oldenburgh, Brunswick, Prussia, Austria, Wurtemburg, Saxony Hanover, and many other countries (excluding English, American, French, or Belgian) to be sold in lots at 5s. per thousand. Also Old Saxony, Bavaria, and Italian stamps at very low prices. Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, Germany.

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EDWARD MOORE & CO.'S

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Edward Moore & Co. beg to call attention to these beautifully executed facsimiles, of which the following are now in stock, viz., Oldenbu g small, ½ gro., Hanover. 1-15 thaler, New Brunswick, 2 c., Jamaica. 3d., Norway, 24 sk., Italy, 1, 5 c., Hanover, 3 pfen., France, 4 c., Nova Scotia, 2 c., U. S. envelope, 2 c., Russia, 20 kop., Nevis, 4d., Portugal, 25 reis. queen, Thurn and Taxis, 15 kr, ½ s'gro, Bergedorf 3 sch, French Republic, 20 c., Brem n, 2 grote, all at 2d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen. New York, 5 c., Italian essay, 2 c., Sardinia, (old) 20 c., Diligencia, 1 real, Monte Video, (old) 180 c., all at 3d. each 2s. 6d. per dozen. Brazil, (large) 6 ', Costa Rica, 2 reals, Naples, (arms) 2 grana, at 4d. each, 3s 6d. dozen.

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EDWARD MOORE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

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Edward Moore & Co., Foreign stamps Dealers, Liverpool.

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Edward Moore & Cie., Marchands du Timbres poste, Liverpool.

Dieses Journal wird jeden Monat nach allen Landern der Welt von den Herausgebern beforden werden, nach Empfang des jahrlichen Betrages, (1 thaler).

Edward Moore & Co., Postmarken Handler, Liverpool.

Notice.—Purchasers of the "Stamp Collector's Review" are entitled to receive with the September and following numbers, an unobliterated Foreign postage stamp. This however does not apply to subscribers in Foreign countries: as the postal regulations will not admit of any enclosure being sent in a registered publication, addressed abroad.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTOR'S REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II., No. 16. MARCH 15, 1864. Price 2d.

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On prepaid orders for six insertions, a reduction will be made in the charge, with liberty to change the advertisement every month.

SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS—*Continued.*

WE find that if we give long accounts of the various countries (as of the Argentine Confederation in last number) we should require much more space than can be allotted us, and be too long a time in completing this series of papers We have, therefore, ventured to alter our proposed plan in this number, and merely mention the different stamps of the various countries. Should it be deemed advisable, we may, on the completion of these papers, revert to the histories of the different countries, giving a short sketch of each; we trust this will meet with our readers' approbation, and with an apology for the alteration of our original plan, will proceed, taking next

BRAZIL.

This country furnishes us with three distinct issues, four different types of stamps, and twenty-two different specimens.

Type I.—Large upright numerals of value, upon a finely-engraved and intricate background; no lettering; shape transverse oval, within an oblong of one fine line. Black impression on white paper; 30, 60, 90.

Remarks —This issue contains one of the collector's most highly-prized specimens; the 90 is alluded to. The 30 is a valuable stamp, fetching from eight shillings upwards. The 60 is the one most frequently met with, but is seldom procurable under six shillings. The paper these stamps are printed upon varies considerably, being both dirty-white, cream-colored and dull bluish-white; the cream-coloured paper is perhaps the best looking of them all.

Forgeries.—There are two. First,

the 90 is counterfeited by means of a genuine 60 of the same issue: the 6 (in 60) is neatly cut out, *reversed*, to appear like a 9, and fastened down again. This is so far a good imitation that some little care must be exercised to detect it when cleverly done. It is of no use to immerse the stamp in water, under the delusion that the figure will be loosened and fall out—(exposing the fraud, as may be seen in the 6 and 9 kr. Baden, whose figures have been reversed)—the figure is fastened down by pitch, upon which water has no effect. In this counterfeit (by the reversion of the figure) the shading of the two figures will be found to differ; the one being shaded to the right, the other to the left. We first heard of this counterfeit from Frankfort, and afterwards from Bordeaux. The *Second Forgery* is a lithographed imitation, bad in execution compared with the originals. All real ones have a fine line round the shaded part of the figures; between this line and the figure the *engine-turned ground shows clearly*; in the forgery between the line and figure is a *white space*. The deep black shading (clearest in lightly-printed specimens) is formed of a network of oblique lines, crossed on a black ground; in the forgery it is a solid black shadow. The genuine is die-printed and beautifully executed; the figures 0 vary in shape in each of the genuine: in 30 it is rounded, in the 90 it is more oval, and rather square at the top left side; in the 60 the 0 is between the other two.

Type II.—Smaller sloping numerals (Italic, or nearly so) on an intricate ground; corners hollowed; shape oblong and very small; impressed in black on white paper. 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600.

Remarks.—These stamps vary in the tone of the paper, as the last do; some are much clearer in detail than other specimens: some being very black, whilst others seem more of a slate colour. The 180 seems the rarest stamp of this issue; the 90 is scarcely any commoner; the 600 and 300 come next, followed by the 10 and 30; the 60 is the one most easily met with. The prices vary from half-a-crown or so for the 60, to a pound for the 180.

Type III.—Still smaller upright figures (Arabic, or nearly so) on a waved oval network ground; extreme background (seen only at the corners) is of crossed lines. Impressed in black on white paper; smaller size than last.

1861. 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600.

Remarks.—These stamps vary greatly in their style of execution; the earlier ones are die-printed and dark, whilst later issues are lithographed and much lighter. For newspapers there are the 10 and 30 printed in blue ink

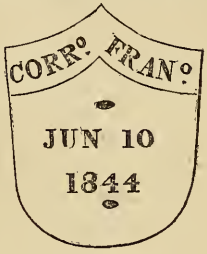
Type IV.—Upright figures of value (as last) upon an oval of lace work, extreme background of the stamp of horizontal lines; oblong; in colour on white paper. 280, vermilion; 430, gamboge.

Remarks.—The colour is laid on very thickly, and is quite raised from the surface of the paper in places. Whether these stamps are employed for letter postage, or for what they are used we do not know.

Postmarks.— The study of the postmarks on the earlier stamps has raised much speculation in our minds as to their date of issue. We are enabled to engrave two different marks, and submit them to our



readers. Respecting the first mark, on examining about a dozen of the large 30 and 60 (all we were able to get a sight of) we find this lettering on two-thirds of them, the others show the same design, but with the words "Correo" and "Santos" in the outer circle, the word that should come between these two (as "Geballa," in the No. 1 mark) we have not been able to make out. The figures in centre seem to us to indicate date, "29 day of 8 month of 1844;" but this does not make them very ancient for stamps; many think that the date cannot be meant, and as a proof, adduce only a part of a mark (though a smaller and different one) on an italic 60, which have the figures 43 in the same position as we find them on No. 1 mark; as there can be no doubt that the italics are the issue succeeding the large figures, 43 cannot mean the date, as that would make them anterior to the larger figures. We however are inclined to think the figures must refer to the date in the first mark, and as a proof, we engrave a specimen of the



large 90 Brazil; that the date is referred to in this one, cannot be doubted for a moment, it is too clearly June, 1844, to leave any ground for speculation. The examination of these marks is far from easy, owing to the value of the specimens and the consequent limited number of copies procurable; those in collections too, are usually chosen with regard to their clear appearance, and freedom from all cancelling marks. The marks on the italics are red ones, not clear enough to describe or engrave; those of the last issue are obliterated by means of square black dots. If any of our readers can help us to elucidate the curious questions of the dates of these issues, we shall feel greatly indebted to them. We believe the words *Correo Geballa Corte* to mean "Geballa local post;" this may be some clue to the rarity of the stamps of the first issue. The stamps are often placed on the flap of

the envelope, instead of upon the same side as the direction; they are thus often overlooked by the post-office.

CHILI.

One type, eight stamps; one of the value of 1 centavo; three of 5 c.; three of 10 c.; one of 20 c. Three issues, distinguished by the paper.

First Issue.—Head to left (said to be of Columbus) in central circle; ground within the circle of circular crossed lines; ground without the circle lighter and different; lettering within the circle, *Colon*, above head; below it, *Chile*; lettering outside circle, above, *Correos Porte Franco;* below, numeral of value followed by *Centavos;* impressed in colour on blue tinted paper.

1860. 5 c. red-brown; 10 c. deep blue.

Second Issue.— As above, on a paper tinted same as the ink with which the stamp is impressed.

1861. 5 c. red-brown; 10 c blue.

Third Issue.—As above on white paper; 1 c. yellow; 5 c. orange-red; 10 c. blue; 20 c green.

Remarks.—All these stamps have as a watermark, figures the same as the value of the stamp. The 5 c. of the last issue varies in colour.

Postmark.--Seems invariably four circles, with seven lines within the



centre one, in black ink, same as our engraving.

CORRIENTES.

These stamps, we may safely say, are equal in value to any of the other rarities of the South American Continent. We are enabled to give a good account of these stamps, having had eight undoubtedly genuine specimens in our hands very lately. These curious stamps are even more rudely executed than the stamps of New Caledonia, and like them, no two specimens seem exactly alike. There are two distinct types, and of each type, numerous varieties are known. We have given those we are acquainted with.

Type I.—Rudely executed head of liberty in central beaded circle; very rude Greek border at sides; star (or something like one) in each corner; lettering above head, *Corrientes*, in capitals; below, 1 *real M.C.* also in capitals, impressed in black on indigo.

Varieties: I.—Lettering larger and longer; wreath on head rather different to any of the others; this is a very distinct and curious variety. II.—Lettering as the type, but thinner; wreath very clear; at bottom of wreath there are six leaves. III.—Lettering smaller than the type; word *Corrientes* in block letters; wreath very clear, with six leaves at bottom. IV.— Has the lettering rather between Nos. II. and III., and the letters in *Corrientes* much spread out; bottom leaves of wreath are five in number, and arranged in the shape of a fan; at the top of the wreath there are three leaves which are very clear in this variety, and

point upwards; in the others they are not near so clear, and they incline rather to the left hand side.

TYPE II.—Same stamp, without indication of value.

VARIETIES.—1. matches the No. II. variety of the other type. II. has smaller lettering, and five leaves at bottom of wreath. III. is rather like the last, but with the beads in circle very indistinct.

REMARKS. — These stamps are usually cancelled by a pen-stroke, in those with value, the words "1 real M. C." are generally crossed through and a pen-stroke taken over the head. It would seem that those *with* value (1 real M. C., or Moneda Corrientes, current money), were used for foreign postage, those *without* value, being for the interior. In a letter from Corrientes, of December last, mention was made of a new issue being in preparation; and we noticed in the January number of a new publication,* amongst new issues these of Corrientes; we copy them as below, but as we have never met with them ourselves, we cannot vouch for their authenticity.

"Inscription; "Correos de Corrientes." Head of new President to the left, coloured on tinted paper. 2 c. blue, "5 c. lake, 10 c. puce, 15 c. green, 20 c. black."

In the following number of the same magazine, we read of the (1 real M. C. and no value), Corrientes, as follows:—

"This stamp would be as common as the 5 c. Argentine are, had not the people of Corrientes (repudiating the Argentine government) elected their own president, and issued stamps bearing his effigy." We confess this argument does not strike us as having anything to do with their rarity, simply being the reason for their being issued. And again, "These stamps are perfectly legal in Corrientes and her dependences; but, when letters arrive at Buenos Ayres for transmission to France and England *prepaid therewith*, they are repudiated and the letters are forwarded as unpaid." The argument here, is, that letters prepaid with these stamps, are forwarded from Buenos Ayres as unpaid; as the letters *are* forwarded we do not see how this can effect the rarity of the stamps, when the postage as far as Buenos Ayres is prepaid *by* the Corrientes stamps. Both these passages have some information in them, but the writer's *meaning* is very misty. It reminds us of the passage in the *Standard Guide*, in which it is stated that the portrait on the Mexican stamps can scarcely be that of Santa Anna, because *he* had a wooden leg which disfigurement is not given in the portrait; as the Mexican portrait is little more than the head, the wooden leg—supposing the original to have possessed one—could hardly be introduced with propriety.

FORGERIES.—Both types are forged, and it is only these forgeries that are to be had, the market being full of them;

* *The London and New York Stamp Collector's Review.*

they are from Brussels. The real stamps have *three distinct* leaves at the top of wreath; in the forgeries these leaves are not clear enough to make out, we may almost say they are wanting.

Note.—The Buenos Ayres stamps, we have been unable to give in this number, owing to a difficulty in obtaining reliable information; next month, however, will contain a clear, and reliable list.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

It is seldom that so many forgeries have passed through our hands as during this last month; the stamp market is literally flooded with them —from Hamburg they come, from Basle, from Brussels, from *everywhere*. In such a state of affairs it is necessary to exercise the greatest caution in purchasing rare stamps, or, in fact, all stamps, for even the comparatively common ones are now imitated. Those who *have* exercised caution, should now exercise the more vigilance, and those who *have not* been cautious must now commence, or their pages will soon be filled with worthless fac-similes. With all these forgeries about, one cannot be too cautious in receiving stamps *said* to be newly issued or resuscitated. How the editor of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* likes to speak so positively about the newly discovered (?) Prince Consort essays, without having any conclusive data for their authenticity, we cannot understand; as it is to the interest of the *dealers* to puff them up, we are not surprised at *their* doing so; but we think an *editor* should not admit *any* stamp as real without the fullest and most undeniable proofs;—these are the principles upon which we endeavour to act. From the numbers of the new forgeries, we can do little besides mention them very briefly; many are not exactly *new* forgeries, but we have not yet described them.

VENEZUELA.

The new issue of ½, 1, and 2 rls. are already forged, which is of itself a proof of the care that must be exercised if one is not to be victimised. In the forgeries, the inscription touches the border in more places than one; whereas, in the genuine stamps, they touch nowhere. The neck and body of the eagle are thick and clumsy in the forgery, the Z in *Venezolana* differs, and the folds of the end of the label which contains word *Venezolana*, on the left-hand side of the extreme end, is not very clear.

CORRIENTES AND BRAZIL.

See the description in *South American Postage Stamps* of the present number.

VAUD.

For the forgeries now sold we would refer the reader to the December number.

BAVARIA.

See January number. There is, however, a lithographed genuine one, as well as the die-printed one, from which the description was taken in that number. The genuine lithograph

is printed on a dull cream-tinted paper, and is beautifully executed, which, indeed, applies also to the forgery, though the latter is coarsely printed, and in bad ink. The genuine one is very rare, whilst the forgeries are sold for one shilling or less.

HAMBURGH.

9 schilling yellow.

GENUINE.—There is a stop after word schilling.

FORGED.—There is no stop after schilling.

Those in various colours are from another die (of course forged). The greatest difference between the forged and the genuine is in the ornament between N of Neun and H of Hamburg.

BERGEDORF.

3, 4 sch. The heads of eagle are straighter in the forged than in the genuine stamp; background of waved lines is different; the horn below is badly done.

LUBECK.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 4 sch. old issue. The heads of eagle are smaller and not so near the wings as in the genuine stamps; dots behind the eagle are arranged in oblique lines in the genuine stamp, but they are not so regular or well done in the forgery. The small ornament below the word Lubeck is more compact in the genuine than in these forgeries.

NEW GRANADA.

20 c. large issue (1861), rhubarb brown. The forgery is bright vermilion; shield is very pointed; the top compartment is totally unlike that in the real one; there are eight stars in the oval round shield, (in the genuine there are nine stars). The letters S in the real stamp are very flat, almost as broad as long; the C too, in *Nacionales*, the same: in the forgery these letters are the common long ones. Postmark, "Antioguia," in capitals, badly printed; the real postmark is usually "B," or "Bogota," in large bold letters.

LIBERIA.

6, 12, 24 cents. These forgeries are most excellently done; they have even the perforated edges like the originals. The following are the descriptions of the forgeries:—

6 c. pink, has scarcely any clouds visible; point of one of Liberty's feet is as near the border as it can be without touching (at first sight it does seem to be in contact with) the border line; sails of the ship are not *every one* clear in detail; C in *Cents* exactly under LIB of *Liberia*.

12 c. dark blue. The point of foot is different (more like the real stamp); ship is well done; C in *Cents* under LI; clouds pretty well done; staff of spear merely an outline throughout the entire length.

24 c. pale green. The ship has no pennant to it; clouds almost entirely wanting; C in *Cents* as in the 6 c.; staff of spear same as the 12 c.; point of foot as in the 6 c.

In the genuine 6 c. the ship is most distinct, (but without pennant); C in *Cents* under IB of *Liberia;*

point of foot some distance from the border line; spear shaded only at top, not at all at bottom. Genuine 12 c. has the foot, the ship (with pennant), spear, and letter C, as in the 6 c.; clouds are elaborately done. Genuine 24 c.—Ship as last (with pennant); foot all but touches the border line; C in *Cents* under BE of *Liberia*.

These are perhaps as well executed forgeries, as any we have yet seen.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED, AND RARE VARIETIES.

Cape of Good Hope.—These long-expected stamps are at length in use. Our engraving will render a description unnecessary. We have only seen the 6d. and 1s. as yet.



Holstein and Lauenburg.—We have just received the new 1¼ sch., blue on white paper, issued on 1st March, by the Commissioners of the "Deutcher Bund" in Holstein, for use, we are informed, there and in Lauenburg, and which we engrave. In these stamps there is a curious watermark visible; in the white centre and over the value is a letter P, surrounded by very distinct dots; it is curious and well done.



Hamburg.—The Stadpost of Hamburg, as administrators of the Danish post-office in that city, have issued a new stamp, value 1¼ sch. The design, as will be seen from our engraving,



is a trifle different to that of those in present use. It is for the postage of letters to Denmark, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig, and is printed in two shades of purple. We understand, that, though at present printed from a lithograph, the stamps will be done from a die, in a short time.

New Zealand.—Twopence, blue, with the surface of the paper tinted pale blue; sixpence, deep red, with the surface of the paper tinted dull rose. These have been lately issued.

Spain.—The whole set of 1864 stamps have now been received, viz., 2, 4, 12, 19 cuartos; 1, 2 reales.

New South Wales.—We mentioned in our last, a rare and undescribed essay for New South Wales. It resembles the issue with the laureated head in every particular, except the absence of the label with rounded ends below the head, in which we find the value in the issued stamps, and also the label over the head is left blank (instead of having the word "Postage" as in the actual stamps). We have seen specimens in

bluish-purple, yellow, and also in claret color. This stamp would seem to shew that the first intention was to insert the value in the arch over the head, as that part is left blank, and not below the head, as in the issued stamps, though it is equally possible that the engraving was not finished when this impression was taken; this latter idea would constitute the stamp into *a proof* of the laureated issue, "*without the bottom label, and with the arch over the head left blank.*" But then, again, in a stamp so completely finished as the one under consideration, had it been a proof, there would surely have been *some* sign of the bottom label; which there is not, so we think that it is without much doubt, an essay. It is of great rarity and a handsome impression.

These seem to be the only authentic issues or alterations we have to record. There is a 12 c., Spain, issue of 1857, offered at a high price; they are not *originals* we feel sure from the newness of the paper, but reprints from the die. It is evident that there was an intention of issuing a 12 cuartos, (for those offered are evidently from the same die as the genuine 4 c., and others of that issue,) and that the die was made, but probably never used. This die seems to have been got hold of, and the stamps printed off; the other stamps of this issue may also be had; they are printed in various colours and sold as essays (or proofs)! So, too, are Romagna, Provincial Italian, last issue of Italy, Sicily, &c.

MAURITIUS (OR THE ISLE OF FRANCE) AND ITS STAMPS.

WE had occasion not long since to separate several of the earlier issues of this island, into the different varieties mentioned by Brown; but we soon got bothered and flew to Dr. Gray for assistance; it was "out of the fryingpan into the fire" however, so as a last resource, we turned to Bellar's and Davie's Standard Guide, and though their list is the clearest of all, we had been so confused by our study of Brown and Dr. Gray, that it was sometime before we found our ideas clear enough to comprehend the different issues properly. As all the catalogues differ more or less from one another, we made out a list for our own private edification; and as some of our friends who have seen it, are of opinion that it is clearer and more complete than any other list of these stamps, and as no catalogue has all the recent issues enumerated, we are induced to reproduce the list, for the benefit of our readers who wish an accurate synopsis of the multifarious, and excessively confusing, issues of this island. We have given twelve different varieties and types, and thirty-five stamps of the adhesive issues; of envelopes there are three types and four stamps.

TYPE I.—1857; Britannia seated, with shield; ship in the distance; lettering below, "Mauritius;" impressed in colour upon white paper,

rectangular; vermilion, dark green, crimson-lake, slate.

Varieties. — Dark green, with "Fourpence" printed in black letters on the stamp; slate, with "Eightpence," as above.

Type II.—Queen's head to the left; lettering: "Postage" at top, value at bottom, "Post Paid" on the left side, and "Mauritius" on the right.

(1.) Lettering large, Queen with a diadem, back-ground of oblique lines, impressed in colour upon blue paper, rectangular; one penny, red, twopence, blue.

Variety. — On yellowish paper; one penny, vermilion.

(2.) Lettering smaller, Queen's head with a plain band (or fillet) in place of the diadem of the last stamp; head is different, and the whole stamp indistinct, (Moen's Catalogue says, "nearly invisible;") impressed in colour upon blue paper, rectangular.

Variety 1. — Ground of upright lines; twopence, blue.

Variety 2. — Ground of crossed oblique lines; one penny, reddish



yellow; twopence, dark blue.

Variety 3.—Ground of upright, horizontal, and crossed oblique lines; twopence, blue.

Variety 4.—As last, but even ruder in the engraving, and worse printed; twopence, blue.

Type III.—Queen's head to the left, with diadem on a solid ground and Greek bordering sides; lettering: "Mauritius" above, value below,



impressed in colour on white paper, rectangular; one penny, vermilion; twopence, blue.

Type IV.—Same as type I., but with "Mauritius" overarched at top, value below, impressed in colour, rectangular; sixpence, blue; one shilling, vermilion.

1862.—Sixpence, purple; one shilling, light green; olive green; brown.

Type V.—Diademed head of Queen to left in oval, groundwork of intricate lines, corners hollowed and ornamented, lettering in two labels, "Mauritius" above, and value below, the head.

1861.—One penny, brownish pink; twopence, blue; fourpence, rose; ninepence, lilac; one shilling, pale brown.

1862.—Sixpence, green.

1863, 1st Sept.—Threepence, vermilion.

Variety, with very minute numeral of value, in a small circle on each side of the Queen's head.

1863.—Fourpence, vermilion; sixpence, lilac; pale green; one shilling, green; ochre; five shillings, mauve.

ENVELOPES.

TYPE I.—Diademed head of Queen to left in relief, in a central ornamented sexagon within a circle, larger circle outside, containing "Mauritius Postage" above, and "Sixpence" in label below, small numeral of value on each side in a little ornament, all in relief on blue paper; sixpence purple.

1863.—Sixpence, mauve.

TYPE II.—Head as last, in a central plain shield, within a nine-sided frame; "Mauritius" above,



"Postage" below, "Nine" on left, and "Pence" on right side, small numeral of value in ornament below word Postage, in relief on blue paper; ninepence, brown-purple.

TYPE III.—Head as last, in a central oval within a larger oval, containing above, "Mauritius Postage," below, "One Shilling," head only in relief, on blue paper; one shilling, yellow.

By this list it will be seen that there are six different stamps of one penny, seven of twopence, five of sixpence, and seven of one shilling.

Mauritius has been a British possession since 1810. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, from whom it was wrested in 1598 by the enterprising Dutch, who gave it its present name, in honour of their Prince Maurice. The eminent French writer, Bernardin de St. Pierre, lived on the island for two years, and, on his return to France, wrote his beautiful little story of "Paul and Virginia," the scene of which was laid in this island.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. LOVELL, JUN., London.—Many thanks for your good wishes and suggestions, our present space however will not admit of our carrying either of the latter into effect at present. We hope all of our subscribers will endeavour to induce others to take our magazine in regularly.

J. R. RODBARD, Bristol.—Your Argentine is unquestionably a forgery. See our description in last number.

MRS. ENGLISH.—We consider all the Confederate stamps you sent are genuine—the only one about which we have any doubt is the 2c. New Orleans; but even this we think is the real stamp.

W. GREY.—Lallier's Album is 7s. 6d.—we will send it post free for 8s. 2d. There is no difference whatever in the two stamps you sent. There are only two magazines for stamp collectors published in England now, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and our own, all others are mere advertising sheets, (their name is legion), though we observe one published in Manchester is to be issued in an enlarged form as a magazine in future. The *London International Review* is defunct. On the continent there are several published in the German language, one by Moens in French, and one by a Parisian house in French.

OMEGA, Southport.—Your Winan's 2 cents is a vile imitation. The lettering at the bottom (2 cents) is inverted. The Moldavian stamp is probably one of the reprints so largely offered to collectors at present.

☞ *Advertisements should reach the office not later than the 6th. of the month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

R. A. Barber junr., Whitworth Terrace, London Road, Leicester.

Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre, France.

C. H. Clark, Liverpool.

E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.

W. F. Cooke, 22, Oxford-terrace, Clapham, London, S.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge
A. J. Johns, 22, Cavendish-street, Manchester.
E. Jarvis, 5, Grenville-street, Liverpool.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.
Literary Museum, Liepzig, Saxony.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
G. Moss & Co., Higher Tranmere, Cheshire.
A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.
A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.
G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Frnst Roschlau, Coburg, Germany.
Stampede, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Specimen, 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London. W.C.
W. Young & Co., 15, Ogwen street, Liverpool.
The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Notice of removal.—J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead, begs to request that all communications after April 6th. be addressed to him at Thornham, Royton, Oldham. New and revised price catalogue, illustrated with engravings of new and rare stamps, post free for 3 stamps.

All prizes!—Tickets 2d. each for the ballot of a splendid Collection of 450 genuine Stamps; apply enclosing stamped envelope for particulars, to 11, Thistle-street, Kirkcaldy.—Genuine Western Australian Stamps, from 2d. each, sent on approval.—Coins for sale.

The Advertiser wishes to have Stamp Correspondents in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Belgium, America, East Indies, British and French Colonies. The letters must be prepaid and addressed to X. S. poste restante, Turin, Italy. The Advertiser can correspond in Italian, French, English, and German.

Mixed Stamps, 20, 7d.; 40, 1s. 1d, 60, 1s. 6d., 100, 2s. 1d.; well assorted, including Barbadoes, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, British Guiana, Portugal (Don Pedro), blue, &c. W. Young and Co., 15 Ogwen-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool (late of Aintree.)

Moen's "Illustrations," parts 1 to 15 of this valuable publication, price 1s. each, post free, may be obtained of Mr. Thomas William Kitt, 30, Cloth Fair, London, E.C. N.B.—A duplicate volume (unbound) of the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" in good condition, and perfect, price 3s. 6d., post free 4s.

Further reduction. *Unused* New Brunswick 1 c., 1s.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 9d.; 2 c., 1s. 6d.; 5 c., 3s. 6d.; *used* Canada 1 c., 3d.; 5 c., 6d.; New Brunswick 1 c., 9d.; 5 c., 6d.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 6d; 2 c., 9d; 5 c., 5d.; 10 c., 1s. 9d.; threepenny, 2s Not less than a dozen at these prices. The new 2 c. New Brunswick, 1s. 9d. per dozen. A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

Stamps.—25, 6d.; 50, 1s.; 100, 1s. 9d.; used and well mixed, others cheap.—Alpha, Weaver Buildings, Liverpool.

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500 Stamps (many rare) in Oppen's album, price £5. Sent on inspection for £4 security. G. Rawll, Leadenhall Street, London.

Forty-eight kinds unused Local American stamps for 5s.; post free 5s. 1d. Twenty four kinds for 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 7d Eight kinds for 1s. post free 1s. 1d.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty. now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Wanted, obsolete Stamps, especially of the Swiss issues. All letters must contain a stamp for reply. Address,—Nisus, care Henry Buckley, Esq., Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

Wholesale Dealers! As the advertiser is about to close his business, he offers Nova Scotia 5 c. at £1 per thousand; threepenny, £1 for 12 dozen; 1 c., £1 for 60 dozen; 5 c. New Brunswick, same. Stamps are used. Terms cash—5 per cent. discount. A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

To Collectors of Curiosities.—For Sale.—A few genuine specimens of the Assignats of the "*Republique Francais*" of 1792, value "*Quatre Cents Livres*," (Sixteen pounds.) These rare and interesting notes are much prized by Collectors of Bank Notes &c., they are most beautifully engraved and bear the Seal of the French Republic; also an intricate Water-mark—They are in a perfect condition, as clean and crisp as when issued 72 years since. Only a few copies for disposal, price 2s. 6d. each.—A. P., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Ionians! A few of these stamps, now very scarce, on sale at 1s per set, 10s. per dozen. Yellow, 3d each, 2s. 6d. per dozen; blue, 5d each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.—Edward Moore & Co., stamp dealers, Liverpool.

F. Popplewell & Brother, Seedley, Pendleton, Manchester, continue to supply Collectors at the most reasonable prices. Example, New Italian 1 c., 3d. per doz; 5 c., 1d. each; 10 c., 2d.; Russia 5 kop., 6d. each.—Send for a selection on approval, enclosing stamp for postage.

Notice of Removal.—W. Young & Co. have removed from Aintree, near Liverpool, to 15, Ogwen-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool, to which place address all communications. Send for their price list, which gives full particulars of form, value, colour, date of issue, price singly and per dozen, of over 1,500 varieties of stamps. This will be sent on receipt of 2d. They have now on hand—Local American stamps, assorted, 1 and 2 c. mixed, at 2d. each, 1s. 3d. per dozen, 20 for 1s. 6d., 30 for 2s. 6d, 50 for 4s. 6d., 100 for 8s. 6d., all different. Mixed used stamps, well assorted, about 50 varieties 2s. per 100. Orders forwarded per return of post. Send a stamp for reply.

The best Collection.—For sale, about 1400 Stamps, 850 unused—6d. for the Catalogue. Address, Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre Havre.

A. Johns, Cavendish Street, Manchester, sends stamps on inspection on receipt of stamp-directed envelope. Price list, 2d., post free.

Schleswig Holstein, 1¼ sch., and Hamburgh 1½ sch. just issued; Chili 1 c., Spain 4 c., 1864; all unused, 4d. each. Packet of 16 obsolete Stamps, contains complete set of old Lubeck, Wurtemburg (figure) &c., post free, 19 Stamps.—J. Platt, Akbar, Birkenhead.

Stamps for Sale.—Sandwich Islands 1 cent, 8d. 2 cents, 1s, 5 cents, 2s, 13 cents, 3s; French Colonies, 1s. per set of 4; St. Thomas 3 cents, 4d. each; Buenos Ayres, 1s 9d per set of 3; Antigua, St. Vincent, 3d each; British Guiana 2 cents, 2d; Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Canada envelopes, 5 cents, 5d, 10 cents, 8d; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 1s.; Bergedorf, set of 5, 1s 2d; Lubeck (new kind) adhesive, and envelope, 1s 2d per set of 5; Mecklenburgh, set of 7, 2s. 3d; Luxemburg, set of 9, at 2s. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Postage Stamp Union, (on the art union principle.)—Second grand distribution of Prizes, 300 Shares. One shilling each, 50 Prizes. The Prizes will consist of Six Collections, value from £3 to 10s; Twelve Albums, value from 10s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Twelve Packages of Stamps, value from 7s. 6d. to 2s.; Six Postage Stamp Magnifying Glasses, value 5s. each. The remainder will consist of Sets of Stamps of European countries, such as Bergedorf, Ionian, Hamburg Boten, Greece, Papal States, &c. Important Feature.—Each Shareholder will, in addition to his chance at the Grand Drawing, be entitled to a beautifully executed (Carte de Visite size) Microscopic Photograph (copy right) of 150 Stamps, comprising all the principal rare, present, and private issues. This Photograph can be had separate, post free, for 7 stamps. Either stamps or Post-office order for amount of shares, and two stamped directed envelopes—one for the tickets, and one for the result list of prizes—to be sent. The Drawing will take place as soon as all the shares are disposed of. Address,—Thos. Williams & Co., 39, Eglinton-st., Belfast.—Agents wanted. —Terms liberal.

Complete Sets unused Stamps for sale. Argentine Confederation and Republic, Ceylon and Mauritius envelopes, China, Monte Video, old and new Cuba, 1855-56, Pacific, Greece French essays, Java, Luzon, Western Australia, St Helena, Oldenburg, Hanover, Prussia, (old and envelopes), Finland, (old 10, 20), Russian and Polish envelopes, Austria and Austrian Italy, Italy. 1851-52, Modena, Parma, Romagna (essays) Naples. Sicily, Spain, old 1850-56 and essays, Correo Interior, (bear and tree,) Buenos Ayres, (ship), Brazil, (italics), Granada Confederation &c. *The same used*: also Brazil, first issue, Swiss Cantons, *only seven* Corrientes, genuine, &c., *Italy* 1864 *essays* set of 16, *all warranted genuine. Wanted*:—View of Sydney, old Natal, old Guiana; also dealer's price lists; new and enlarged price list sent on receipt of 4 stamps for postage. Address,—Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre.

Obsolete and Rare Foreign and Colonial Stamps sent on approval on receipt of stamped envelope by A. B., 57, York-place, Edinburgh, a great variety always on hand.—Sicily, Modena, Parma, Old Italian, St. Helena &c., very cheap.— Stamps purchased.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 9 kinds at 2s. 6d per set; McIntyres, pink, 2d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds, city despatch 3 kinds, and paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, at 4s set of 10; Swart's 4 kinds, at 1s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 4s. 6d. per set. Wynan's post, 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 3s. per set. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Not generally known!—To be drawn for on April 1st., in 250 1s. shares.—1st. Prize, Collection, Value £5, 2nd Prize, £2, and 10 other good Collections. Send 2 Stamped envelopes for ticket and prize list to E. Hine, Dunstable.—Agents wanted.

The Shilling Packet of unused stamps contains 20 varieties, post free for 13 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Wanted Argentine Confederation, 1860, 5 centavos; Dutch Guiana; Granada Confederation; British Guiana, large rectangular and 1853, in good condition. Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Kennington-cross, London, S., has just received a large quantity of obsolete Sardinian, Naples, Tuscany &c.—Examples of prices, Sardinia, 1st issue, 20 c., 7d. each, 6s. doz.; 2nd. and 3rd issues 9d. each, 8s. doz.; Parma 5, 10, 15 c., 5d. each, 4s. doz.; Tuscany 1 crazia, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; Papal States 2, 3, 4 baj., 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.; Naples, Prov. govt., ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 gra., 3d. each, 2s. doz. mixed; Modena 25, 40 c., 6d. each, 5s. doz., 5 c., 3d. each, 2s. doz.; French Republic 15 c., 3d. each. 2s. 6d. doz., 20, 25 c., 1d. each, 9d. doz.; 3d. Nova Scotia, 4d. each, 3s. doz.; all other kinds equally cheap, both used and unused. The New Holstein 1½ sch. and Hamburg 1½ sch., 4d. each, 3s. doz.

2 C. New Brunswick 2s. dozen; 1 lep. Greek 6d. dozen; Luxembourg 1 c. 3d. dozen; Venezuela 2s. 6d. dozen; all unused. Also used Saxon 3 pf. red 2s; Bavaria 1 kr. black 1s. 6d, Parma 15 c. 4s 6d. dozen; and many others. G. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London. Send three stamps for List and unused West Indian.

Wanted, to complete a series of Italian stamps, Modena, 15 c. violet; Naples, the two Provisional ½ tor. blue, eross and arms; Romagna, 3 baj. yellow (much wanted); Tuscany, 2 soldi, on white or blue, 6 craz., on pure white, 9 craz., on pure white. Also any of the following, *if unused*—Parma, first issue, 5, 15, 25 c, second, 40 c., fourth (prov.) 5 c., variety; Sicily, 1 5, usual color, 10 gr.; Naples a ms, any but ½gr. 20 gr.; Sardinia, 1852, 5c. 20c, 1855, all; Neapolitan Provin. 50 gra. grey; Tuscany, any, except 1 centes. and 1 quatt. on blue; Modena Prov., 40 c. pink. Most rare obsolete stamps will be purchased or exchanged, if the specimens are *unused* and in fine condition. Edward Pembe ton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

The following Stamps, all 1d. each, *unused*. Brunswick ½, Luxemburg 1, 2 c., New Italian 1 c., &c.; *used*, Spain 2 reales, Swiss 10, 15, 20, 40 rap.; Prussia 2 s'gro. old, &c.—20, Park-side, Knightsbridge.

Thirty-five unobliterated Foreign stamps for half-a-crown! This packet includes many rare, and several obsolete, stamps, which, purchased separately, would cost double the money, post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

A Collection of 250 Stamps for sale, 50 of which are Local American. Many of the Stamps are unused, among which are sets of New Italian, Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemburg and South Germany. The price is £1 10s. List on receipt of stamped directed envelope. Address, W. D. Atlee, 32, Ellington-street, Barnsbury-park, London, N.

Mr. R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington Hall, Dover, begs to remind his friends and the public generally that he has a large stock always on hand, and also that, having made arrangements in Italy, he has a number of obsolete Romagnas, Parma, Modena, &c., both maculate and immaculate, at reasonable prices. N.B.—R. Cowley-Squier has cheap stamps for juvenile collectors: new issue Italian, 1 c. at 5d. per dozen; 5 c. at 1d. each; 10 c. at 2d.; 15 c. at 3d. or 2s. 6d. per dozen; 30 c. at 5d. or 4s. per dozen; 40 c. at 6d., or 5s. per dozen; 60 c. at 9d each, 2 lire at 2s. 6d. R. Cowley-Squier, Wellington Hall, Dover.

Notice. Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid and Co., have foreign postage stamps at marvellously low prices. Examples from Catalogue for November—Turkey 20 paras 3d, 1 piastre 4d, 2 piastres 6d, 5 piastres 1s 3d or 2s per set, Western Australia 1d pink 4d, 2d blue 6d, 1s green 2s 6d, Nova Scotia 1c 1½d, 2c 3d, 5c 4d, 8½c 9d, 10c 10d, Antigua 1d, 3d, 6d, and 1s, Luebeck old issue the set 1s 3d, new issue 1s 3d per set, Nicaragua 2s 3d set of 2, or 2c 1s, 5c 1s 6d, Hamburg 3s 4d the set, Malta ½d, 1½d, Hong Kong 2c 4d, Luxembourg 1c 2d per dozen, 2c 4d per dozen, 4c 1d each, Bremen 2 grote o ange 2d, the above are all unused; Western Australia used 1d pink, 3d, 2d, black, 4d, 4d blue, 7d, 1d black, 8d, 2d vermilion 6d, 2d chocolate on red 3s 6d, 6d green 3s 6d, 6d bronze 3s, 6d carmine 9d, 1s green 1s 6d, 1s maroon 2s each used; Nicaragua 2c 9d, 5c 1s used, Nova Scotia 1c 8d per dozen, 5c 1s 4d per dozen used, also Romagna, Modena, Neapolitan, Sicilies, old Spanish, Schleswig Holstein, Mexico, Parma, Costa Rica, &c., &c. Stamps sent on approval, if kept beyond one week not allowed for.—Terms Cash.—K. McD. & Co. wish to purchase some Russian stamps used and unused.—79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!!—The cheapest anywhere. The following 9d. each, unused, Baden 1 kr., Bavaria 1 kr., Italy 1, 5 c., France 1, 2, 4 c., Belgium 1 c., Prussia 4, 6 pfen., South Germany 1 kr; Baden, Wurtemburg 6 kr., 2d. each; the set of 8 New Italy, 4s.; set of 4 New Austria, 2s.; obliterated: Austrian Italy, issue 1850, 10 centes black, 3s. each, 15 red, 9d., 30 brown, 4d., 45 blue, 4d., 3d. Canada, 6d., Sierra Leone 7d., 6 kr. Baden figure, 3d., Portugal 25 reis., Donna Maria, 2d., Swan River, 4d. blue, 2d, 1d. black, 2d., Wurtemburg 9 kr., 4d.; all in good condition. Also, unused, 6d. Sierra Leone, 1s., 1d. St. Helena, 6d.—Send 2 Stamps for list to A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, London, W.

New 1 cent, New Brunswick, 1s. 6d. per doz.—A. Colonus, Greenwich.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

To Dealers.—Send Schleswig Holstein Stamps to W. Grey, St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, Berks, who will buy the cheapest ones.

All unused.—10 varieties of Foreign Stamps for 6d., 18 for 1s., 24 for 1s. 6d., 30 for 2s.; also used, 20 for 6d., 50 for 1s. 6d.; post free, 1d. extra.—R. Pearson, 16, Bridgewater-place, Manchester.

The Literary Museum, Leipzig, recommend their large and complete stock of postage stamps of all nations to the attention of collectors. A price catalogue will be sent, post free for 6d. Address—Dar Literarisches Musenm, in Liepzig, Saxony.

G. Moss & Co., Higher Tranmere, have the following Stamps for sale, besides many others. Baden 1 kr., 1d.; Bahamas 1d., 3d.; Bavaria 1 kr., 1d.; Italy (new issue) 1 c., 1d. 5 c., 2d.; Lubeck, new ½ sch., 1d., old ½ sch., 2d. Newfoundland 1d., 3d.; Oldenburg, new ½ gro., 2d.; Portugal 5 reis, 1d.; Prince Edward Island 1d., 2d.: Saxony 3 pfen., 1d., ½ gro., 2d.; Sweden 3 ore, 2d.; New Brunswick, new 1 c., 2d.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 2d.; French Colonies 1 c., 1d. The above are all unused.—Send two Stamps for price list, with which an unused New Brunswick stamp will be given.

Used Stamps at low prices. Old Belgian 10 c., 20 c., price 3d., *old* Brunswick ½ gro. 4d. each, 3s. per doz.; 1 gro. 6d. each, 2 gro., 1s. 3d. each; 3 gro., 1s. each; *envelope*, 3 gro. (clean) 4d. each; old Portugal, *King's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s 6d. per dozen; *Queen's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; French Republic, 20 c., 5 c, 40 c. at 2d. each; *Emperor's head*, 25 c., 2d each; Cuba, ½ real plata, blue, 4d. each; Swiss Rayon I, II, III, dark blue 5 rap., yellow, 10 rap., rose, 15 rap., at 3d each; Denmark, *old*, 4 rbs. 2d. each; Austria, *first issue*, arms, 1 kr., 2 kr., 2d. each. 6 kr, 3d. each; env. oval, *head*, 25 kr., 6d.; *arms*, 15 kr., 2d each; Venetia, *second issue*, head, 15 soldi, 2d each; Mercury, gazette, blue, 6d. each; Brazil, 30, 2d. each; 20, 5d. each.—A. P. 237, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, will send price list post free on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Confederate States, 1s. 3d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 7d. per doz., 2 and 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.; Hamburg ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover 3 pfen. 7d. per doz., ½ gro. 9d. per doz.; Lubeck, new kind, adhesive, and envelope, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 2s 3d. per set of 10; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents. 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d. per set of 9; Nova Scotia 1 cent. 1s. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz., 25 reis, 2s. 6d. per doz.; French Colonies 1 cent, 9d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

Messieurs. Kennedy, Mc Dermid, & Cie., Marchands de timbres Etrangers et Coloniaux, desirent former des relations par correspondance avec de marchands sur le Continent; ils desirent acheter de timbres de la Russie, des Coloniaux de la France, de l'Italie, etc. Ils peuvent fournir aux marchands les timbres de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Nicaragua, de Costa Rica, d' Antigua, de la Terre-Neuve, etc., etc.—S' addresser a 79, George-st., Edimbourg, Ecosse.

Herren Kennedy, M'Dermid und Co., Auslandische- und Colonial-Postmarken-Handler, wunschen mit im Auslande sich befindenden Handlern, durch einen Briefwechsel in Verkehr zu treten. Sie wunschen die Poststempel von Russland, den franzosischen Colonien, Italien, etc., etc., zu kaufen, und sie konnen Handler mit Stempeln von Neu Schottland, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Antigua, Neufundland, etc., etc., versehen.
Addresse: 79, George Street, Edinburg, Schottland.

Notice! The Ninepenny packet of 12 unused Stamps, contains New Brunswick, 2 cents, French Colony, New Italy, &c.—H. Thomas & Co., 32, Wood.street, Lambeth, S.

Fifty unused foreign postage stamps for 5s.! The cheapest and best packet yet offered to stamp collectors. It includes Ionian, Chili, Papal States, French Colonies, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, new issues of Italy, Saxony and Lubeck, and nine obsolete stamps of Italy, Hanover, &c., post free 5s. 1d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Collectors about to commence should purchase the packet of 100 mixed Stamps, post free 2s. New Italian 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz, or 6 doz 1s. 6d, set of 10, 5s. or each value separately at low prices. Fac-similes of Argentine Confederation, 3d. per set of 3 or 2s. doz sets. Modena, 4d. set of 7; Romagna, 5d. set of 9; Old Italian and Provisional Government, Austrian Mercury, blue, 6d, red and yellow, 5s. each; Saxony, 3 pfn. old red, 2s. Old Bavaria, Reunion, Schleswig Holstein, Prince Albert 1840, will be sent on receipt of remittance (if over 5s. by Post-office Order,) by R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester.

Postage Stamp Union.—Result of Drawing, 25th February, 1864. 1st. Prize, No. 142,—Mr. William Parkin, Jun., Crown Steel Works, Sheffield. 2nd. Prize, No. 71,—Mr. Charles Stokes, Market-place, Reading. 3rd. Prize, No 159,—Mr. R. S. Wells, 5, Salford-terrace, Tunbridge. 4th Prize, No. 95,—Mr. C. W. Barton, 9, Lee-terrace, Lee, London, S. E.—Thomas Williams & Co., 39, Eglinton-street, Belfast

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

To Dealers.—W. Young & Co. have removed from Aintree to 15, Ogwen-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool. They have now on hand all the continental stamps at the lowest prices. Local Americans, about 100 varieties, 1s. 3d. per dozen; Hamer's Hamburg Boten 6s. per dozen sets; Costa Rica ½ rl. 7s. 6d. per dozen; Moldo-Wallachia 3 p. 2s. 6d., 6 p. 3s. per dozen; Turkey 20 p. 2s. 9d., 1 p. 4s. 6d. per dozen; Italy 1 c. 4d., 5 c. 1s. per dozen; Sweden 3 ore 1s. per dozen; Norway 2 sk. 1s. 6d. per dozen; Barbadoes green 1s. 3d. per dozen, blue 2s.; Antigua penny 1s. 10d.; Jamaica, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia 2s. 2d. per dozen; Nevis 2s. 6d.; St Thomas 2s. 9d.; Confederate States fac-similes, 15 varieties 1s. per dozen; new Holstein and Hamburg 1½ sch. 2s. 6d. per dozen; Mixed used stamps 2s. per 100, 15s. per 1000. All orders forwarded per return of post. Price List of over 1500 varieties sent on receipt of 2d.

Cheap Colonial & Foreign Stamps.—Used specimens, Prince Edward Island, 3d.—2d. each; New Brunswick, 2 c.—1d. each; Cape of Good Hope 1d., 6d.—2d. each; India, ½ anna, *old*, blue, 3d. each; Ionian Islands, red, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen; Luxemburg, (head) 10 c., 3d. each; Oldenburg, *first issue*, small, 1-30, 1-15, 1-10 thaler 4d. each, *second issue*, ½ sgro., on green paper, 4d. each; Wurtemburg, (figure) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr., 3d. each; Saxony, (*old* head) 1, 2, 3 n'gro 3d. each; Hanover, old, on *plain* ground, 1 gute gro, green, 1-30 rose; Naples, *arms* 1, 2, 10 gra., 4d. each, *head* 2 gra., 3d. each; Tuscany, 10 c., 3d. each. All the above are in first rate condition, Remittance and Stamped envelope to accompany orders. A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.

Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, is much in want of British Colonials. Dealers may send their price lists with lowest prices per doz. and hundred. E. R. would be ready to act as Agent for any house in England, and also has for sale rare Stamps—Mixed Stamps, at 5s. per thousand.

Read "Postage Stamps" in the *National Stamp Express* for February. Numbers 1 and 2, post free 3d., Office, 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London, W., send stamps on approval.

R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester, can supply old 1d. black English, 10d. doz.; blue 2d., (*without lines*) 2s. 6d. doz.; Mulready and Prince Consort's essays.—Apply by letter, remittances over 5s., by Post-office Order.

J. W. Chater, Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps, 89, Clayton street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Rare Stamps sent on approval by E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Kennington Cross, London, S. Costa Rica, 2 reales 9d. each; Monte Video, 60 c. 4d. each, 3s. 4d. doz.; Argentine Republic, 5d. each; all others equally cheap.

Newly-issued stamps at low prices. Hamburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. doz.; Holstein Lauenburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. doz.; 2c. New Brunswick, 2d. each; 1s. 9d. per doz.; Italy, 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz.; 5 c., 2d. each, 1s. per doz. 10 c., 3d. each; 15 c., 3d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

EDWARD MOORE & CO.'S

MARCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ready, 1st April,

Edward Moore & Co's Descriptive price catalogue of many hundred varieties of British, Colonial and Foreign postage Stamps, new and revised edition, illustrated with fac-simile engravings, of new and rare stamps, will be sent post free for 3 stamps.

India Proof of rare Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. beg to call attention to these beautifully executed fac-similes, of which the following are now in stock, viz., Oldenburg small, ½ gro., Hanover 1-15 thaler, New Brunswick, 2 c., Jamaica. 3d., Norway, 24 sk., Italy, 1, 5 c., Hanover, 3 pfen., France, 4 c., Nova Scotia, 2 c., U. S. envelope, 2 c., Russia, 20 kop., Nevis, 4d., Portugal, 25 reis. queen, Thurn and Taxis, 15 kr, ½ s'gro, Bergedorf 3 sch, French Republic, 20 c., Brem n, 2 grote, all at 2d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen. New York, 5 c., Italian essay, 2 c., Sardinia, (old) 20 c., Diligencia, 1 real, Monte Video, (old) 180 c., all at 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Brazil, (large) 60, Co ta Rica, 2 reals, Naples, (arms) 2 grana, at 4d. each, 3s. 6d. dozen.

Fac-similes of Choice Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co. have on hand a few India Proofs of the following unattainable st mps, viz., New Brunswick, Connell head essay, 5 cents, Reunion 15 c., New Caledonia, 10 c., Van Diemens Land, (old) 1d, all at 6d. each, also Whympe's proof of 5 centavos Nicaragua at 9d. each.

Ten unobliterated Stamps for 6d.

Edward Moore & Co's. Sixpenny packet of Foreign postage Stamps, contains 10 varieties, all unobliterated, post free for seven stamps.

The Shilling Packet.

Edward Moore & Co's. One shilling packet of unobliterated Foreign postage stamps, contains 20 varieties, post free for thirteen stamps.

New Packet for Collectors

Edward Moore & Co's. Two and sixpenny packet, contains 35 varieties of Colonial and Foreign postage stamps, all unobliterated, post free 2s. 7d.

The cheapest Packet of Unused Stamps.

Edward Moore & Co's. Five shilling packet, contains 50 varieties of unobliterated Colonial and Foreign postage stamps, many being now obsolete, post free 5s. 1d.

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Edward Moore & Co's. Shilling packet of unobliterated local American stamps, con ains 10 varieties, post free 1s. 1d.

Cheap Packet of Local American.

Edward Moore & Co's. Two and sixpenny packet, contains 30 varieties of local American stamps, all unobliterated, post free 2s. 7d.

The Cheapest Five shilling Packet.

Edward Moore & Co's Five Shilling packet of Local American stamps, contains 55 varieties, all unobliterated, post free 5s. 1d.

Now Ready,—Post Free 3s. 6d.

"The Stamp Collector's Review and Monthly Advertiser," Volume 1, for 1863, containing over 50 magnificent engravings of new and rare stamps, and nearly 20 cuts of British and Foreign Postmarks, bound in handsome cloth case, with sheet of 10 unused Foreign stamps gratis.

Cases for Binding, Vol. 1.

Edward Moore & Co. beg to inform their Subscribers, that cloth cases for binding volume 1 are now rea y, and will be sent post free for 1s. 6d.

EDWARD MOORE & CO,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

LIVERPOOL.

This Magazine will be forwarded regularly every month to any part of the world, on receipt of the annual subscription of Three shillings; which may be remitted in unused postage stamps of the smaller values current in the countries, whence the order is received.

Edward Moore & Co., Foreign stamps Dealers, Liverpool.

Ce Journal sera transmis tous les mois, dans toutes les parties du monde, en envoyant aux Messieurs Moore la souscription annuelle (4 francs), en timbres poste neufs du pays d ou vient l'ordre.

Edward Moore & Cie., Marchands du Timbres poste, Liverpool.

Dieses Journal wird jeden Monat nach allen Landern der Welt von den Herausgebern beforden werden, nach Empfang des jahrlichen Betrages, (1 thaler).

Edward Moore & Co., Postmarken Handler, Liverpool.

Notice.—Purchasers of the "Stamp Collector's Review" are entitled to receive with the September and following numbers, an unobliterated Foreign postage stamp. This however does not apply to subscribers in Foreign countries: as the postal regulations will not admit of any enclosure being sent in a registered publication, addressed abroad.

The "*Stamp Collectors' Review and Monthly Advertiser*" may be obtained from the following Agents:—

BELFAST.—W. L. Chew, Donegal-place.
BIRMINGHAM—E. L. Pemberton, Beaufort road, Edgbaston.
BRIGHTON—T. W Bennet', 57, West-street.
CORK.—Joseph J. Firmo, Coal Quay.
DOVER.—R. Cowley Squier, Pazaar.
LONDON.—E. Upjohn, 24, Bow-street, Coven Garden, W.C.
,, Mrs. West, 90, London Wall, E.C.
,, W. R. Goodwin, 18, Great Winchester Street, City.
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MIDDLESBOROUGH.—J. M. Lennard, Linthorpe.
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OLDHAM.—W. Campbell, 5, Church-terrace.
READING.—Frank Attwells, 15, High-street.
SHREWSBURY.—F. Bayley, Bookseller, High-st.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTOR'S REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II., No. 17. APRIL 15, 1864. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

Advertisements will be inserted in this magazine at the following moderate charges:—

Under 20 words	.....	1s. 0d.
,, 40 ,,	.....	1s. 6d.
,, 60 ,,	.....	2s. 3d.
,, 80 ,,	.....	2s. 9d.
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On prepaid orders for six insertions, a reduction will be made in the charge, with liberty to change the advertisement every month.

SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS—*Continued.*

BUENOS AYRES.

2 types; 18 specimens.

Type I.—Steam vessel in central transverse oval; lettering in rounded-end labels; above, "Correos;" below, "Buenos Aires;" value to the left-hand; on the right, "Franco;" impressed in colour upon dull unglazed paper.

Dos Ps., blue; black; Cuat°. Ps. blue; brown; Cin. Ps., blue; brown.

These are all authentic and undoubted. The following we have to admit, but will speak about them further on—

Tre Ps., green; Cuat°. Ps. red; Cin. Ps., orange.

Type II.—Head of Liberty to left, in central circle, on a solid ground, with ornaments around; lettering as last; impressed in colour upon slightly glazed paper.

1860.—Lithographed:—4 reales, green on blue paper; 1 peso, blue upon white; 2 pesos, scarlet upon white.

1861.—Die-printed as above, 4 rs. 1, 2 pesos.

1862.—Die-printed as above, on white paper; 1 peso, rose; 2 pesos, pale blue; 2 pesos, dark blue.

Remarks.—The colour of the blue stamps of the first type, varies considerably; some are deep Prussian blue, and others are indigo. The brown stamps, too, are found both light and dark. It will be noticed we give no 1 peso, type I. Good judges maintain that it does not exist; and we have never been able to procure or to see a genuine one. Green 3, red 4, and orange 5 pesos are looked upon as doubtful by good judges; but as the 4 and 5 exist in

both blue and brown, it is not impossible that red and orange impressions have been struck from the plates, (as there are puce 1d. and rose 4d. Western Australia, though only single sheets of either were struck); whereas it is thought that no plate exists for *un peso*. The specimens that are shewn as the 1 peso, we should reject for the following reasons—It is evident that the lettering on a 1 peso would be *Un P°;* in most of those we have seen, the value reads *Un P^s*, which is nonsense, as it gives the plural *Pesos* with the singular *Un*. In those few which read properly (which we happen to have seen), it seems clear to us that the P° has been altered from P^s; and Un in every case, on close inspection, turns out to be a badly printed "Cin." The "C" of "Cin" is never completed all round; therefore, the parts of the C which are visible, may be easily turned into, or mistaken for, the first stroke of a U; the letter "I" of "Cin" forming the other stroke. The 3 p. green, 4 red, and 5 orange, are very rare; but of the bona fide stamps, the 2 p. blue is the rarest, whilst the 5 p. blue is the commonest, and may be had for half-a-crown: the 4 p. blue and brown, and 5 p. brown, will realise much more than this, especially the 4 p. brown. (Dos P is the 2; Tre for Tres, the 3; Cuat° for Cuatro, the 4; and Cin for Cinco, the 5.)

Want of space precludes our giving the Postmarks, &c., in this number.

THE PRINCE CONSORT ESSAYS.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

Having written to Mr. F. H. Burn to ask him to give me fuller particulars respecting these stamps than were to be found in his letter to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, I received in reply a letter from which I extract the following, *verbatim*:—

(1.) "The two sheets are no other than the proofs exhibited in the parliamentary enquiry by a select committtee, in March 1852. (2.) They were engraved in August 1850, by Robert E. Branston, and S. W. Reynolds: the former and his father were for many years engravers to the commissioners of the Board of Excise; Reynolds, well known for his admirable engravings from the paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds. (3.) Henry Archer, who adapted the paper perforating machine to the subdividing of the sheets of postage stamps in the autumn of 1847, was at best, but badly treated; when he had obtained a patent that cost him £140, and had incurred liabilities to the amount of £900 more, the Lords of the Treasury proffered him £300 for his machine, and £200 as a gratuity for his services. This he rejected. (4.) The stamps produced by Bacon and Petch were infamous as regarded their adhesive quality, more particularly, looking at the price they were paid, 6d. per thousand stamps, upon the millions they were printing. (5.) Archer, associating with Bransdon, prepared a master head of Prince

Albert, having been (6) interdicted or forbidden by the authorities to adopt or use that of the Queen; and all experiments in any way or form, were ordered to be destroyed.

(7.) Archer and Bransdon proffered in May 1851 to produce stamps, equally as effective as those produced by Bacon and Petch, at 5d. per thousand stamps, thereby causing a saving to the public of £1500 a year, (8) provided they might use plates to print the stamps, on the surface principle, as those of France and Belgium have ever been. Archer and Branston would produce them at 4½d. per thousand. (9) These plates were then in their hands, but they dared pull* no other than the two proofs, (10) which were shewn to the Parliamentary Committee in March, 1852, in support of Archer's claim, which subsequently resulted in his being paid £4000 by the Government, and his machine used in the perforation of the stamps, as now used. (11.) Everything was destroyed but this pair of proofs.

(12.) All the parties are now dead, and this pair of proofs fell into my possession, from being found among the papers of a person known to me for many years as a collector. I was told of them by accident, and was informed by the widow, that I might purchase them. I did so, and have dissemiuated almost half my parcel; but when dispersed, no more will ever be procurable. * * *

To the dealers I first charged —* for them to sell at 10s. 6d. each; but finding there were many persons who thought them dear, on the 15th February, I altered the price, —* to dealers, 8s. to gentlemen collectors. As essays you will find the whole particulars in the report on Postage Label Stamps, 1852. Misled by reading in a periodical, a paper *not* written in praise of Prince Albert, that 'even the attempt to render him popular by placing his head on postage stamps, failed, and it gave place to that of the Queen's, as it now appears,' I at first believed the stamps had referance to 1840, but having sought for facts, find them as uow stated to you. If you want further data I can help you, so ask and have, only treat me fairly."

In accordance with the desire of Mr. Burn to be treated fairly, I wrote in reply the following: "There is (you say) no reserve on your part, and you ask for none upon mine. In that case I tell you from the whole tenor of your letter, it would seem to me, that these stamps (I will call them so) have no claim to the name of essay; as I apprehend it, they are merely specimens, made by A. and B. (on the plate principle) as samples of what they could do, when proffering to produce stamps equal to those of Bacon and Petch, but at a less price than those makers. In this case I caunot see that they have any value to collectors; it is of course possible that I have misunderstood you in arriving at this conclusion. I *should*

* A trade term, meaning "to strike off."

like to have even further data, because what you have already told me, strikes me as I have here written, and therefore, leaves doubts in my mind."

In Mr. Burn's reply, he tells me where I could procure the 1852 Report on Postage Labels, for which I had enquired, but does not give me any of the further data promised.

Anyone reading the extracts from Mr. Burn's letter, must arrive at the conclusion that these "Consorts'" claim to the title of essay is a very strained one. The Canada 12 pence is an essay in the truest sense of the word, the die having been engraved and specimen copies struck from it; but the stamp was never issued for use. The three-half-penny English is another true essay, and it strikes me that the 1 d. V.R. is an essay too. Another real essay seems the 12 cuartos, Spain, of 1857. The reprints show that there was a die engraved, but experience shows that it was never used. I do not see that these "Consorts" can be anything more than specimens, made by a speculative engraver, who thought he could make stamps equal to Bacon and Petch, but at an inferior price. This is how Mr. Burn's argument struck me, when I first read his letter:—the engravers whom he says made them were Archer and Brantson; from his own letters I will show that Archer and Brantson could *not* have made them, and, whilst doing so, will point out a few other trifling discrepancies in Mr. Burn's arguments. For convenience of reference I have numbered the principal sentences in the said letters.

(1.) If these stamps, in the possession of Mr. F. H. Burn, were made just to show to the Select Committee in 1852, they would surely have been found cut up, and not in one sheet. They would have been presented to the separate members of the committee, and therefore should be found singly.

(2.) I am told that Branston and Reynolds engraved it, but further on it seems that Archer and Branston prepared it. (See reference number 5, where Branston, is spelt Bransdon, it is so too at No. 7, whilst at No. 8 he returns to the first form, with a T.

(3.) Henry Archer adapted perforating to stamps in the Autumn of 1847.

(4.) Bacon and Petch produced stamps at sixpence per thousand. (See reference No. 7, where it says the price was fivepence.)

(5.) "Prepared a master-head." In my opinion for a "master-piece" of engraving, it is singularly poor. Two or three good engravers of stamps who have seen it, are quite of the same opinion.

(6.) "Were forbidden to use the Queen's head." They were doing nothing illegal that they should be interdicted from engraving the Queen's head. One would think that they were doing somthing dishonest or illegal, for (at reference No. 9) "they *dared* only strike off two sheets." Who could prevent them striking off as many as they chose?

(7.) "Proffered in May, 1851."

No. 1 says were engraved in August, 1850, which shews it was engraved *before* any offer was made. Then reference No. 6, "were forbidden to use the Queen's head,"—who forbade them? not the select committee; the offer not being made by A. and B. *until* the master head had been engraved, and in their own hands 8 months. They could not forbid it, when they did not know it was being done, apart from the fact, that there is nothing illegal in engraving the head of the Queen.

(10.) Reference to No. 3 shews that Archer applied the perforating machine to stamps, but could not get terms worth his acceptance. At No. 5, Archer associates with Branston, to produce a master head of Prince Albert, which were shewn in support of ARCHER'S CLAIM, &c., which subsequently resulted in his being paid £4000, and *his machine used in the perforation of the stamps, as now used.* What *was* Archer's claim? From what Mr. Burn says, it is most evidently perforation as applied to postage stamps! To sum up, Mr. Burn tells us, in substance, that these "master-heads" were shewn in support of Archer's claim, which claim is for having perforation applied to stamps, and that, in consequence of the exhibition of these labels, Archer's claim was recognised, and his machine used, as it is now. All this is of little use or interest when we find that the master-heads of Mr. Burn's are *not perforated!* They cannot be those labels prepared by Archer and Branston, or those which Mr. Burn says are mentioned in the *Report on Postage Labels* of 1852, because they are not perforated; and perforation must have been the great inducement held out to the authorities to make them change the stamps. That I have not misunderstood Mr. Burn, is clear from the next paragraph (11), in which he says, that "Everything was destroyed but this pair of proofs," which (12) came into his possession, and leaves no doubt that these of his pretend to be the identical specimens which were shewn in support of Archer's claim. If intended to "cut out" the then used 1d. stamps, why were they not as well engraved as the one in use? Compare the hair of the "Albert" with the hair of ordinary "Queen's head," and the vastly superior engraving of the latter will be at once apparent. Mr. Whymper, in writing to me about these individuals, says, "They cannot have been done as specimens of engraving from their wretched execution. I will turn out a much better 'Essay' than the Albert, for a penny a copy. The 'Albert' is very like a wood-cut." Mr. Burn cannot think me unfair in printing these portions of his letters, because he says, "Anything I have said or may say is as open as daylight." I hope Mr. Burn will not think I have subjected his writings to too much daylight; they were not written by him for the purpose of printing. The contradictions we have mentioned certainly require explanation.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

A great mass of new forgeries have this month appeared. There are certain parties in Hamburg who sell packets of 50 avowed forgeries—or fac-similes—for 7s. 6d., and it is from this reprehensible practice that so many forgeries are about; the packets are broken up, and other dealers sell the contents as real. Very excellent imitations of the old Bergedorf have been in the market for some time, and lately seem to have increased. The following are a few differences.

½ sch. black on violet; 3 sch. black on pink paper.

Genuine.—Both ½ and 3 sch. have 55 small circles round the arms; these circles are everywhere very clear. In the ½ sch. these circles touch the border line on each of the four sides; the figures 1 and 2 of ½ touch respectively the line above, and that below them.

Forged.—The ½ has 46 small circles round the arms, the 3 has 52; these circles are not at all regular in their appearance; they do not touch the border line on the left side in the ½ sch.; in the ½ the figure 1 of ½ touches the line above it, but the 2 of ½ does not touch the line below it; in the 3 sch., the horn below the arms is closer to the small circles than it is in the genuine stamp.

GREECE.

The whole set is forged; a suspected one may be compared with a 20 c. France, and the background, if the stamp be a forgery, will be much coarser, and not quite like it; the small marks between the lines being much different. If the stamp be real, it will agree with the French stamps.

TUSCANY.

There are two forgeries of the *Crazie*, *Soldi*, and *Quattrino* stamps. In the genuine stamps we may observe the following points as unvarying:—

The paw of the lion which is upon the top shield shews four distinct toes. The line which is touched by the base of the shield is never broken. The line which marks the two parts of the only visible hind-leg is carried round curiously to the left, making the leg appear like that of a frog. Shading down the back is very distinct, marking the shape of the leg most clearly; also the hind-leg has a little shading on the part to the left-hand. The end of the tail (to the *left* side of the base of shield) is in three points; the centre one of which is long and touches the line *below* the base of the shield; whilst the two other points touch the line upon which the base of the shield rests. In addition to these points, there are watermarks. In the white paper issue there are usually long elliptical marks running from top to bottom; whereas, in the blue-tinted issue, these marks are straight lines from one side of the stamp to the other, or a mark of circles and lines. The issue with lion and shield is found on pure white, deep blue, and lightly

tinted papers. With a little care they may easily be distinguished. In each value, the difference between the three is clear.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED AND RARE VARIETIES.

There are several fresh stamps requiring description this month. We engrave a 4 schillinge, issued for Schleswig. It is tolerably done, but the design is so simple, there is



little room for the display of fine engraving. It exhibits the 'sweet simplicity,' that is to be found in the Thurn & Taxis stamps, and like the stamps of some of the German States, bears the value in schillinge, instead of sk., (for skilling) as on the Danish labels, which would seem to indicate that they have a German origin.

Hamburg.—We engrave a stamp



issued about 1st April, doubtless for the same purpose as the one issued last month; viz.,—for postage to Holstein, &c.—the value being just double, 2½ sch. It is printed in green, on white paper.

Lubeck has also issued a new stamp value 1¼ sch., which we engrave;



the design, it will be seen, is different to those last issued, no part being embossed. We presume this will be used in like manner to the foregoing.

Livonia.—We engrave a new type of these unaccountable stamps. It seeems rather problematical whether they are postage stamps, and their nominal value is a matter of equal



uncertainty. The specimen engraved is pale blue upon a white paper, gummed at back, but not perforated.

New Granada.—A new issue appeared at the commencement of the year, though some few specimens of the 10c. were used last December.—The issue contains: 5c. yellow; 10c. blue; 20c. red; these are all we have seen. In design they resemble the



previous issue, but the branches are in white upon a coloured ground, and outside the stamp, in the four corners, are ornaments, each of which is a compromise between a *fleur-de-lis*

and a star. We engrave the 5c., which will render a fuller description unnecessary.

Cuba.—A new stamp has been issued very lately, $\frac{1}{4}$ real, of which we give an engraving. As will be seen,



it resembles the Spanish issue of 1860; it is impressed in black upon white paper, and has rather a striking appearance. We presume $\frac{1}{4}$ Rl. Pta. F., is a contraction for $\frac{1}{4}$ real Plata-fuerte, or, current money; we find the contraction "f^{te}" on some of the earlier Luzon stamps.

Argentine Republic.—Essays of a new issue are in Paris; they are engraved on steel, are of three values as hitherto, but the arms are replaced by a bust—rather to the left—of Don Bernardin Rivadavia. They all bear the value in words as well as figures, and are all three different in design. The colours of these essays are the same as the regular stamps, but they have not been finally adopted.

Ceylon. — The 4 d. envelope is found in dark chocolate, as well as pink.

Italy.—1852.—20c. deep purple blue, very rare and curious. This is a very handsome stamp, and *not* a reprint.

India.—There is a proof of the old 2 anna on plate paper, in black —very scarce and valuable.

Western Australia.—Specimens of the one penny have been printed in puce, and of the fourpence in pink; they are very rare as yet, single sheets (of 240) only having been printed. The 1 d. was not liked, but the 4 d. *may be* adopted, in which case it will cease to be any rarity, but in the present state of the matter, it is one of the rarest of stamps.

St. Lucia.—The shilling stamp has not yet been issued to the public, although orders have been sent to England some time back to forward them.

Gambia.—A letter from Cape Coast Castle tells us, that the authorities at East Gambia intend to issue stamps, two or three different values; nothing is known as to their size, value, or colour as yet.

Mecklenburg.—The color of the 5 sch envelope was altered in February last from blue to brown; the adhesive is to be issued in same color.

St. Helena —We hear a shilling stamp has been issued, the color being green. It is the sixpenny stamp with one shilling printed across.

New Zealand.—There is a 6d. stamp printed in marone or red-brown, just out.

QUERIES FOR COLLECTORS.

Replies to some of those in our January No. have been received, and are annexed.

2.—The large figures Brazil were issued 1st July, 1845.—Leon C.

3.—The only specimen known in

England of the 12d. Canada is printed in black, like the *proofs* of the stamps, and has the word "Specimen" printed across it in red letters. We have seen the black 6d, with 'specimen' across the face of the stamp. It was evidently intended to issue a 12d., but as no post-marked copy seems known, we may presume that the original intention was not carried out, and that the 12d. is a real essay.—Ed., J.C.S., &c.

4.—The stamps issued in the Confederate States at New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Nashville, &c., were strictly used for, and legal as, postage stamps, until the Government adopted their own; the stamp could only be used *from* the place it was made for:—For instance, New Orleans 5c., this amount pays the postage a distance of 500 miles, with this proviso, the letter must be posted in the city of New Orleans. A letter for Charleston (South Carolina) requires a fee of 10c., being over 500 miles, but no postage is higher than 10c. for any distance. The same applies to the other stamps issued by the several cities.—W.M.

5.—There is a 60 crazie and a 9 crazie Tuscany, upon white paper. (Pietro Capanna, Leghorn.) The 9cr. on white is very scarce, but the 60cr. is far rarer.—Ed.

Can *none* of our readers help us to satisfactory answers to Nos. 1 and 6 as also to the following?

7.—Are the present reprints of the old Portuguese, Romagnole, Sicilian, Modenese, Spanish, Cuban, Neapolitan, Hanoverian, Italian 1851, United States, &c., &c. issued by the Post Offices? or have private speculators bought the plates, working them for their own profit?

8.—What are—or were—the numerous stamps for British Guiana, of very simple designs, known as *newspaper* stamps, issued for, and what may account for their numerous varieties?

9.—Does the real ½ anna *red*, old, India, resemble the old 1 anna in the design of the corner ornaments? and is it like that stamp, of a deep red? We believe the real ½ anna is more of a *rose* colour.

10.—Is there a 1-15 thaler Hanover, first issue, *lilac*? or is it a chemically changed blue 1-15?

11.—Are the stamps for the Neapolitan Provinces, with the head of Victor Emmanuel now in use? or have they been superseded by the recent Italian issue?

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Stamp Collector's Review."

Sir—Referring to your paper on the Mauritius stamp, in No. 16, I find you undertake to clear up the confusion in my catalogue and give collectors an accurate list. But there are stamps mentioned which have never come under my notice, and I think I may challenge you to produce them. They are as follows:—

(1.) Type I.—Varieties (?) *slate*, with eight-pence printed in black letters.

(2.) Type V.—Head of Queen in oval, *without* numeral of value each side. 6d. green; 1s. pale brown.

(3.) *Variety with* numeral of value each side 4d., vermilion.

Why is the last-mentioned termed "*variety?*" which I understand to mean, some accidental—not constant—difference in colour, legend or otherwise. By affording me some information on these points you would oblige.

Yours truly,

London. M. Brown.

[In reply, we have to thank Mr. Brown for pointing out the above errors, and to say that we agree with him as to the last-mentioned stamps. We beg to inform Mr. Brown, and our readers generally, that the list of Mauritius referred to was *compiled* from all the catalogues, and with the exception of the earliest issues, we depended on the accuracy of the catalogues, instead of upon that of our own observations; hence our falling into some of the errors of those compilers. But surely Mr. Brown cannot mean there is *no* stamp with *eight pence* printed upon it? We presume it is the colour which offends, we have called it *slate*, which might perhaps be softened with propriety. Indeed this often happens in Mr. Brown's catalogue; for instance, Romagna 4 bai. *red;* Italy, 1851, 40 c. *red;* Modena 10 c. *brown;* all these colours might be toned down, and express more correctly the proper tint of the stamp. As a slight return for Mr. Brown's kindness in pointing out the above errors of Bellars and Davie, may we in our turn point out a few stamps, of which Mr. Brown would have difficulty in producing *genuine* specimens? Pacific Steam Navigation Co. ½ oz., 1 real, *brown;* Wells, Fargo, Pony Express 2 doll., *black;* and Stage-coach, *via* Los Angelos, for U. S. Mail, *black;* Modena 15 c. *violet;* Geneva 5 c. *iron-grey;* Zurich 4, 6 rap. *without* fine lines over the stamp. We were not aware that Mr. Brown had *fixed* the word "variety" in the above sense, as applied to stamps, or we would not have used it in a sense so opposed to his apprehension of the word. Surely, Mr. Brown cannot call Corrientes an "*accidental*" difference in "colour," "legend," and "otherwise" from the Argentine Confederation? Yet on the first page of his Catalogue there is the Argentine Confederation, with Corrientes underneath as a variety; after that Mr. Brown can scarcely object to our using the word as we have done, as shewing a *minute* (but permanent) difference from an existing type. We wonder Mr. Brown does not use the word—in his own sense—a little more freely. He calls the 49 c. Modena a variety, then why should the 3 gr. Naples be excluded from the same category? If ever there was an "accidental" variety, it is this 3 gr. Naples. We think, too, that in our sense, it might be used successfully in describing the Spain, 1854, 6 c. &c., *same device as the* 4 *c.;* Queensland Registered, *same device as the regular stamps*, and in the stamps for Peru and New Granada. But we must bow to the superior knowledge of our great authority—Mount Brown—and suppose that what he has written he *has written.*—Ed.]

To the Editor of the "Stamp Collector's Review."

Sir.—Collectors have at last, in your review what has hitherto been a great desideratum—an exposé of the forged stamps as they appear, and a description of the obliterating marks in addition to that of the stamps themselves, both from the well-known pen of one of the ablest writers of the day. Hitherto the publishers of *our* serials—dealers themselves—seem to to have been deterred from giving such information for fear of offending the trade, and of losing their advertisements. Yours is therefore a laudable innovation, and a step in the right direction. I hope you will continue to expose without mercy anything that borders on fraud. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, in my opinion, has (perhaps innocently) assisted the floating of the "Prince Consorts." You have boldly given your opinion. I am one of those who do not believe in them, and I know that the great collectors in England and abroad do not admit them into their albums. Any one can make an essay. I design a stamp, offer it to government with the *certainty* of rejection, and upon that rejection, I call it an essay or rejected design, and it straightway becomes valuable in the eye of collectors through having been so refused—this is very ridiculous. What I maintain is the that "Consorts" were *not* engraved and printed some twenty years ago. If Mr. Burn could prove that they had been printed so long since, he would do so, and give the name of the party who had the sheets in his possession during that period.

Some months ago twenty sets of the old Bergedorf were offered for sale in the London market, and were bought by a dealer who is implicitly believed in by a few collectors, and who is considered by them as one of our first authorities; others are of opinion that his knowledge of stamps is very superficial—I am amongst these latter. He retailed these Bergedorf to his customers, and specimens were offered to me, but looking upon them as reprints, I declined to purchase them. It is now proved that they are something worse than reprints, namely *forgeries*. In the genuine *old* Bergedorf the circle going

round the arms is composed of fifty-five small circles in the ½ schilling, and we find the same number of small circles in the ½ schilling in present use; whereas the number of small circles is forty-six only in the forgery alluded to. In the forged old 3 schilling the number of the circles does not correspond with the number of circles of the 3 schilling in present use. There are other differences which it would take too long to explain.

I quite agree with you about your article on Pony Expresses in one of the numbers of your *Review*. My information received direct from a New York friend corresponds with your statement, that several of the Wells Fargo stamps,—amongst others the 2 dollars black Pony Express, given in Mount Brown's Catalogue,—never existed as stamps issued, and were never printed as essays. There is a *forged* 2 dollar black Pony Express, and that is all. I have the utmost dislike to reprints of all kinds, and will not have them at any price, but they have certainly done some good, in bringing down the "fancy" prices hitherto paid for some obsolete stamps, the early Spanish especially. They are already offered at less than half the old prices, and are likely to come down still more.

Yours truly,
A Country Subscriber.

To the Editor of the "Stamp Collector's Review."

Sir,—I lately received a number of stamps from Hamburg, which I bought for genuine, and part of which I disposed of before I discovered that they were not so. I send you this for insertion, so that those persons to whom I have sold these stamps, may see that I sent them in ignorance of their fictitious character.

I am most willing to receive the stamps back, nothing being further from my intention than wittingly to sell a forgery.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES SHELTON.

Great Grimsby.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. H. Venables, Surbiton.—There is no denomination of value to be found on the Ionian Island stamps. The figure 1 watermarked in the red stamp cannot denote the value, that being the 2d. stamp.

G. Greenwood, Preston.—Your article does not possess sufficient interest for insertion in our columns. We shall be glad however if you can send us any article which shall contain original information.

G. W. B. Wolverhampton.—We cannot inform you when the Egyptian stamps are to appear. The Schleswig we engrave in this number.

A. Croft, Chester.—Your Sicilian stamps are decidedly genuine. The forgeries are easily detected by the size of the lettering, which is larger than the original.

Leon Chandelier, Havre.—Thanks for your communications. Our article on South American stamps, in March number, however, anticipated the information about Corrientes.

W. F., Derby.—Moen's Illustrations already issued comprise 17 parts, each containing about 35 types.

A Colonial Collector may receive our magazine direct from the office, by forwarding the annual subscription.

☞ *Advertisements should reach the office not later than the 6th. of the month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

R. A. Barber junr., Whitworth Terrace, London Road, Leicester.
Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre, France.
C. H. Clark, Liverpool.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge
E. Jarvis, 37, Mersey-street, Liverpool.
C. F. Harrison, 80, Buckland-street, New North Road, London, N.
I. M. King, Box 4144, Post Office, New York.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.
Literary Museum, Liepzig, Saxony.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
G. Moss & Co., Higher Tranmere, Cheshire.
A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.
J. A. Nutter, Box 519, Post Office, Montreal, Canada.
A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.
G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, Germany.
Stampede, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Specimen, 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London. W.C.
W. Young & Co., 15, Ogwen street, Liverpool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Rare Stamps sent on approval.

Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

To Dealers.—W. Young & Co., 15,

Ogwen-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool, have for sale (new issue) Holstein stamps, 2s. 3d. per dozen; (new issue) Hamburg, 1½ sch., 2s. per dozen; (new issue) Spain, dated 1864, 2 cuar., 1s. 3d. per dozen, 4 cuar., 2s per dozen; Liberia, 6 c., 7s. 6d per dozen, all unused. Old Baden and Wurtemburg (figure) mixed 1s. per dozen; old Belgium 10 and 20 c., 2s. per dozen, used. Send for their price list, which gives full particulars of form, value, colour, date of issue, price, singly and per dozen, of over 1500 varieties of stamps—This will be sent on receipt of 2d.

Wanted, to complete a series of Italian stamps, Modena, 15 c. violet; Naples, the two Provisional ½ tor. blue, cross and arms; Romagna, 3 baj. yellow (much wanted); Tuscany, 2 soldi, on white or blue, 6 craz., on pure white, 9 craz., on pure white. Also any of the following, *if unused*—Parma, first issue, 5, 15, 25 c, second, 40 c., fourth (prov.) 5 c., variety; Sicily, 1 5, usual color, 10 gr.; Naples arms, any but ½gr. 20 gr.; Sardinia, 1852, 5c. 20c, 1855, all; Neapolitan Provin. 50 gra. grey; Tuscany, any, except 1 centes. and 1 quatt. on blue; Modena Prov., 40 c. pink. Most rare obsolete stamps will be purchased or exchanged, if the specimens are *unused* and in fine condition. Edward Pembe ton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Kenn ington-cross, London, S., has just received a large quantity of obsolete Sardinian, Naples, Tuscany &c.—Examples of prices, Sardinia, 1st issue, 20 c., 7d. each, 6s. doz.; 2nd. and 3rd issues 9d. each, 8s. doz.; Parma 5, 10, 15 c., 5d. each, 4s. doz.; Tuscany 1 crazia, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; Papal States 2, 3, 4 baj., 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.; Naples, Prov. govt., ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 gra., 3d. each, 2s. doz. mixed; Modena 25, 40 c., 6d. each, 5s. doz., 5 c., 3d. each, 2s. doz.; French Republic 15 c., 3d. each 2s. 6d. doz., 20, 25 c., 1d. each, 9d. doz.; 3d. Nova Scotia, 4d. each, 3s. doz.; all other kinds equally cheap, both used and unused.

I say, look here!—If you send 7 stamps to Furness & Williams, 10, Hardy-street, Liverpool, they will forward you by return of Post, one of their 6d. packets of Foreign stamps, containing Saxony 3 pf., Hanover 3 pf., Baden 1 k, Italian 1 c.; (New issue), Mecklenburg ½, Luxemburg 1 c., Belgium 1 c., all unobliterated, and various others.—Send 2 stamps for list.

Further reduction. *Unused* New Brunswick 1 c., 1s.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 9d.; 2 c., 1s. 6d.; 5 c., 3s. 6d.; *used* Canada 1 c., 3d; 5 c., 6d.; New Brunswick 1 c., 9d.; 5 c., 6d.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 6d; 2 c., 9d; 5 c., 5d.; 10 c., 1s. 9d.; threepenny, 2s Not less than a dozen at these prices. The new 2 c. New Brunswick, 1s. 9d. per dozen A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

Cheap Stamps.—Queensland 1d., 2d. 6d. at 3d. each; 3d. Canada, 4d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen; Sicily 1, 5, 10 gra, 6d. each, 2 gra, 3d. each, 20 gra, 9d. each; Sardinia (1851), 20 c. blue, 8d. each; (1853), 20 c. blue, 8d. each; (1855) 20 c. blue, 10d. each; also a lot of Colonials and Continental Stamps, at 1s. 9d. per hundred. A.P., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Java, Ocean Pacific, Spain, Cuba, Greece, Italy, Denmark and French essays; Sicily, Romagna, Modena, and Spain, full sets, unused; Luzon 1854, Polish envelopes; Brazil, large &c., on sale. *Wanted*: view of Sydney, old Natal, Mauritius, New South Wales, *laureated*. Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty. now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

A. Frost, 7, Norreys-street, Rochdale, supplies Foreign Postage Stamps, used and unused, very cheap. Send list of requirements, enclosing stamp for reply, and prices will be returned by next post—No printed price list—Stamps exchanged—Foreign Correspondents wanted.

Le Timbre Poste, a monthly Journal for Stamp Collectors, containing the price current of every Postage Stamp; price 4 francs 20 centimes, or 3s. 5d. per annum. Address, J. B. Moens, Galerie Bortier, No. 7, Brussels, who desires to purchase Mulready envelopes.

The Advertiser wishes to have Stamp Correspondents in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Belgium, America, East Indies, British and French Colonies. The letters must be prepaid and addressed to X. S. poste restante, Turin, Italy. The Advertiser can correspond in Italian, French, English, and German.

Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, is much in want of British Colonials. Dealers may send their price lists with lowest prices per 100. and hundred. E. R. would be ready to act as Agent for any house in England, and also has for sale rare Stamps—Mixed Stamps, at 5s. per thousand.

1000 Foreign Stamps, value £17 10s. in four prizes, to be drawn for, on the 11th June next. Tickets 3d. each, to be had of R. Levick, 7, Middlegate, Penrith, Cumberland. All orders to be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

T. Creber, Ford, Devonport, buys, sells, and exchanges British and Foreign Postage Stamps to any amount—Rare stamps sent on approval; Hundreds at 1d. each. Swiss mixed, at 2s. per 100. He gives the highest prices for Colonials.—Price list for one stamp.

Wanted Argentine Confederation, 1860, 5 centavos; Dutch Guiana; Granada Confederation; British Guiana, large rectangular and 1853, in good condition. Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Foreign Stamps, How and Where to obtain them at cost price, with several continental addresses, and 6 unused Foreign stamps sent post free, on receipt of 9 stamps. Address, Furness & Williams, 10, Hardy-street, Liverpool.

All unused.—10 varieties of Foreign Stamps for 6d., 18 for 1s., 24 for 1s. 6d., 30 for 2s.; also used, 20 for 6d., 50 for 1s. 6d.; post free 1d. extra. R. Pearson, 16, Bridgewater Place, Manchester.

For Sale,—A lot (50 dozen) of equally mixed 1 c., 5 c. Nova Scotia, Canada and 5 c. New Brunswick for 10s.—A Colonus, Greenwich.

Ionian Islands, 10d. per set of three. —Edward Moore and Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Unused Italian Stamps for Sale.—Sicily ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 gra, 17s. 6d. the set; Naples, *arms*, 1 gra, 1s. each; Modena, *provisional*, 5, 15, 20, 40, 80 c., 12s. 6d. the set; *first issue* 5 c. 10 c, *(pink and violet)*, 15, 25, 40 c. and 1 Lira, 10s. the set of 7; 10 cents violet, 1s. each; 1 Lira, 3s. each; Romagna, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 8, 20 baj. 18s set of 9; Parma, *first issue*, 5 cents, 9d. each, 10 c. 1s. each, 40 c. 1s 6d. each, *secona issue*, 15 40 c. 1s. 6d. each, *provisional*, 5, 6, 9, 10, 40, 80 centes, 12s 6d. for the six; 6 and 9 c. 1s each; *all these are guaranteed genuine.* Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

To Collectors of Curiosities.—For Sale.—A few genuine specimens of the Assignats of the "*Republique Francais*" of 1792, value "*Quatre Cents Livres*," (Sixteen pounds.) These rare and interesting notes are much prized by Collectors of Bank Notes &c., they are most beautifully engraved and bear the Seal of the French Republic; also an intricate Water-mark – They are in a perfect condition, as clean and crisp as when issued 72 years since. Only a few copies for disposal, price 2s. 6d. each. – A. P., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Newly-issued stamps at low prices. New Schleswig, 4 sch., 6d. each; Hamburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. dozen; 2½ sch., 5d. each, 4s. doz; Lubeck, 1¼ sch, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; Holstein Lauenburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. doz.; 2c. New Brunswick, 2d. each; 1s. 9d. per doz.; Italy, 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz.; 5 c., 2d. each, 1s. per doz. 10 c., 3d. each; 15 c., 3d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

I. M. King, Collector and Dealer in Stamps, Coins, and Curiosities in general, has on hand, for sale or exchange, all Foreign and domestic Stamps, and ancient and modern Coins. Curiosities of all kinds sold on commission. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, post paid, Box 4144, P. O., New York.

Obsolete and Rare Foreign and Colonial Stamps sent on approval on receipt of stamped envelope by A. B., 57, York-place, Edinburgh, a great variety always on hand.—Sicily, Modena, Parma, Old Italian, St. Helena &c., very cheap.—Stamps purchased.

Wanted, obsolete Stamps, especially of the Swiss issues. All letters must contain a stamp for reply. Address,—Nisus, care Henry Buckley, Esq., Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

The Shilling Packet of unused stamps contains 20 varieties, post free for 13 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

Notice. Messrs. Kennedy, McDermid and Co., have foreign postage stamps at marvellously low prices. Examples from Catalogue for November—Turkey 20 paras 3d, 1 piastre 4d, 2 piastres 6d, 5 piastres 1s 3d or 2s per set, Western Australia 1d pink 4d, 2d blue 6d, 1s green 2s 6d, Nova Scotia 1c 1½d, 2c 3d, 5c 4d, 8½c 9d, 10c 10d, Antigua 1d, 3d. 6d, and 1s, Luebeck old issue the set 1s 3d, new issue 1s 3d per set, Nicaragua 2s 3d set of 2, or 2c 1s, 5c 1s 6d, Hamburg 3s 4d the set, Malta ½d, 1½d, Hong Kong 2c 4d, Luxembourg 1c 2d per dozen, 2c 4d per dozen, 4c 1d each, Bremen 2 grote orange 2d, the above are all unused; Western Australia used 1d pink, 3d, 2d. black, 4d, 4d blue, 7d, 1d black, 8d, 2d vermilion 6d, 2d chocolate on red 3s 6d, 6d green 3s 6d, 6d bronze 3s, 6d carmine 9d, 1s green 1s 6d, 1s maroon 2s each used; Nicaragua 2c 9d, 5c 1s used, Nova Scotia 1c 8d per dozen, 5c 1s 4d per dozen used, also Romagna, Modena, Neapolitan, Sicilies, old Spanish, Schleswig Holstein, Mexico, Parma, Costa Rica, &c., &c. Stamps sent on approval, if kept beyond one week not allowed for.—Terms Cash—K McD. & Co. wish to purchase some Russian stamps used and unused.—79a, George-street, Edinburgh.

Greeks! 1 lepton, 5d., 2 lepta, 8d. 5 lepta, 1s. 6d. dozen; essays, 8 varieties, from 2s. each; Hamburg 1½ sch., 3d. each, 2s. dozen, 2½ sch. green, 5d. each, 4s. dozen; Italy 1 c. 4d. dozen; Austria newspaper, old issue, head, 9d. dozen; Bavaria, 1 kr. 7d. doz; British Guiana, 1 c. 2d. each, 1s. 3d. dozen; Portugal, 5 reis 7d., 10 reis 1s. dozen; Papal States, ½ baj. 10d dozen; 1d. Antigua, 2d. each, 1s. 10d. doz; all others equally cheap. E. A. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Kennington Cross, London, S.

Mr. R. Cowley-Squier, 154, Stretford-road, Manchester, late of Wellington Hall, Dover, begs to remind his friends and the public generally that he has a large stock always on hand, and also that, having made arrangements in Italy, he has a number of obsolete Romagnas, Parma, Modena, &c., both maculate and immaculate, at reasonable prices. N.B.—R. Cowley-Squier has cheap stamps for juvenile collectors: new issue Italian, 1 c. at 5d. per dozen; 5 c. at 1d. each; 10 c. at 2d.; 15 c. at 3d. or 2s. 6d per dozen; 30 c. at 5d, or 4s. per dozen; 40 c. at 6d., or 5s. per dozen; 60 c. at 9d each, 2 lire at 2s. 6d. R. Cowley-Squier, 154, Stretford-road, Manchester.

50 Prizes, and 150 Stamps certain, for 1s. For particulars, see advertisement of Postage Stamp Art Union in last month's number. Drawing to take place certain on 1st June, 1864. Agents wanted—Terms 20 per cent. Address, Thomas Williams & Co., 39, Eglinton-street, Belfast.

Thirty-five unobliterated Foreign stamps for half-a-crown! This packet includes many rare, and several obsolete, stamps, which, purchased separately, would cost double the money, post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Charles Bruce supplies the following at ½d.—Belgium 1 c., Luxemburg 1 c., Italy 1 c., Canada 1 c.; and at 1d., French Republic 20 c., 40 c.; Greece 1, 2 lept; Nova Scotia 5 c., 12½ c; Oldenburg ½ s'garo; Denmark 8, 16 sk.; Luxemburg 2, 4 c.—182, North-street, Glasgow.

Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London, W., send stamps on approval.

New Illustrated Price Catalogue.—Just published, New Edition, price 2d., post free 3d., illustrated with engravings of new and rare Stamps. Examples of prices:—*unused*, Baden and Brunswick envelopes, sets of three, 1s. per set; Bergedorf, set of five 1s. 3d.; British Guiana 1 c. 2d, 2 c. 4d, 4 c. 6d.; Chili, 1 centavo 4d.; India, envelopes ½ and 1 anna 1s each; Italy new issue, set of 7, viz. 1, 5, 10. 15, 30, 40 and 60 centesimi 2s. 3d.; Italian essays 2 c in 6 colours, 6d. each, set of 6 for 2s. 9d; Liberia, 6 c. 10d; St. Thomas, 3 c. red and brown, 4d. each; Wurtemburgh, envelopes set of three 1s.—*used*, Belgium 10 c, 20 c. (1849) 4d. each; Mexico 1 r, 2 r, 4 r, 1s. each, 8 reales 6d.; Monte Video, 60 centesimos, 4 different colours 6d each; Spain, 1856-51-52-53, 6 cuartos 6d. each, 1854, 4 cu. 6d., 6 cu. 4d.; Sweden 4 and 8 sk. banco, 3d each. Packet of 16 obsolete stamps contains set of 5 old Lubeck, Wurtemburg (figure) &c. &c., post free for 19 stamps. J. Platt, Thornham, Royton, Oldham.

Used Stamps at low prices. *Old* Brunswick, ¼ gro. 4d. each, 3s. per doz.; 1 gro. 6d. each, 2 gro., 1s. 3d. each; 3 gro., 1s. each; old Portugal, *King's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s 6d. per dozen; *Queen's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; French Republic, 20 c., 25 c, 40 c. at 2d. each; *Emperor's head*. 25 c., 2d each; Cuba, ½ real plata, blue, 4d. each; Swiss Rayon I, II, III, dark blue 5 rap, yellow, 10 rap., rose, 15 rap., at 3d each; Denmark, 4 rbs. 2d. each; Austria, *first issue*, arms, 1 kr, 2 kr., 2d. each, 6 kr., 3d. each; env. oval, *head*, 25 kr., 6d.; *arms*, 15 kr., 2d. each; Venetia, *second issue*, head, 15 soldi, 2d each; Mercury, gazette, blue, 6d. each; Brazil, 30, 2d. each; 20, 5d. each.—A. P. 237, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

Collectors about to commence should purchase the packet of 100 mixed Stamps, post free 2s. New Italian 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz, or 6 doz 1s. 6d, set of 10, 5s. or each value separately at low prices. Fac-similes of Argentine Confederation, 3d. per set of 3 or 2s. doz sets. Modena, 4d. set of 7; Romagna, 5d. set of 9; Old Italian and Provisional Government, Austrian Mercury, blue, 6d, red and yellow, 5s. each; Saxony, 3 pfn. old red, 2s. Old Bavaria, Reunion, Schleswig Holstein, Prince Albert 1840, will be sent on receipt of remittance (if over 5s. by Post-office Order,) by R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!!—Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! Send thirteen stamps to Furness & Williams, 10, Hardy-street, Liverpool, for their Shilling packet of Foreign stamps, containing 25 varieties, including (unobliterated) Antigua 1d., Prince Edwards Island 1d, Barbadoes green, Malta ½, Denmark 2 sk, New Brunswick 1 c.; (used) 1d. black Old English, &c., &c.—Send 2 stamps for list

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John L. Hardman Box, 562, Post Office, Montreal, Canada, supplies the following. New Brunswick, 1 c. 8d., 2 c. 1s. 5d.; Nova Scotia. 1 c. 8d., 2 c. 1s. 5d.; Prince Edward Island 1d., 1s. 3d. per dozen. Also old styles of Canada, and a large variety of American Locals and Envelopes &c., at equally cheap rates.

The best Collection —For sale, about 1400 Stamps, 850 unused—6d. for the Catalogue. Address,—Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre Havre.

Complete Sets unused Stamps for sale. Argentine Confederation and Republic, Ceylon and Mauritius envelopes, China, Monte Video, old and new Cuba, 1855-56, Pacific. Greece French essays, Java, Luzon, Western Australia, St Helena, Oldenburg, Hanover, Prussia, (old and envelopes), Finland, (old 10, 20), Russian and Polish envelopes, Austria and Austrian Italy, Italy. 1851-52, Modena, Parma, Romagna (essays) Naples, Sicily, Spain, old 1850-56 and essays, Correo Interior, (bear and tree,) Buenos Ayres, (ship), Brazil, (italics), Granada Confederation &c. *The same used*: also Brazil, first issue, Swiss Cantons, *only seven* Corrientes, genuine, &c., *Italy* 1864 *essays* set of 16, *all warranted genuine. Wanted*:—View of Sydney, old Natal, old Guiana; also dealer's price lists; new and enlarged price list sent on receipt of 4 stamps for postage. Address,—Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre.

Cheap Colonial & Foreign Stamps.—Used specimens, Prince Edward Island, 3d.—2d. each; Cape of Good Hope 1d., 6d.—2d. each; India, ½ anna, *old*, blue, 3d. each; Ionian Islands, red, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. dozen; Luxemburg, (head) 10 c., 3d. each; Oldenburg, *first issue*. small, 1-30, 1-15, 1-10 thaler, 4d. each, *second issue*, ½ sgro., on green paper, 4d. each; Wurtemburg, (figure) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr., 3d. each; Saxony, (*old* head) 1, 2, 3 n'gro 3d. each; Hanover, old, on *plain* ground, 1 gute gro, green, 1-30 rose; *arms* 1, 2, 10 gra., 4d. each, *head* 2 gra., 3d. each; Tuscany, 10 c., 2d. each. All the above are in first rate condition, Remittance and Stamped envelope to accompany orders. A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.

Edward Moore & Co.'s Stock of American Local Express Stamps comprises the following:—Boyd's express, 1 cent, 2 cents, 9 kinds at 2s. 6d per set; McIntyres, pink, 2d. each; Blood's penny post (small,) 5 kinds, city despatch 3 kinds, and paid despatch (dove,) 2 kinds, at 4s set of 10; Swart's 4 kinds, at 1s. per set. Metropolitan, 1, 5, 10, 20 cents (2 colors of each,) 4s. 6d. per set. Wynan's post. 2, 5, 10, 20 cents, at 3s. per set. Edward Moore and Co., dealers in foreign postage stamps, Liverpool.

Grand Stamp Lottery!!—300 Prizes and 300 Shares. Shares 6d. each, to be drawn for 21st May, 1864, 1st prize a collection value £4 4s. Enclose postage stamps for number of shares and 2 stamped envelopes to G. Greenwood, 300, North-road, Preston, Lancashire.

N.B.—The *last* prize is *worth* the amount paid for the share.

The Literary Museum. Leipzig, recommend their large and complete stock of postage stamps of all nations to the attention of collectors. A price catalogue will be sent, post free for 6d. Address—Dar Literarisches Museum, in Liepzig, Saxony.

R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester, can supply old 1d. black English, 10d. doz.; blue 2d., (*without lines*) 2s. 6d. doz.; Mulready and Prince Consort's essays.—Apply by letter, remittances over 5s., by Post-office Order.

Here's a Bargain.—Send Ten stamps to Furness & Williams, 10, Hardy-street, Liverpool, for their Ninepenny packet of Foreign stamps, containing 20 varieties, half unobliterated. —Send 2 stamps for list.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!!—The cheapest anywhere. The following are ½d. each, unused, Baden 1 kr., Bavaria 1 kr., Italy 1, 5 c., France 1, 2, 4 c., Belgium 1 c., Prussia 4, 6 pfen., South Germany 1 kr; Baden, Wurtemburg 6 kr., 2d. each; the set of 8 New Italy, 4s.; set of 4 New Austria, 2s.; obliterated: Austrian Italy, issue 1850, 10 centes black, 3s. each, 15 red, 9d., 30 brown, 4d, 45 blue, 4d., 3d. Canada, 6d., Sierra Leone 7d., 6 kr. Baden figure, 3d., Portugal 25 reis., Donna Maria, 2d., Swan River, 4d. blue, 2d, 1d. black, 2d., Wurtemburg 9 kr., 4d.; all in good condition. Also, unused, 6d. Sierra Leone, 1s., 1d. St. Helena, 6d.—Send 2 Stamps for list to A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, London, W.

E. Jarvis, 37, Mersey-street, Liverpool, (late of Grenville-street) is selling Stamps at remarkably low prices. Examples—*unused*, Chili 1 cent. 3d. each, 2s. 10d. dozen; Venezuela. *old issue*, set of 3, 1s. 1d.; Grenada 1d., 3d. each, 2s. 8d. dozen; Liberia, 6 c. 8d. each St. Helena 1d., 5d each; New Holstein and Hamburg, 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s 2d. dozen; *used*, Italy 1st, 2nd, and 3rd issues, 20 c 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen; Sicily 1, 5, 10, 20 gra, 6d. each; Mexico, 4 kinds, 4d. each; Hamburg, set of 8, (including 1½ sch), 1s.; Swiss (with cross) 3 varieties, 1s. 6d. dozen; Vaud, Neufchatel, Basle, Zurich and Geneva, 6s. dozen; Nova Scotia 3d. 2s. 8d. dozen; St. Helena 4d. and 6d., 6d. each; Canada 3d., 4s. dozen.

Fifty unused foreign postage stamps for 5s.! The cheapest and best packet yet offered to stamp collectors. It includes Ionian, Chili, Papal States, French Colonies, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, new issues of Italy, Saxony and Lubeck, and nine obsolete stamps of Italy, Hanover, &c., post free 5s. 1d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Messieurs. Kennedy, Mc Dermid, & Cie., Marchands de timbres Etrangers et Coloniaux, desirent former des relations par correspondance avec de marchands sur le Continent; ils desirent acheter de timbres de la Russie, des Coloniaux de la France, de l'Italie, etc. Ils peuvent fournir aux marchands les timbres de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de Nicaragua, de Costa Riea, d' Antigua, de la Terre-Neuve, etc., etc.—S' addresser a 79, George-st., Edimbourg, Ecosse.

J. W. Chater, Northern Journal Office, 89, Clayton-street, Newcastle on Tyne, has a large and attraetive front-shop in one of the principal streets of Neweastle, and in his window are displayed Stamp Magazines and Foreign Stamps of all kinds. Dealers who wish to extend their conneetion and establish an Agency in the Metropolis of the North, cannot do better than select Mr. Chater to look after their interests.

For Sale.—A Collection of 280 Stamps, including Argentine Republic, Confederate States of America, Nevis, Liberia, Bahamas, Venezuela, Prince Edward Island, all arranged in an album—Price 25s. No reasonable offer refused.—James Martin, at W. Shears', King-street, Brixham.

Fifty kinds unused Local American stamps for 5s.; post free 5s. 1d. Twenty four kinds for 2s. 6d.; post free 2s. 7d. Eight kinds for 1s. post free 1s. 1d.—Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Postage Stamp Drawing.—To the highest number drawn, a splendid collection of used and unused Foreign Stamps in Lallier's Album (quite new), containing Peru, Mexico, Modena, unused French Republics, and Canada envelopes, Costa Rica, Monte Video &e. To the highest number but one, a splendid collection of 100; to the lowest but one, a collection of 50; to the lowest number, a collection of 30. To be drawn for on 23rd May, tickets 1s. each, post free 1s. 1d., may be had from Omega & Co., Southport; D. Dean, Hope-square, Weymouth; Jackson & Co., Cornhill, Bridgewater; John Walsh, Cannon-street, Preston; T. Creber, Ford, Devonport; J. Burril & Co., 30, Clarence-street, Shieldfield, Newcastle; A. Johns, 22, Cavendish-street, Manchester. Winning numbers to be published.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, will send priee list post free on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Brunswick, ¼ gro. 9d. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. per doz., ½ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Confederate States, 1s. 3d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ½ gro. 8d. per doz., ½ gro. (envelope) 1s. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 7d. per doz., 2 and 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.; Hamburg ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover 3 pfen. 7d. per doz., ½ gro. 9d. per doz.; Lubeck, new kind, adhesive, and envelope, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 2s 3d. per set of 10; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents 7d per doz., or 2s. 3d. per set of 9; Nova Scotia 1 cent 1s. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz., 25 reis, 2s. 6d. per doz.; Freneh Colonies 1 cent, 9d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

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DEALERS IN

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Dieses Journal wird jeden Monat nach allen Landern der Welt von den Herausgebern beforden werden, nach Empfang des jahrlichen Betrages, (1 thaler).

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Notice.—Purchasers of the "Stamp Collector's Review" are entitled to receive with the September and following numbers, until March, an unobliterated Foreign postage stamp. This however does not apply to subscribers in Foreign countries: as the postal regulations will not admit of any enclosure being sent in a registered publication, addressed abroad.

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THE

STAMP-COLLECTOR'S REVIEW

AND

MONTHLY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II., No. 18. MAY 15, 1864. Price 2d.

TO OUR READERS.

Advertisements will be inserted in this magazine at the following moderate charges:—

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SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS—*Continued.*

BUENOS AYRES.

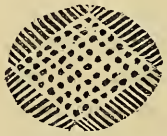
Remarks.—We have a few more observations to make about the 1 p. ship. The French dealers, in making a 1 P° from a badly printed 5, alter it to *in* P° (not *un*, as it grammatically would be). In a very accurate French list of stamps we have seen "*Buenos Ayres* 1 *P* (*in*). *sic.*," which of course is meant to throw a doubt upon there being a 1 peso. Had the 1 peso been issued it would surely have been a common stamp in Buenos Ayres, and yet the largest importers of the old stamps direct from there, have never chanced to meet with a single specimen. The value of the Buenos Ayres paper peso is 2½d., silver 4s. 3d., and gold 4s.; we need scarcely say the paper peso represents the value upon the postage stamps. A few words upon the various values of the South American dollar may prove of interest. The dollar of Chili, Peru, and Costa Rica (and also that of the United States) are all worth 4s. 2d., varying a trifle according to the rate of exchange. In Mexico they have the pillar dollar, sold in London to be shipped for China; they generally fetch 1d. an oz. more than the South American dollars.

The 1860 stamps of Buenos Ayres vary much in colour, the 1 peso being indigo and pale blue; the 1862 1 p. rose is not upon white paper (as stated last month in error) but upon a cream-tinted one.

Forgeries.—The 1 peso, as has been explained, is fictitious, being made from the 5 pesos. The forgeries have been already described on page

70 of our first vol. They are very poorly done, and are not likely to victimise many.

Postmarks.—The one engraved is that usually found upon the oldest issue, in black or blue. It must be remembered that the mark is *never* so distinct as this engraving; we



have to "restore" them on purpose for engraving, and it is often a matter of great difficulty to complete a post mark satisfactorily from several halves of the impression. The first issue is obliterated by this and by a large oval of widely-placed crossed lines. Also large dots and lines with dots between, are found on the lithographed stamps of Type II. The present mark is a double circle, with the name and full date in black ink.

The mark which we engrave seems different when seen upon the stamp; there each of those thick lines appear like two thinner ones *joined in places;* we think, however, that one thick line is the correct interpretation.

We engrave the Bogota postmark



so generally seen upon the Grenada stamps.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

AUSTRIA.

Head of Mercury to the left; blue, yellow, pink.

Genuine.—(1) First K on the left side is altogether above the level of Mercury's mouth. (2) Extreme point of the cap (to the left) points upwards, but much below the corner above it (the left one). (3) Hair curly. (4) Knot on the shoulder comes directly over the P of "Stampel." (5) In the blue stamps the dots after K K (to the left), are distinct.

Forged.—(1) It is rather below it. (2) Extreme point of the cap points to the left-hand top corner. (3) Hair curly, but too indistinct. (4) This knot is nearly as much over the E as the P, i.e., it comes between the two letters. (5) The dots are not by any means distinct.

It must be remembered that the second and fifth points may not be clear in every specimen, because (in both forged and genuine Mercuries) the amount of colour on the stamps varies exceedingly; those which have the least amount show the above points clearly.

In addition to these forgeries, many others are prevalent. The genuine blue stamp is often turned yellow by chemicals; the impressions however are too clear, and they are very pale primrose yellow in colour. Our yellow Mercury which we have had more than two years, is of a dull

yellow ochre, and has scarcely any single part or letter visible enough for one to decide what the design or lettering is. Rare and nearly priceless as this stamp is, the pink Mercury is still more rarely to be seen genuine. The following is the reason of its scarcity—the blue is value 1 krz.; the yellow 10 krz.; the pink 50 krz.; which were used respectively to frank one newspaper, or packets of ten and fifty newspapers. The blue Mercury seems to have been reprinted lately; the original colour was two or three shades lighter than these unused reprints. Real Mercuries are all three from the same die.

SAXONY.

3 pf; figure of value in central square, upon an intricate ground; "Sachsen" above, "Franco" below, "Drie" to left, "Pfennige" to the right; a rose ornament in each corner; red impression; square.

GENUINE.—The figure 3 is covered with fine work, which we may describe as follows:—The marks on the figure appear to us like a small badly written figure 3; these marks are very clear at the lowest part of the figure and round the bottom curl, the figures are turned backwards and forwards and do not form any particular pattern; there are dots interspersed between the small figures; stop after Franco; word "Pfennige" printed on the centre of the label; back ground on which is the large 3, intricate and curious; no particular pattern has been attempted, however, which renders copying difficult.

FORGED.—The small marks on the 3 could scarcely be taken for small figures, there seems more of an attempt to form a pattern out of them, especially in the top part of the figure; neither are they so clear as on the genuine; there is a very distinct white margin left all round the figure, occasioned by the fine work on it not being sufficient to fill the body; no stop after Franco; word "Pfennige has more margin below than above it; back ground of fine wavy lines, unto which is worked a diamond pattern, in thicker lines; this is clearer on the right side than on the other.

This forgery is printed upon white, blue, and rose tinted paper, and in different shades of red and rose coloured inks; also, they are with forged postmarks of all sorts and shapes. The whole execution is much coarser than the genuine stamp, especially the lettering, which, in the real stamp, is very neat and clear.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

5 c. blue; Jefferson Davis in circle to right; small rectangular.

GENUINE.—The stars in corners round the head never touch any of the lines adjacent; the small ornaments by the *top* stars do not touch the lines near them; letters rounded, and very clear in outline, especially the letters CO of *Confederate;* face boldly shaded on the cheek turned towards us; and there is a bit of

strong shading extending from the whiskers to the nose.

Forged.—The points of the stars touch nearly everywhere; the hair on head has white streaks in it, not observable in the real stamp; lettering long, thin, and rather broken in the outline, (see CO of *Confederate*, the C is peculiarly oval and elongated); the shading not bold or like the original; ear is very badly drawn, though the ear of the genuine is well enough done.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED AND RARE VARIETIES.

We have very little to notice this month in the way of novelties.

Monte Video.—We have received Essays of a new issue. They are lithographed, and much resemble the stamps of the Argentine Republic in their general appearance, as will be



seen by our engraving. Those we have seen are 6 centesimos, lake; 8 c. green; 10 c. ochre; 12 c. blue.

Belgium.—The *Timbre Poste* gives notice that the present stamps are to be changed, and designs are wanted for a new issue. The authorities give a general outline of what the stamps must be, so that doubtless there will be great similarity between all tendered designs. The dies, &c., are to be delivered by the 1st July next, and a prize of £200 will be given to the successful competitor. What a fine opportunity for some enterprising engraver, to send over a design as hideous as possible, and upon its rejection, to turn an honest penny, or many honest pounds, by selling them as essays! Our readers may depend upon it, this will be done. The stamps on Belgian letters are now obliterated by dots, placed some distance apart, which are pressed into the paper of the stamp, nearly puncturing it.

Western Australia.—The 1d. stamp has been altered in colour, and is now a deep rich red. We have seen a 4d. within the last few days, which is the same in shape as the 1d. stamp, colour blue, not gummed at the back, or perforated. We learn that it is not decided to issue this stamp, but it *may* be in use at the present time. If it is not issued this blue stamp will be very valuable at some future time. We have been told that the 4d. is to be *brick-red*, but it is scarcely likely that both 1d. and 4d. should be red. Certainly our English 1d. and 4d. are so, but then the designs and papers are totally different. Time alone can show which of these pieces of information is correct. As at present printed the blue 4d. is a proof, or essay perhaps, the shape being different from the present 4d.

Cuba.—We have heard it said that the black ¼ real (which we engraved in our last number) is the proof, and

that the issue is to be chocolate. The black stamp came from a West Indian correspondent as *issued* at the commencement of this year. It is not printed upon plate paper as an engravers proof usually is, which seems to show that it is issued.

HANOVER.—Issue with network over the stamp. There is a 1-10th thaler, with the smaller design of network, in addition to the 1-30th mentioned in Mount Brown's 5th edition. Besides being smaller in the network the 1-30th has the net arranged perpendicularly, instead of in the usual horizontal manner. We believe the 1-10th has the network in the usual way. We mentioned the 3 pf. smaller network some time back; it does not appear in Brown's latest edition. As the 1-10th and 1-30th are both known now with small netting, the 1-15th may possibly turn up at some future period.

COSTA RICA.—We omitted to mention the 4 reales added to the three other stamps of this beautiful series. The colour is handsome, a deep green. These four stamps when together, have a very beautiful appearance; their rich colouring and fine execution are scarcely to be surpassed by any other stamps. The dark blue *un*, scarlet *dos*, deep green *cuartro* reales, and orange 1 peso, contrast with one another exquisitely. The proof 1r. in green, we do not take into consideration, as so few are likely to possess it.

SCHLESWIG.—A green 1¼ sch. has



appeared matching the 4 sch., engraved in our last impression. These two stamps are for Schleswig proper and not for Holstein and Schleswig. The 1¼ sk. (square, blue, issued Mar. 1st) is to be withdrawn and a stamp substituted, with the value in German and Danish. We have just heard of another Schleswig, blue impression on pink crossed lines, white paper; 1¼ Schilling CRT in centre 1½ SLM below, POST at top, HRZGL on the left side, and FRMRK on the right side. Possibly it is the stamp which is expected, but we cannot tell, as it has only come to hand at the last minute. All the lettering is in capitals.

In the last number we mentioned the new shade of the 6d. New Zealand; we have received a set of stamps now in use, and they are the following:—1d. very bright red, nearly vermilion; 2d. blue, on a blue tinted paper; 3d lilac; 6d. rich brown, slightly marone; 1 shilling, bright grass green. The present 2d. on blue is merely tinted on the surface, whilst the old 2d. is upon blue paper, as blue at the back as on the surface of the stamp. The new 2d. has the usual watermark—a star with six points—whilst the old stamps seem

to be *without* any watermark, so the present stamp need never be mistaken for the old one. The 1d. orange has lately appeared for Queensland; its emission has long been expected.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STAMPS.

Simple as the stamps of this country appear at first sight, we have not met with a perfectly accurate list yet. We trust the following will prove so. We give no 4d. blue-black on bluish paper, as we think there are no well authenticated specimens known.

Figure of Hope, half reclining against an anchor. Lettering, "Cape of Good Hope Postage," with value in full. Triangular, impressed in colour upon deep blue tinted paper.

1860 (?). 1 penny red, 1d. brown-red.

As above, upon white paper; 1 penny brown-red, crimson-red; 4d. deep blue; 6d. lilac; 1 shilling apple green, grass green, variety deep blue.

1863. As above (colours brighter) 4d. deep pure blue; 6d. violet grey; 1 shilling emerald green.

1861 (?). As above, block impression on white paper. (*Provisional Stamps.*)

1 penny sky-blue; 4d. pale vermilion; 1d. pale brick-red, rose, vermilion; 4d. sky-blue, blue, dark-blue.



Figure of Hope seated between a vine and a ram. Lettering "Cape of Good Hope," with value impressed in colour, on white paper.

1864. 1 shilling pale green.

PROOFS.

Die-printed, triangular, upon white paper; 1 penny black; 4d. black.

The colours of many of these are difficult to describe, especially that of the 6d, 1863; violet-grey is nearer the right tint than slate-grey of the catalogues. The block stamps are found in all intermediate shades of blue and red, and are consequently difficult to arrange so as to make the three true shades given as above. The 1s. blue was accidentally printed so, and is identical in colour with the 4 d. deep blue.

QUERIES FOR COLLECTORS.

REPLIES.

2.—*(See January No.)* The following are the dates of issue of the Brazilian stamps.

July 1st, 1843.—Large figures, 30, 60, 90.

July 1st, 1844.—Slanting figures, 30, 60, 90.

1845.—Slanting figures, 10, 180, 300, 600.

1850.—The present issue of upright figures, 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600.

1854.—Figures, blue, for newspapers, 10, 30.

1861.—Figures, 280 ver., 430 yellow.

N.B.—In our last, it was stated that the large figures were issued in 1845; it was a typographical error, which we extremely regret.

Evidently, France was not the second country to adopt postage stamps, as has so frequently been stated. Indeed, the large black 5 c, New York post office, *(the big head)*, was in use in 1843, and we have ourselves taken one from a letter of 1844: if doubted, the letter can be shewn.

7.—We have received no reliable information respecting re-issued stamps. The prevailing opinion however, is, that private speculators have bought the dies of the Italian stamps, viz., Romagna, Modena, Provisional and 1858 Parma, Sicily, and Naples. The only country exempt from reprinting is Tuscany, and the postmarked stamps of this country will always be worth their present values, especially the 2 soldi, which is indeed a valuable stamp, as much as two pounds having been paid for a good specimen. The Cuban 1857, and Spanish of the same date, and also Luzon, are reprinted, and probably will be traceable to private speculation. The usual idea with respect to the reprinted Portugese, Hanover, and United States old envelopes, is, that the postmasters are making a source of profit of their old dies and plates. Of course we can say nothing positively as to this, but it does seem very probable that such is the case. The Spanish which are now to be had unused, every dated stamp from 1850 to 1854 do not look like reprints, especially the older stamps; those of 1854 too, have that peculiarly *greasy* "look," which is so well-known in connection with this issue. It is owing to the extreme thinness and transparency of the paper, through which the strong dark coloured gum shews in a "patchy" sort of manner. We have seen unused ones lately which have not this appearance, the paper being quite white and very pure. The *Timbre Poste* tells us that re-issuing these old Spanish is impossible, since the dies have been altered to be used for other purposes. This corroborates what we say, that they are original stamps resuscitated through some extraordinary circumstance. By the bye, it may be as well to state that the *greasy* appearance alluded to above, is seldom to be noticed in *used* copies, since in these the gum has nearly always disappeared.

8.—Information will be thankfully received.

9.—The ½ anna real, India, (old issue), is from the same die as the ½ anna blue, and consequently the corner ornaments are *not* like those of the 1 anna red. The colour, too, resembles that of the 1 anna red. (This is from good authority.)

CATALOGUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS. By Mount Brown. Fifth Edition. London: F. Passmore.

It is but natural to suppose that a Catalogue of Postage Stamps, having passed through five editions, must have something to recommend it, or it never would have attained a fifth edition. The recommendation in the present case is evidently the superiority of its simple arrangement—the alphabetical—over the more correct, though often confusing one, of geographical order. A primary law in all good arrangements is simplicity; but is this the *only* thing to be aimed at? Should not accuracy claim an equal amount of attention? What is simplicity worth without accuracy? The great idea of the present edition seems the "sum total." As a proof of how this has been looked at, compare the previous edition with the one under discussion. The fourth describes 1600 stamps, most of which had a good right to their place; the fifth gives a sum total of over 2400 different specimens, of which 300, at least, are too dubious to please us. The following stamps do undoubtedly *exist*, but should they be admitted as undoubtedly *real*, when so much obscurity surrounds them? Evidently opinions differ upon the propriety of this, the compiler thinking them to be worthy of a place, in which we do not agree with him.

Baden, 1855.—6, 9 kr. French grey.

Confederate States, proof, 5c. black.

Ditto, Florida, buff, rose.

Ditto, Richmond Postage, flag in oval, &c., green,

Germany, South, 1860, 1 kr., blue.

Hanover, 1 guten gr., blue. (If it is to be mentioned, why not call it a variety)?

Holland, 5 c., proof, black. (Black *proofs* are easily made from blue *stamps*).

Luxembourg, 1859, 10 c., proof, lilac. (We recognise an old chemical acquaintance).

Mecklenburg, ¼ sch., black. (If it is to be admitted, why not call it a variety? It is doubtless an accidentally-changed specimen).

New Zealand, 6d., brown upon blue paper. (Had this *existed*, it would have been as common as the 2d. of this issue, or commoner). 1d., chocolate, is a Colombo salvage.

Paraguay.—Many of the colours only exist in the lithographed imitations.

Saxony, 1851, 3 n.gr., French grey.

Switzerland, 5c., proof, black upon rose.

United States.—The following locals are false, there is no doubt:—

Wells, Fargo, & Co., 2 dol., black.

Ditto, Stage Coach, &c., black.

(We notice that W. F. & Co.'s ½ oz. paid, from St. Joseph to Placeville, per Pony Express, rose, is marked as doubtful; *it* is genuine).

Victoria, 1862, 1d., chocolate.

There are many other stamps equally suspicious, but the above are a good selection. The compiler can, of course please himself, and mention all the above as *bona fide* stamps, but in doing so, is it not acting precipitately? When there is great doubt upon a subject, is that a reason why decision should be given in favour of the doubt? However, the mention of these stamps is at the option of the compiler, but he has no right to call a stamp a *proof* when it is not so. Before looking into these dubious individuals, let us clearly understand what a proof is. A proof stamp, to be one, must be an impression from the die, struck before the stamps are issued, in a different coloured ink, or upon a different paper, from that of the stamp *to be issued.* Dealers may say what they like to the contrary, but they cannot prove that it is anything else. The following are the *proofs* to which we object:—Hamburg, Greece, Romagna, Cuba 1857, and Spain 1857. Now let us see when these latter *proofs* appeared. None of them were known before reprinting was invented to empty the pockets of collectors, which commenced about this time last year. Where do they come from? From those foreign dealers who supply *reprints!* The inference is obvious. Those who have by some means obtained the plates or dies of these stamps can print them off in whatever colours their own sweet fancies suggest as saleable. These are what Mount Brown thinks worthy the name of PROOF;—stamps printed at the option of a speculative dealer; *proofs* struck after the issued stamps have been obsolete for years! The Hamburg proofs, (at all events the 9 sch.) are altogether fictitious; and those of Greece have been struck within the last few weeks, *entirely for sale.* If such things as these—*made to sell*—are to be admitted as *bona fide*, there will never be an end to the collector's desiderata, or an album that will be voluminous enough for his splendid selection of faded colours, doctored varieties, and reprinted proofs. If these *reprints* are to be given in catalogues, they should be called by their right name; called proofs as they are in this catalogue. They may mislead anyone, and no one has a right to call a stamp a *proof* when it is a *reprint.* Very many improvements have been made in this edition; the greatest being the varieties and proofs of each stamp being given immediately after the issued stamp. Many of the mythical stamps have been expunged, but others are inserted in this edition which are fully as doubtful as those which have been left out. We have gone through the catalogue pretty carefully, and as the first duty of a criticism of this sort is, or should be, to arrive at truth, we will make a few extracts from these notes, putting a note of interrogation to anything that is wrong.

Argentine Confed.—Corrientes is

placed under this head, and not distinct from it. Is this correct? 1 real, M.C., "col. imp." (?) No value indicated (3 c.?) (The 1 real M.C. was issued 1856, that without value (5 c.) in 1861; both are obsolete, and a new issue is in preparation, though up to the 7th March they had not appeared.)

Barbadoes.—There are two reds; a brick red and a rose red.

Bavaria, 1849. What is black and white vermicelli? and where are the two distinct types of die and lithograph?

British Guiana, 1863, 6 c., lilac (?)

Brunswick, 1854, 3 silb. gr., light brown (?)

Buenos Ayres.—1 peso, ship, blue, brown? 1860, 1 peso, lithograph; there is an indigo and a pale blue one.

Canada.—The 12d. is an essay.

Cape of Good Hope.—4d., blue-black, on bluish paper (?)

Chili.—There is a red brown 5 c.

Denmark.—4, 16 sk., two shades of each.

France.—10 c. a percevoir oblong, and 1859 variety larger; are both essays.

Hamburg.—56 private labels are given; quite enough. A letter from a German correspondent to another magazine gives the preposterous number of 117 varieties.

Hanover.—1 g. gr., blue(?) 1858. 1/10 thaler, small network is omitted. 3 pf. is *not* blue or blue black imp., but a rose imp., with a blue or blue-black network over it. The variety small net is omitted. Bestellgeld, horse, is given in foreign catalogues as to the right and to the left.

Italy.—Has the 1851-52-55 issues taken away, and placed under the heading of Sardinia, which is a great improvement.

Lubeck.—4 sch., black, is not a proof, but a stamp.

Mexico.—8 rs., green on brown; there are two shades of green.

Modena.—No 15 c. black or brown is given. Prov. 15 c., purple (?)

Monte Video is a muddle. These ought to be divided by the size of the numerals of value, and by the rays round the head, into three issues.

Mauritius.—Why not say what the varieties are? How can a collector tell which is the type and which a variety?

New South Wales.—1850, 1d.; there is another variety.

Ottoman Empire.—Some of these exist upon thick paper, in addition to the usual thin paper stamps.

Peru.—Far better than before, but still incomplete. Would it not be better in describing the variations in the arms, to employ the plainest language possible? The heraldic terms are incomprehensible to many.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.—Most of the colours were merely struck as specimens, and never used; they should, therefore, be called proofs. The blue and brown, we believe, were the only issued stamps.

Portugal.—One shade of the 5 r. King Pedro is omitted; but the whole

series is better than before. The 5 r. Queen is called *brown;* there is a 5 r. King of exactly the same shade. The two that are given are called red-brown and chocolate. Which is the one that is like the 5 r. Queen? We suppose the red-brown is that stamp; but how inconsistent to call the colour brown in one place, and red-brown just below it. There is a purple-brown 5 r. King Pedro omitted. There are two varieties (omitted) of the 25 r. blue King Pedro; curled-hair variety, with the background (or border to the centre) very much finer, more reticulated; straight-hair variety, with the hair completely covering the ear; no ear is visible. The 5 r. straight-hair King Pedro is both red-brown and purple-brown.

Papal States.—2 baj. variety much smaller in the whole size of the stamp is omitted.

Russian Finland.—20 kop., transverse oval envelope is an essay; it was never issued.

Sardinia.—1851, 20 c., is both light and dark. 1852, 20 c. variety, purple blue, omitted.

Spain.—2 c., bear on tree, is an essay, and is different in lettering from the 1 and 3 c. The 3 c. was issued November, 1853, and was superseded by the 2 c. in March, 1854. Proof impressions of all three were struck in gold; the issue of 3 and 2 c. being in bronze.

Spain.—Official ½ onza, oval, is both lithograph and die printed; the first being chrome-yellow, the other much paler in colour.

Luzon.—This series is wonderfully improved, and is very accurately described.

Switzerland.—Basle 2½ rp., is on white paper, not upon green, as stated. Geneva is better; but the coloured paper Cantonal want separating, and there is no 5 c. green on white, *adhesive*, given; (the envelope is given). Zurich. — The stamps without lines are very properly omitted. Varieties might be made of the colours, in which the fine lines over the surface are ruled; some are very yellowish pink, whilst some are ruled in deep warm rose colour; this latter is rare, and excessively improves the *tout ensemble* of the stamp. The Federal Administration are much improved, and nearly complete.

Tasmania.— The 10d. is very rightly marked as doubtful.

Tuscany.—The 60 cr., on white, is now omitted; but we believe that there are specimens in existence. It is inconsistent to give the 5 c. light and dark, when there are very light and very dark shades of the 1, 10, and 20 c., especially of the former.

Two Sicilies.—Naples 3 gr. is now put right. Neapolitan Provinces.—There are five clear colours of the 5 gr.

United States.—What is the difference between the 1861 proofs and essays? They are all mixed up together, as if alike, except in colour. The execution of the (so-called)

essays, engraved in red, green, and indigo, is very poor; and they are most probably an engraver's spec.

Venezuela, 1859-60.—There was no necessity to mix up these stamps, they have always been well-known to collectors as two separate issues.

The Catalogue is unexceptionable in its appearance, and is very well "got up;" but the sum total of stamps is far too large, many very unnecessary differences being made. When we see Germany, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, &c., have their envelopes made into two issues, according as the inscription, printed before the paper is folded, or the stamp impressed, happens to be on the right or the left side of the stamp, we must be struck by the inconsistency displayed in giving these fortuitous varieties, and omitting those which have a far better claim from their constancy. If Greek stamps are to be made into two issues, with and without numeral of value, at the back of the stamp, where no one can see it, the more striking difference between perforated and unperforated stamps cannot be overlooked, i.e., if so minute a difference, and one not readily noticed, is to constitute another issue; consistency *insists* upon the very perceptible difference between stamps *dentele* and *non-dentele* being recorded. Much as this edition is improved, we prefer the 4th in many respects, because it was a *collector's* catalogue; whilst No. 5 is a pretty accurate list of stamps from the *dealer's* point of view. This is proved by the reprinted *proofs* and doctored stamps mentioned. Few collectors have had experience sufficient to enable them, supposing they use this catalogue, to decide which are stamps and which are merely reprints or inventions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Stamp Collector's Review."

Sir—It is curious sometimes to observe how stamps are discovered which were never before known by the collector to exist, and in some instances unknown even to the authorities. Thus I have found a day or two since, upon an old letter, a very rare stamp which is not mentioned in any catalogue of postage stamps. It is a *blue* specimen of the old Wurtemburg 6 kr., usually *green*. The design is exactly the same as the ordinary stamp of that issue. As yet I believe the specimen I enclose to be the only one extant, and would not part with it for any price. Please take care of it and return it when done with.

Coburg. Yours very respectfully,
Ernst Roschlau.

☞ *Advertisements should reach the office not later than the 6th. of the month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory.

Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

R. A. Barber junr., Whitworth Terrace, London Road, Leicester.
Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre, France.
C. H. Clark, Liverpool.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
C. W. Deadman, 2, Victoria-st., Windsor, Berks.
E. Jarvis, 37, Mersey-street, Liverpool.
C. F. Harrison, 80, Buckland-street, New North Road, London, N.
I. M. King, Box 4144, Post Office, New York.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co, 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.
Literary Museum, Liepzig, Saxony.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
G. Moss & Co., 301, Mill-street, Liverpool.
A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.
J. A. Nutter, Box 519, Post Office, Montreal, Canada.
A. P., 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.

G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Frnst Roscblau, Coburg, Germany.
Stampede, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Specimen, 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London. W.C.
W. Young & Co., 15, Ogwen street, Liverpool.
The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

The Literary Museum, Leipzig, recommend their large and complete stock of postage stamps of all nations to the attention of collectors. A price catalogue will be sent, post free for 6d. Address—Dar Literarisches Museum, in Liepzig, Saxony.

R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester, can supply old 1d. black English, 10d. doz.; blue 2d., (*without lines*) 2s. 6d. doz.; Mulready and Prince Consort's essays.—Apply by letter, remittances over 5s., by Post-office Orde .

The Shilling Packet of unused stamps contains 20 varieties, post free for 13 stamps. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

Ionian Islands, 9d. per set of three; 7s. 6d. dozen sets. Edward Moore and Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Rare Stamps sent on approval by "Claude Melnotte," Park Cottage, Brixton Road, whose stock comprises the rare and valuable specimens of every country. Apply by letter only.

Unequalled! The Sixpenny Book of Stamps, containing 18 varieties - Post free 7d. C. W. Deadman, 2, Victoria-street, Windsor.

Something Worth! An A 1 Collection of 500 stamps, many very rare, price £3 10s.; also a collection of eggs, price 15s. Apply to S. Kerr, 9, Young-street, Aberdeen, Scotland. Wanted—Foreign correspondents.

Just Received, a Supply of the new issue of Granada Confederation stamps—(see engraving in No. 17 *Review*)—5 c., yellow, 9d. each; 10 c., blue, 1s. 6d. each; 20 c., red, 2s. 6d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London, W., send stamps on approval.

Newly-issued stamps at low prices. New Schleswig, 4 sch., 6d. each; Hamburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. dozen; 2½ sch., 5d. each, 4s. doz; Lubeck, 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; Holstein Lauenburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. doz.; 2c. New Brunswick, 2d. each; 1s. 9d. per doz.; Italy, 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz.; 5 c., 2d. each. 1s. per doz. 10 c., 3d. each; 15 c , 3d. each. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Prices Current.—J. Platt will send his illustrated price catalogue on receipt of three stamps. Unused stamps gratis. The following are unused :—Hamburg, 1½ sch., 3d.; 2½ sch., 6d.; Lubeck, 1½ sch., 3d.; Schleswig, 1½ green, 3d., 1½ blue, 3d., 4 sch., rose, 6d.; New Spain, 2 cu., 2d., 4 cu., 3d., 12 cu., 6d., 19 cu., 9d.; 1 real, 5d., 2 reales, 10d.; New Italian, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30, 40 and 60 c., set of 7 for 2s. Complete sets of Hong Kong (used) at very low rates. All stamps warranted genuine. Orders forwarded by return of post; stamp for reply to be enclosed. J. Platt, Thornham, Royton, Oldham.

G. Goldschmidt, Vienna, hereby begs to acquaint his respected friends that, in consequence of a journey, he is obliged to suspend his business until May 15th; at the same time, he begs to announce that he has established a branch depot of Austrian postage stamps with Mr. S. Wedeles, care of Messrs Meyer, Cohn, & Co., Hamburg, and with Mr. W. Georg, Nauenstrasse, No. 7, Basel. These gentlemen will execute any orders entrusted to them, as well as he has hitherto done himself.

Le Timbre Poste, a monthly Journal for Stamp Collectors, containing the price current of every Postage Stamp; price 4 francs 20 centimes. or 3s. 5d. per annum. Address, J. B. Moens, Galerie Bortier, No. 7, Brussels, who desires to purchase Mulready envelopes.

Wanted Argentine Confederation, 1860, 5 centavos; Dutch Guiana; Granada Confederation; British Guiana, large rectangular and 1853, in good condition. Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Fifty unused foreign postage stamps for 5s.! The cheapest and best packet yet offered to stamp collectors. It includes Ionian, Chili, Papal States, French Colonies, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, new issues of Italy, Saxony and Lubeck, and nine obsolete stamps of Italy, Hanover, &c., post free 5s. 1d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

The Old Established Registry.—Stamp Dealers abroad, wishing for customers in England, should forward their address, terms &c., to A. H. Coaker, 7, Upper Huskison-street, Liverpool; to be placed on his registry list, for which *no fee is charged*.

Ballot of 500 stamps on June 4th. 1st prize; a collection of 100 varieties, many very rare. Tickets, 6d. each; and further particulars may be had on application to the Treasurer, W. Brown, Rock-villa, Birchfields, Birmingham Enclose stamp.

The Stamp Collector's Guide, published at 3s., containing a list of British and foreign postage stamps, with an accurate description of each stamp, and over 200 *fac-simile* drawings on stone, by Frederick Booty. now reduced to 2s. post free. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Thirty-five unobliterated Foreign stamps for half-a-crown! This packet includes many rare, and several obsolete, stamps, which, purchased separately, would cost double the money, post free 2s. 7d. Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Old Spain, 1850-51-52-53-54, 6 cu., and 1854, 4 cuartos, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen, or 16s. per hundred; French *Empire*, 25 c., 3d. each, 2s. per dozen; Republics, 20, 25 c., 1d. each, 9d. per dozen; Parma, 5, 10, 15 c., 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen; old United States, envelopes, 2d. each, 1s. 6d per dozen, mixed; Montc Video 60 c., 4d. each, 3s. per dozen; Argentine Republic, 5 centavos, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen. All the above arc used; the following are unused —French Colonies, 1 c., 1d. each, 6d. per dozen; 5 c. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen, 1s. per set of 4; Portugal Don Pedro, 5 reis, 4d.; 25 reis, rose, 5d.; 25 reis, blue. 6d.; 50 reis, green, 6d ; 100 reis, lilac, 1s., or 2s 6d. per set of 5; Don Luis, 5 reis, 1d. each, 7d. per dozen; 10 reis, 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; 25 reis. 3d. each, 2s. per dozen; 50 reis, 8d. (just out); 100 reis, 10d. United States envelopes, 2 cents, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; all others equally cheap. Address—E. M. Clark, 32, Wood-street, Kensington-cross, London, S.

Used Stamps at low prices. *Old* Brunswick, ¼ gro. 4d. each, 3s. per doz.; 1 gro. 6d. each, 2 gro., 1s. 3d. each; 3 gro., 1s. each; old Portugal, *King's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; *Queen's head*, 25 reis blue, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; French Republic, 20 c., 25 c , 40 c. at 2d. each; *Emperor's head*, 25 c., 2d. each; Cuba, ½ real plata, blue, 4d. each; Swiss Rayon I, II, III, dark blue 5 rap , yellow, 10 rap., rose, 15 rap., at 3d. each; Denmark, *old*, 4 rbs, 2d. each; Austria, *first issue*, arms, 1 kr , 2 kr., 2d. each, 6 kr., 3d. each; env. oval, *head*, 25 kr., 6d.; *arms*, 15 kr., 2d. each; Venetia, *second issue*, head, 15 soldi, 2d. each; Mercury, gazette, blue, 6d. each; Brazil, 30, 2d. each; 20, 5d. each.—A. P. 237, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

Collectors about to commence should purchase the packet of 100 mixed Stamps, post free 2s. New Italian 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz , or 6 doz 1s. 6d , set of 10, 5s. or each value separately at low prices. Fac-similes of Argentine Confederation, 3d. per set of 3 or 2s. doz sets. Modena, 4d. set of 7; Romagna, 5d. set of 9; Old Italian and Provisional Government, Austrian Mercury, blue, 6d, red and yellow, 5s. each; Saxony, 3 pfn. old red, 2s. Old Bavaria, Reunion, Schleswig Holstein, Prince Albert 1840, will be sent on receipt of remittance (if over 5s. by Post-office Order,) by R. A. Barber, Jun., London Road, Leicester.

Stamps! Stamps!! Stamps!!!—The cheapest anywhere. The following are ½d. each, unused, Baden 1 kr., Bavaria 1 kr., Italy 1, 5 c., France 1, 2, 4 c., Belgium 1 c., Prussia 4, 6 pfen., South Germany 1 kr; Baden, Wurtemburg 6 kr., 2d. each; the set of 8 New Italy, 4s.; set of 4 New Austria, 2s.; obliterated: Austrian Italy, issue 1850, 10 centes black, 3s. each, 15 red, 9d., 30 brown, 4d , 45 blue, 4d., 3d. Canada, 6d., Sierra Leone 7d., 6 kr. Baden figure, 3d., Portugal 25 reis., Donna Maria, 2d., Swan River, 4d. blue, 2d , 1d. black, 2d., Wurtemburg 9 kr., 4d.; all in good condition. Also, unused, 6d. Sierra Leone, 1s., 1d. St. Helena, 6d.—Send 2 Stamps for list to A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, London, W.

50 Prizes, and 150 Stamps certain, for 1s. For particulars, see advertisement of Postage Stamp Art Union in last month's number. Drawing to take place certain on 1st June, 1864. Agents wanted—Terms 20 per cent. Address, Thomas Williams & Co., 39, Eglinton-street, Belfast.

Cheap Colonial & Foreign Stamps.—Used specimens, Prince Edward Island, 3d.—2d. each; Cape of Good Hope 1d., 6d.—2d. each; India, ½ anna, *old*, blue, 3d. each; Ionian Islands, red, 2d. each, 1s. 6d. dozen; Luxemburg, (head) 10 c., 3d. each; Oldenburg, *first issue*, small, 1-30, 1-15, 1-10 thaler, 4d. each, *second issue*, ½ sgro., on green paper, 4d. each; Wurtemburg, (figure) 1, 3, 6, 9 kr., 3d. each; Saxony, (*old* head) 1, 2, 3 n'gro 3d. each; Hanover, old, on *plain* ground, 1 gute gro, green, 1-30 rose; Naples, *arms* 1, 2, 10 gra., 4d. each, *head* 2 gra., 3d. each; Tuscany, 10 c., 2d. each. All the above are in first rate condition, Remittance and Stamped envelope to accompany orders. A. P., 237, Great Homer-st., Liverpool.

J. W. Chater, Northern Journal Office, 89, Clayton-street, Newcastle on Tyne, has a large and attractive front-shop in one of the principal streets of Newcastle, and in his window are displayed Stamp Magazines and Foreign Stamps of all kinds. Dealers who wish to extend their connection and establish an Agency in the Metropolis of the North, cannot do better than select Mr. Chater to look after their interests. Magazines, stamps, &c., wanted on sale or return. Publishers will oblige by forwarding copies of their magazines and price lists.—Wanted—Agencies of all kinds.

Cheap Stamps.—Queensland 1d., 2d. 6d. at 3d. each; 3d. Canada, 4d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen; Sicily 1, 5, 10 gra, 6d. each, 2 gra, 3d. each, 20 gra, 9d. each; Sardinia (1851), 20 c. blue, 8d. each; (1853), 20 c. blue, 8d. each; (1855) 20 c. blue, 10d. each; also a lot of Colonials and Continental Stamps, at 1s. 9d. per hundred. A.P., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d, *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

I. M. King, Collector and Dealer in Stamps, Coins, and Curiosities in general, has on hand, for sale or exchange, all Foreign and domestic Stamps, and ancient and modern Coins. Curiosities of all kinds sold on commission. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, post paid, Box 4144, P. O., New York.

Essays.—Greek Essays, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each, Italian essays 6d. each, French and United States essays at low prices. All rare stamps very cheap. Parties having good collections will do well to send list of wants and stamped envelope, and have the stamps sent on approval. J. Platt, Thornham, Royton, Oldham. N.B.—None but genuine stamps sent.

Ionian Islands, 9d. per set of three; 7s. 6d. dozen sets. Edward Moore and Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

For Sale,—A lot (50 dozen) of equally mixed 1 c., 5 c. Nova Scotia, Canada and 5 c. New Brunswick for 10s.—A Colonus, Greenwich.

C. H. Clark, Dealer in Foreign postage stamps, Liverpool, will send price list post free on receipt of a stamped-directed envelope. His stock comprises the following:—Brunswick, ½ gro. 9d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 1s. per doz., ⅙ gro. 1s. 4d. per doz.; Confederate States, 1s. 3d. per set of 15; Germany (North), ¼ and ⅓ gro. 8d. per doz., ⅓ gro. (envelope) 1s. per doz.; Germany (South) 1 kr. 7d. per doz., 2 and 3 kr. (envelope) 2s. per doz.; Hamburg ½ sch. 9d. per doz.; Hanover 3 pfen. 7d. per doz., ⅓ gro. 9d. per doz.; Lubeck, new kind, adhesive, and envelope, ½ sch. 9d. per doz., or 2s 3d. per set of 10; Luxemburg, 1 cent. 3d. per doz., 2 cents. 5d. per doz., 4 cents. 7d. per doz., or 2s. 3d. per set of 9; Nova Scotia 1 cent. 1s. per doz.; Portugal 5 reis, 8d. per doz., 10 reis, 1s. 3d. per doz., 25 reis, 2s. 6d. per doz.; French Colonies 1 cent, 9d. per doz. Stamped envelope to accompany all orders under 3s. Terms cash.

Stamps for Sale.—Sandwich Islands 1 cent 8d, 2 cents 1s, 5 cents 2s, 13 cents 3s; French Colonies, 1s. per set of 4; St. Thomas 3 c. 4d. each; Antigua, St. Vincent, 3d each; British Guiana 2 c., 2d; Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Canada envelopes, 5 cents, 5d, 10 cents, 8d; Ionian Islands, set of 3, 10d.; Bergedorf, set of 5, 1s 2d; Lubeck (new kind) adhesive, and envelope, 1s 2d per set of 5; Mecklenburgh, set of 7, 2s. 3d; Luxemburg, set of 9, at 2s. - Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

The Advertiser has a large stock of Foreign and Colonial stamps, very cheap. Send list of requirements, enclosing stamp for reply, and prices will be returned by next post. Stamps exchanged. Foreign correspondents wanted in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, West Indies, and America. Apply to A. Frost, 7, Norreys-street, Rochdale, Lancashire.

To Collectors of Curiosities.—For Sale.—A few genuine specimens of the Assignats of the "*Republique Francais*" of 1792, value "*Quatre Cents Livres,*" (Sixteen pounds.) These rare and interesting notes are much prized by Collectors of Bank Notes &c., they are most beautifully engraved and bear the Seal of the French Republic; also an intricate Water-mark—They are in a perfect condition, as clean and crisp as when issued 72 years since. Only a few copies for disposal, price 2s. 6d. each.—A. P., 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Unused Italian Stamps for Sale.—Sicily ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 gra, 17s. 6d. the set; Naples, *arms,* 1 gra, 1s. each; Modena, *provisional*, 5, 15, 20, 40, 80 c., 12s. 6d. the set; *first issue* 5 c. 10 c., *(pink and violet)*, 15, 25, 40 c. and 1 Lira, 10s. the set of 7; 10 cents violet, 1s. each; 1 Lira, 3s. each; Romagna, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 8, 20 baj. 18s s t of 9; Parma, *first issue,* 5 cents, 9d. each, 10 c. 1s. each, 40 c. 1s 6d. each; *second issue,* 15. 40 c. 1s. 6d. each; *provisional,* 6 and 9 c. 1s each; *all these are guaranteed genuine.* Edward Moore & Co., Stamp Dealers, Liverpool.

Further reduction. *Unused* New Brunswick 1 c., 1s.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 9d.; 2 c., 1s 6d.; 5 c., 3 . 6d.; *used* Canada 1 c., 3d; 5 c., 6d.; New Brunswick 1 c., 9d.; 5 c., 6d.; Nova Scotia 1 c., 6d ; 2 c., 9d ; 5 c., 5d.; 10 c., 1s. 9d.; threepenny, 2s Not less than a dozen at these prices. The new 2 c. New Brunswick, 1s. 9d. per dozen A. Colonus, 18, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

Being about to close my business, I sell all my stock at the following lowest rates: Austria, Mercury, blue 2d. each; Austrian Italy, 45 cents, 1s. per dozen; Baden, 1 kr buff, 3d. each. 2s. 6d. per dozen; Baden, first issue, all values mixed, 2s. per dozen, 15s. per hundred, envelope 3 kr., red, 10d. doz., 5s. per hundred; Bavaria, complementary, 4d. each; Bergedorf, old ½, 3 sch. 6d. each; Brunswick, first issue, 1, 2, and 3 s'gro. 4d. each; Germany, old ¼ s'gro. 2d. each; all values North and South first issue, mixed, 2s. hundred 1 Hamburg, 1½d. used, 6d. per dozen; Hanover ; ggr. blue. 3d. each; 1 ggr. green, 8d. per dozen; all values first issue, mixed, 3s. hundred; envel. 1 s'gro clean 6d. per dozen. 3s. hundred; Italy, last issue, 1s. 6d. hundred, mixed; new issue, 1 c. unused, 2d. per dozen; Luxemburg, first issue, 1 c. s'gro. 2d. each; Mecklenburg, adhesives mixed, 8d. dozen; envelopes, 1 3 s'gro, 9d. per dozen; new 5 s. brown, 5d. each, unused; Modena, 2d. each, 10c. violet, unused, 6d. each; Prussia, first, mixed, 2s. per hundred, ½ orange, first, 2d. each; Saxony, 3 pf. first, 9d. each, old mixed, 1, 2, & 3 s'gro. 6s. per hundred; Wurtemburg, old 1 kr., buff, 2d. each, 9s. per hundred, mixed, 3 & 6 kr. 2s. per hundred, 15s. per thousand; envelopes, 3 kr. 1s. 3d. hundred. All warranted genuine. All orders forwarded by return of post. Money to be sent in bank of Ireland notes, Prussian thalers, or unused stamps. Orders must contain prepayment, in all cases. Apply soon. Address Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, Germany.

G. Moss & Co., 301, Mill-street, Liverpool, have the following stamps for sale besides many others; Baden, 1 kr. 8d. per dozen, or 1d. each; Bahamas, 1d., 2s. 6d. dozen, 3d. each; Bavaria, 1 kr. 8d. per dozen, 1d. each; Italy, 1 c. 6d. per dozen, 1d. each; 5 c. 1s. per dozen, 2d. each; Lubeck, new ½ sch. 11d. per dozen, 1d. each, old ⅓ sch., 1s. 6d. per dozen, 2d. each; Newfoundland, 1d., 1s. 10d. per dozen, 3d. each; Oldenburg, new ½ sch., 11d. per dozen, 1d. each; Luxemburg, 1 c. 3d. per dozen, ½d. each, 2 c. 5d. per dozen, 1d. each; Portugal, 5 reis, 6d. per dozen, 1d. each; 10 reis, 11d. per dozen, 1d. each; P. E. Island, 1s. 8d. per dozen, 2d. each; Saxony, 3 pfen. 8d. per dozen, 1d. each; Sweden, 3 ore. 11d. per dozen, 1d. each; New Brunswick, new 2 c. 1s. 10d. per dozen, 2d. each; Nova Scotia, 1 c. 11d. per dozen, 1d. each; French Colonies, 1 c. 8d. per dozen, 1d. each; and others too numerous to mention. Send two stamps for price list, with which an unused New Brunswick stamp will be given.

Wanted, to complete a series of Italian stamps, Modena, 15 c. violet; Naples, the two Provisional ½ tor. blue, cross and arms; Romagna, 3 baj. yellow (much wanted); Tuscany, 2 soldi, on white or blue, 6 craz., on pure white, 9 craz., on pure white. Also any of the following, *if unused*—Parma, first issue, 5, 15, 25 c, second, 40 c., fourth (prov.) 5 c., variety; Sicily, 1 5, usual color, 10 gr.; Naples arms, any but 2 gr. 20 gr.; Sardinia, 1852, 5c. 20c, 1855, all; Neapolitan Provin. 50 gra. grey; Tuscany, any, except 1 centes. and 1 quatt. on blue; Modena Prov., 40 c. pink. Most rare obsolete stamps will be purchased or exchanged, if the specimens are *unused* and in fine condition. Edward Pemberton, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

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DEALERS IN

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LIVERPOOL.

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Edward Moore & Co., Foreign stamps Dealers, Liverpool.

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Edward Moore & Cie., Marchands de Timbres poste, Liverpool.

Dieses Journal wird jeden Monat nach allen Landern der Welt von den Herausgebern beforden werden, nach Empfang des jahrlichen Betrages, (1 thaler).

Edward Moore & Co., Postmarken Handler, Liverpool.

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THE

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AND

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TO OUR READERS.

Advertisements will be inserted in this magazine at the following moderate charges:—

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SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS—*Continued.*

BUENOS AYRES SHIPS,

1 PESO *versus* 5 PESOS.

THIS title, incomprehensible or mysterious as it may seem to a general reader, comprehends one of the most important questions ever raised in the stamp collecting world; it is respecting the fact of there ever being a 1 peso stamp issued by the Buenos Ayres post office. We have hitherto strenuously denied its existance as a *distinct* and separate stamp, and we find that in this latter supposition we have been correct, for though there have been stamps of the value of 1 peso, no plate was specially engraved for that value. The work published by Berger Levrault and Son of Strasburg, is compiled by a collector whose name is not given; he has one of the finest collections in the world, is an acute judge and is evidently very well-informed. He thus describes the stamps of Buenos Ayres with the ship, as, 29th April, 1858, (decree 2nd April.)

2 pesos blue, 3 p. green, 4 p. red, 5 p. light-brown, 5 p. orange.

26th October, 1858, (decree 2nd Oct.)

1 (*in*) peso brown, 4 p. brown;

and in a note says "The rate of postage having been lowered, stamps of 1 and 4 pesos were printed at the end of 1858. The plate of the 5 pesos being no longer required, was used for printing 1 peso stamps by erasing the surplus letters c..co, leaving only IN. Then he proceeds, 1st January, 1859.

1 (*in*) peso blue, 1 p. (*t*) blue;

and in the note to this we are told "A further lowering of the rate of postage having taken place, stamps

of the value of 1 peso being printed from the altered plate of the 5 peso, were, after this plate was worn out, printed from that of the 4 peso, after erasure of the superfluous letters CUA-o leaving only the T behind."

Therefore—as this is all as clear as daylight—all those blue and brown IN P^S and T P^S are *bona fide* 1 peso stamps, as they were only used for franking letters to the amount of 1 p.

The stamps used for letters to the amount of 5 pesos have the word CINCO on them in full, and are of some rarity; those for 4 pesos have $CUAT^O$.

To sum up, there never was a blue 5 pesos light and dark, nor a blue 4 pesos light and dark, with CINCO and $CUAT^O$ on them, as given by Brown; the blue IN P^S and T P^S, will shew vacant spaces and a little of the other letters left on them, through not being properly erased, thus clearly proving that the old 5 pesos plates have been made use of to make 1 peso stamps.

It may not be easy for our readers to give up their old-established doctrine of the blue 5 pesos, but a little fair consideration and an examination of some good specimens, will prove Levrault's admirable arrangement to be the only correct one.

CORRIENTES.

We are coming to our knowledge of these stamps by degrees, our latest information being rather valuable. The *Timbre Poste* in its article "*Reception des Corrientes*," tells us that sheets of them have been received, with the value 1 *real M.C.* crossed through,



(as mentioned by us some time since) but it does not say why the value 1 real should be crossed through upon a whole sheet of unobliterated stamps. The reason that they were issued by the post office in that state is, they were to pass for 5 centavos instead of the original value 1 real M.C. Therefore the only true 1 real M.C. stamps (that is to say those having that value for postage) are those without the pen-stroke through the value. The following is therefore the correct list of these stamps—

1856.—1real M.C. (Moneda Corriente) Provisional, with value crossed through, (5 centavos.)

1861.—No value given, (5 centavos.)

The *Timbre Poste* states that the stamps without any indication of value are worth about 1s. 3d. only! This is preposterous and can only be written to bring down prices; we can state as a fact that many copies of those without value given, have been sold within the last 3 weeks for 19s. each to a *Paris* dealer. A genuine 5 c. is not to be had for 1s. 6d. We should value them at £1 each at least, and 10s. more for the provisional 5c. and the real 1r. M.C. Belgian collectors do not give high prices, but that price is too palpably incorrect!

NAPLES 3 GRANI VARIETY.

The Editor of *Once a Month* throws a new light upon the valuable variety of the 5 gr., stating "it was merely a 5 gr. with the figure 3 stamped over the 5." It is nothing of the sort. We were fortunate enough to be the first to notice this variety, and forwarded it to Mount Brown for his fourth edition, in which it was inserted as an *issued* stamp. The fifth edition places it under varieties, which is undoubtedly its right denomination. Being classified as an issue, the stamp caused much speculation amongst those who had never seen it. It is the 5 grani stamp in every respect, except that the figure of value is a well-defined 3 instead of a 5. There cannot be a doubt but that it is an accidental variety. Other Italian states will furnish examples of curious varieties, (see Modena with its 5 cnet, 15 cnet, 40 cnet, and 49 c.); and some of the Neapolitan stamps with the arms are found to vary. One specimen of the 5 gr. arms in our possession, has a most curiously-shaped numeral of value; and a 20 gr. has very curious lettering. These stamps are of two distinct issues. The one issue, the latest, shows the engraver's initial always somewhere near the value; on the ½ and 50 gr. it is very clearly a small capital G, on the other it seems as much like an M as any one letter in particular, but most probably it is a monagram—an M and an H combined, it seems to us—but the colour runs so upon these papers, that there is great difficulty in deciding what is really printed. The other issue, the oldest, shows no initials in any of the values. The 1, 2, and 5 grani are the stamps which are found of the deepest tints of rose-red, the ½ and 50 gr. are usually of much colder tints, and consequently are clearer in the impressions. The 10 gr., too, is oftener of the cold shade than any other. The 20 gr. varies, but is seldom of the colour of the ½ and 50 gr.—in fact is seldom so clear. The editor of *Once a Month* speaks, too, as if the stamp had been officially issued, but as there is such a mistake in the description of the stamp itself, it is quite as probable that this is an error too. We should not hesitate to say that it never had an official origin as a 3 gr., but is merely 5 grani, accidentally printed as 3. We do not hesitate to say that the Editorial note in *Once a Month* is wrong in both points; the 3 gr., in common with the other Italian varieties, is of the greatest rarity; indeed, our own specimen is the only one we ever saw or heard of.

STAMPS LATELY ISSUED AND RARE VARIETIES.

As usual we have a dearth of novelties until we are going to press, and at the last minute we have not time for verbose descriptions. Some of the stamps should have been mentioned last month; amongst *varieties* which we have met with during the last month are five of already existing stamps. They are the following—

St. Helena.—6d., brick-red; this is the provisional 1d., before the value has been crossed through; about a dozen specimens have fallen into the hands of one dealer, and are fetching very high prices each.

Schleswig.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. blue. The stamp first issued was deep blue; there is a variety with the lettering considerably larger, and colour paler. (Both varieties are imitated by the forgers, even to the white watermark P).

Saxony.—There is a variety of the red 3 pf. differing in the size of some of the letters.

Modena.— 9 cent. B G (Buono Giornali); the variety has the letters B G very large; 10 c. violet, there is a variety which has instead of CENT, CEN., with a large *figure* 1 instead of a letter T.

Luzon.—Talking of varieties, we may mention that the Luzon 10 c. in present use are of four types; they have been engraved in a square (or oblong) of four stamps, and electrotyped in these batches, so that a sheet of 10 cuartos Luzon, is made up of four different stamps many times repeated. The "*Correos* 1854 *y* 55 1 *real f*^{te}" Luzon, purple-black, differ much in the lettering as ably described in the *Timbre Poste*. This instance shows that all the old Luzons have been separately engraved, as the New Caledonia, and Corrientes were. The new issue for Luzon has at length appeared; the series consists of four stamps same design as the 1864 issue of Spain, but without the date. Inscriptions at bottom are $3\frac{1}{8}$ *cent.* *P*^{o} *F*^{e} black, on yellow paper; $6\frac{2}{8}$ *cent.* *P*^{o} *F*^{e} green, on pink; $12\frac{4}{8}$ *cent.* *P*^{o} *F*^{e} blue, on flesh; and 25 *cent.* *P*^{o} *F*^{e} vermilion, on flesh; meaning $3\frac{1}{8}$th part of the hundredth part of a peso fuerte, or hard dollar. There are two Luzons, which are not mentioned in any catalogue except Moen's. They are with head of Queen Isabella II. to the right, 1 *rl. plata f*^{te} bluish green, 1 *real plata f*^{te} pale green.

Holland.—There is a fresh stamp issued, as engraved; we suppose other



values will follow as the supplies of those now in use are exhausted. There is nothing about the stamp to excite rapturous admiration, so we will pass on to

Denmark.—There is a stamp issued, value 4 sch. KGL. POST. FRM. rose impression upon white paper, upright, and of a good size. Device, a crown,



with sceptre, and etceteras, in a central oval; the oval contains the value, and in each corner is the value repeated in numerals. Can any one tell us what is the object of issuing this stamp? Whether it is the first of a new series?

Venezuela.—There is a 1 centavo, a queer kind of a colour, a sort of olive black; it is used, as also the ½ c. mentioned last month, for newspaper postages.

Spanish Colonies, (Cuba, &c.)—Mount Brown describes the issue of 1864, but his colours are wrong. The issue is oval, (like Luzon,) and similar to the 1864 Spanish, but without any date, they are ¼ *rl. plata fuerte* black, on yellow; ½ *rl. plata fuerte* green, on pink; 1 *rl. plata fuerte* blue, on flesh; 2 *rls. plata fuerte* vermilion on flesh.

Portugal.—The long expected 50 reis, green, and 100 reis, lilac, with head of Don Luis, have at last made their appearance, and will form a great acquisition to the page of Portuguese stamps.

Trinidad.—There is a 4d. pale greyish violet, same colour as the 1s. stamp.

St. Lucia.—The stamps now issued are much colder looking colours than those recently in use. They now are, cold lake-red, (1d.) dark purple-blue, (2d.) pale emerald-green, (6d.)

Hamburg.—Another set of Boten Stamps has been issued by Mr. C. I. Van Diemen, for postage of letters and parcels to Bremen, &c.—Value, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 sch.

The 5 sch. Mecklenburg, adhesive, blue, has given place to one printed in brown, same as the newly-issued envelope of that value.

Essays of a new series of Stamps for the empire of Mexico and the kingdom of Greece, have appeared and shall be described in our next.

REPRINTS, & THEIR EFFECTS UPON STAMP COLLECTING.

It is evident to all Collectors, that the majority of Dealers—in stamps or any other earthly thing, but especially stamps—have selected for their notice "*great* profits and quick returns," and it must be equally obvious to the experienced, that dealers in stamps, in acting up to their chosen motto, do so by means which not only over-reach themselves, but which are extremely impolitic as bringing great discredit upon stamp collecting. It is the sale of forgeries which brings down so much disgust upon "the noble science," for, to sell a forgery knowingly, in the very first instance, necessitates much evil speaking and lying, or it will not go off well, and to suppose that those who sell forgeries do not know what they are disseminating so widely, is in most cases preposterous. The sale of forgeries is profitable, but it is "risky;" for those who habitually sell them soon become known, and are consequently avoided. It is, however, reprints which have become such a source of profit to dealers, although by their *present abuse* of the system, they are doing everything to make collectors disgusted with them, and to bring stamps into bad repute, even with those who were the most zealous promoters of *timbromanie* in England.

The first reprints,—or more properly speaking the first stamps *known* as reprints—were Romagna.

Previously to the re-issue, the ½ and 20 bai were of great rarity, and the 6 bai was scarcely believed in; what was our astonishment at receiving a series of unused Romagnas some sixteen months back, containing the priceless 6 bai; the price of the 9 stamps being 15 francs! We could only suppose at that time, that some far-seeing collector had laid in a stock of the stamps at the period they were in use. The numbers, however, that soon appeared, rendered this surmise impossible, and the only conclusion that we could come to, was, that some speculator had bought the plates or dies, and was working them off for his own profit. These stamps were soon followed by others, Parma, Modena, Naples, and Sicily, and those collectors who had secured genuine post-marked copies of the rarest Modena and Parma at high prices, found that unused specimens were to be had for a mere trifle. To those who cannot obtain originals a good reprint is better than nothing and may be accepted to fill a vacancy, but only as a fine *copy* is kept until the original is obtained. Contrary to this what do we see? Those who were fortunate enough to possess original *but post-marked* specimens, parted with them for a trifle, substituting reprints in their place; this was done by many under the impression that they had obtained unused originals; this same thing has been done by others with this difference, that they *knew* what they were substituting for their post-marked copies. Whilst reprints are as faithful to the originals as the Romagnas are, little objection can be made to them, but if they depart to a considerable degree from the original colours and paper, they are not worth having: (see the Provisionals of Parma and Modena, especially the latter 5, 15, and 20 c) The earlier reprints were far better done than the majority of those now offered, for instance, the latest reprints of the Tassa Gazette are upon a white paper, the old reprints and the original are both upon greyish rough paper. There is a great prejudice against the unused copies of the earlier Spanish lately brought out; they are, however, *not* reprints but proof—or first—impressions from the dies, a very limited number of which appear to have been in the hands either of a minister, or of one of the principal Postmasters, possibly, the Postmaster General. In the first place, as the paper of each issue is different, an insuperable obstacle is at once put in the way of re-printing these, so as to pass successfully *for the originals*, (the primary intention of every reprint); secondly, by a ministerial order of December 14, 1849, no stamps could be legally manufactured, except in the manufactory established by Government for stamped papers; the stamps laws are very strict; thirdly, (and more conclusive than any thing) is the fact that the old plates up to 1853, were destroyed in that year, in the pre-

sence of a public notary; and the plates of the 1854 stamps have been altered and used for Law stamps.* The unused stamps now offered of the early Spanish issues, have been most carefully examined, and compared with old genuine stamps, testing the colour, the paper, and even the gum, and everything has been found correct; seeing from the above mentioned reasons the impossibility of reprinting them, we are of opinion that they are the proof sheets, or the first sheets printed, which opinion is amply supported by the great beauty of the impressions; some too are ungummed, which is further confirmation, for if they were reprints all of them would be alike gummed, or all ungummed, the more readily (by consistency in a small detail) to impose upon purchasers. But to return to our reprints, had the system stopped at reproducing the stamps already known, few real objections could be made; but, when the owners of the plates strike off these stamps in different colours, and then have the audacity to call them PROOFS (*i. e.* first impressions), it is time that some objections should be made to such an abuse. Far from expecting assistance from the catalogue which has so lately reached a fifth edition, and which *should* be a perfect guide by this time, we see Mount Brown who has been held up as a great authority and well acquainted with his subject, insert *all* these reprints as original and *bona fide* proofs; it is the more suprising that they figure there, when we remember by whom the sheets of his catalogue were revised. (As stated in our review of the catalogue, it is "a pretty accurate list of stamps from the *dealers*' point of view," in which great points are stretched to include a worthless reprint, whilst legitimate and curious varieties are usually ignored.) By printing all these *proofs* from the old plates, those who do it, *cannot* be aware of the disgust inspired in numbers of our collectors by them; in fact reprinting has done more towards making many old established collectors relinquish their collections, than forging ever did. Let any one write to a dealer requesting a selection of obsolete Italian and Cantonal Swiss stamps, the Italians will prove reprints, the Swiss will be forgeries. (Out of a number of forgeries of Zurich and Geneva one is pretty sure to pick up a genuine specimen or two. A friend of ours brought a magnificent copy of the 5 c. Neuchatel in this manner for sixpence)! One can repudiate the forgeries, but the reprints are insufferable nuisances. It is next to impossible to get genuine postmarked Provisional Modena or Parma; any one enquiring for them is deluged with reprints. This has proved so annoying that it has led in many cases to stamps being entirely relinquished by those who have always

* There are three stamps used in Luzon for law papers, (adhesive, printed in colour upon white paper), the dies for which were those formerly used for the 1854 postage stamps, of 2, 4 cuartos and 1 real; these are exactly alike, and have been altered into "*Dro Judicial* (for Directorio Judicial), *medio r^l f^te* (blue), *un r^l f^te* (black), and *diez r^s f^tes* (lilac).

been persevering collectors, until the appearance of reprints, when original and post-marked specimens of the rare varieties are not to be had. The reason is obvious; the dealers think that when they can offer unused stamps at a low price, no one will try their *used* copies when at so much higher a figure than the unused specimens are. It is very natural that they should arrive at such a conclusion; but, if collectors would make up their minds to purchase no more reprints, the sale for *used* copies would be again restored, and with the demand, would come the supply, and doubtless they have been accumulating in the hands of several of the great and well known dealers at Leghorn, Turin, &c. The only Italian stamps which have kept up their value are the Tuscan; they have never been re-printed, which will account for such being the case.

REVIEWS OF NEW POSTAL PUBLICATIONS.

Beschreibung der bis jetzt bekannten Briefmarken (mehr als 2200 sorten) nebst Notizien uber die nachgedruckten Marken und einer Anleitung zur Einrichtung von Sammlungen. Strasburg: W^we. Berger Levrault & Sohn, 1864. A Description of more than 2200 different sorts of Postage Stamps known up to the date of publication; with notices of counterfeits, and some hints on the arrangements of collections. Strasburg: Berger-Levrault and Son.

We had last month to review a catalogue made by one whose knowledge on the subject must be very superficial, to fall into the gross mistakes which we there saw; this month it is our pleasurable duty to speak in almost unqualified praise of a foreign catalogue, and at the same time to regret that we have nothing in the English language comparable to it.

The catalogue published in German, by Berger-Levrault and Son, is said to be the work of a great collector by some, whilst others say that one of the publishers is the author. To whomsoever the authorship is due, he has succeeded in producing the best catalogue ever written, giving a most accurate and faithful description of 2200 stamps and essays. All doubtful colours are omitted, (i. e., faded colours, and slight differences from the adopted shades, caused by trifling variations in the printing ink; only changes in colour which have been caused by an order of the government or postal authorities being admitted.) The descriptions are given in geographical, not alphabetical, order, and the author has undertaken the laborious task of stating for every stamp, whether it is plate printed, type printed, (by a galvanic process), lithographed &c., &c. It is in these descriptions that we have found most of the inaccuracies; still *very* few are wrongly described, and when we consider that no one has ever taken any notice of this essentially striking peculiarity, we arrive at some idea of the care and labour bestowed upon

the work. Levrault's is the first catalogue which has described the Buenos Ayres ships correctly, for an account of which we must refer the reader to another page of this present number. The work is interspersed with most valuable remarks respecting a great many stamps, and the author—evidently well informed, and one who must have made deep researches—gives the dates of issue with very great accuracy, considering how very speculative a thing it is to give dates to the very old issues. The French essays are very well described, and amongst them we find those essays (so well known on the continent as the essays of Mellet and Pichot) on chemically-prepared paper, the object being to prevent the taking out of the cancelling mark, and using the stamps a second time; the cancelling is effected by passing a wetted brush over the paper, which turns it blue. These essays, about which very little is known in England, have hitherto been called Cayenne essays. The history of many other French essays is accurately given. Much useful information and many valuable hints are given to collectors in the cleverly-written introduction. No distinction is made between genuine essays and proofs—both are called essays, though some unimportant distinctions are made as to their being actually ordered by the authorities (but not used), or as to their being offered by private persons. There is another head besides *Probedruche* and *Vorschlage*, namely *Druckproben*, under which head the author classes all those that he considers it "worthless," and waste of time to collect. (It may interest our friend Mount Brown to know that the reprinted proofs of *his* catalogue are included under the heading *Druckproben*, or worthless, in Levault's work.) Then come the forgeries (*Nachdrucke*), some of the terse descriptions being admirable. Especially noticeable are the Swiss Cantons, Geneva, Vaud, &c., they are illustrated by finely engraved portions of the real stamp. Then falsifications come in for their share of attention, under the heading *Falschungen*. The Greek stamps do not appear to be properly understood by any catalogue; the two issues are usually given 1861 without numerals of value at back, and 1862 with numerals of value at the back of the stamp; so far good, but the presence of these figures at the back of the stamp is not the only difference between the issues; those of 1862 have the shading from the chin to the ear stronger and coarser than those of 1861, Now the great error is in classing the proofs (of which there are fourteen given by Levrault) as of the issue of 1861, simply because they have no numerals at the back, they being from the dies of the 1862 stamp with strong shading from the ear to the chin. It is possible and very probable that there are some few proofs from the 1861 dies, but these would have the shading very fine and might be easily determined; if

any such exist they are of some value, but we believe ourselves that most of those Greek proofs were merely printed for sale. The 1861 issue is the French engraving, 1862 is the Greek copy of that die. In describing the Spanish stamp, the 2c. bear on tree is erroneously stated to be a stamp instead of an essay. There are other inaccuracies, though not in the wholesale style of our English catalogues, but there are very few real mistakes, (many stamps being quite matters of opinion); taken as a whole it is the most useful catalogue in existence. It is conscientiously written by a collector of great experience, and is intended to be of real *use* to the collector, and not simply a list of stamps that a dealer may look to, to see what he is to sell.

POSTAL VARIETIES.

It is stated that the Ottoman Government has just given an order to a Paris printer for 400 millions of postage stamps.

A Rowland and an Oliver.—Should Rowland Hill have a statue? Certainly, if Oliver Cromwell should. For one is celebrated for cutting off the head of a bad king, and the other for sticking on the head of a good queen.—*Punch.*

Curious Post-Office.—Many years ago, at the desolate Island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, between Africa and Brazil, there was a peculiar crevice in a large rock, termed the Sailor's Post-office, in which the crews of vessels passing to India or returning, left such letters as they wished to send back, and which were punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passed in a contrary way.

India Proof of the Mulready Envelope.—One of the rare impressions from the engraved design by Mulready for a postage envelope has been advertised in the *Times* for sale. It is described as 'an India-proof impression—one of six—from the original block engraved by John Thompson in the year 1840, price *twenty guineas.*'

In the House of Commons, April 5, 1864, Mr. R. Long advocated a cheaper rate of charge for transmission of newspapers. 'If,' said he, 'a cheaper stamp for newspapers was issued, it would be a boon to the public, and would not be an injury to the revenue;' but the matter was not taken up by the house.

In a Minute dated 11th. of March, the Lords of the Treasury, after recapitulating the long and useful services of Sir Rowland Hill, award him, in lieu of the usual retiring allowance, his full salary of £2000 per annum for life.—By a subsequent motion in Parliament, the sum of £20,000 has been voted to this distinguished Postal Reformer.

Sir Rowland Hill has addressed a letter of thanks to the Lords of the Treasury for the flattering notice they have taken of his services in awarding him his full salary as a retiring allowance. At the same time, he takes objection to a passage in their minute intimating that he was not the first to suggest a uniform rate of penny postage, and claims for himself the sole and exclusive credit of having made the suggestion. To show that Mr. Wallace, formerly member for Greenock, had not made the suggestion before him, he quotes from the last speech Mr. Wallace made on postage reform before the publication of his pamphlet, in which he advocates a *minimum* charge of threepence, and an additional penny for every 50 miles.

The eminent services of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., in the creation of the penny postage and other postal reforms, have been honourably recognised by the Society of Arts, who have adjudged to him the gold medal established by them in memory of their late president, the Prince Consort, and called the 'Albert Medal,' to be awarded 'for distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce.' The present is the first time the medal has been adjudged.

A Costly Courtship.—At a public meeting recently held in Birmingham it was decided to erect a statue of Sir Rowland Hill in that town. The Rev. Dr. Miller addressed the meeting, and in alluding to the benefits of the penny postage, said that he had a very painful recollection—and they would excuse a man who, in these matters, was now in his dotage (laughter), and wished to take the privilege of babbling, as old men did—but he had a very lively recollection of the expensive character of his courtship, which took place he would not say how many years ago. Every letter he received cost him eightpence, and as he was never vain enough to think his love letters were

worth eightpence, he always paid the postage himself; and the consequence was, he never exchanged a letter with that lady but it cost him sixteenpence.

A Valuable Dead Letter.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been known to receive as many as four hundred letters in a day. Many of them are anonymous, and on many of them the postage is not prepaid. The reverend gentleman now refuses all the latter. One of these, a short time ago, after having been in the Dead Letter Office, and opened there, was sent again to Mr. Spurgeon, with a statement that the letter was anonymous, and therefore could not be returned to the writer, and that it contained a valuable enclosure. The reverend gentleman paid the postage, and found a £20 note in the letter.

Adventures of a Newspaper.—An apprentice lad on board an English vessel in Calcutta, had lately a packet presented to him through the post-office, the postage of which amounted to twenty rupees, or about £2 sterling. It merely contained a newspaper, which some friend of his in London had enclosed in half a sheet of paper, and addressed to him when his vessel was in London, expecting that it would find him at St. Katherine's dock. His vessel, however, sailed before the letter could be delivered, and it followed him—first to Hobart Town, next to Sydney, thence to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, thence to the Mauritius, and finally back to Calcutta, where it caught him, after having travelled thirty thousand miles, and occupied on its tour one year and eight months.—*Gazette of Variety*, Feb. 22, 1845.

Mourning Stamps.—A few days since a female entered the post office in Pekin, Illinois, for the purpose of mailing a letter to a friend, who is in the army. Calling for an envelope, and while depositing the document therein, she gravely informed the postmaster that it contained very bad news,—no less than the decease of a beloved nephew. As she dilated upon the melancholy theme, her feelings became very much excited, and the epistle being duly sealed and superscribed, she in sorrowing tones enquired, "If the gentlemen would be kind enough to place a black postage stamp upon it, that her friend might know there was a death in the letter before she opened it?" Notwithstanding the mournful tone in which the question was propounded, the government official could not restrain his risibilities, and was compelled to answer that "Uncle Sam had not yet furnished his deputies with any postage stamp especially adapted to mourning purposes." This announcement seemed very much to surprise the good woman, who was also equally shocked at the want of feeling displayed by the government in not furnishing its children with such an outward sign of inward woe; for, to use her own expression, "It would be so convenient."

The Mormon Stamp.—In the year 1852, Brigham Young issued an octagonal gold coin, and soon after a postage stamp of the same shape. No value was expressed on it, but its price was five cents. The execution is very rough, the impression apparently being taken from a wood block. It seems to have been cut or punched out by an octagonal die. This stamp was intended for prepaying letters from one part of the Salt Lake Valley, or to or from the Salt Lake City, the capital. Some letters, however, with these stamps upon them found their way to the United States, and were immediately repudiated by the postmaster. They at once fell into disuse; but at the present day a system of posting from one part of the Mormon colony to the other is still employed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Stamp Collector's Review."

Sir,—In the Review of last month you notice a proof of the 2 annas, first issue for India, printed in black upon "plate paper;" I possess, in addition to that stamp, an impression of the same in *Red;* they are both beautiful *specimens*, and not *copies* as Stamp Collector's are so fond of calling genuine impressions. I know of only three examples of the black 2 annas, and two of the red.

I remain, yours faithfully,

Torquay. R. S.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. Grey, Reading.—Many booksellers in London could obtain Moens' Album for you. The numerals on English envelope stamp, denote the date when they were impressed at the Stamp office, Somerset House. No stamps are now given away with the Review—see notice in February number.

A Subscriber, London.—You had better send your subscription direct, and the magazine will be forwarded from our office as published.

R. Evans & Co.—The green 5c. Richmond is simply a fac-simile, probably executed in Canada, whence other persons have also received specimens.

Gibson & Co.,—There is the "Timbre Poste," published by Moens of Brussels, 15th each month, and the "Borsenblatt," by G. A. Reichel, Kaufheuren, Bavaria.

☞ *To secure their insertion in following number, advertisements should reach the office not later than the 6th of the month.*

The Stamp Collectors' Directory. Foreign Postage Stamps (used or unused) may be purchased at reasonable prices from the following Dealers:—

R. A. Barber junr., Whitworth Terrace, London Road, Leicester.
Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin de St. Pierre, Havre, France.
E. Clarke, 32, Wood-street, Lambeth, S.
C. W. Deadman, 2, Victoria-st., Windsor, Berks.
R. Evans & Co, 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.
E. Jarvis, 37, Mersey-street, Liverpool.
C. F. Harrison, 80, Buckland-street, New North Road, London, N.
I. M. King, Box 4144, Post Office, New York.
Kennedy, McDermid, & Co., 79, George-street, Edinburgh.
Gustave Leglise, Dunkerque, France.
Literary Museum, Liepzig, Saxony.
Menlove Brothers, 39, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, W.
G. Moss & Co., 301, Mill-street, Liverpool.
A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.
J. A. Nutter, Box 519, Post Office, Montreal, Canada.
G. J. Rawll, 139, Leadenhall-street, London.
Ernst Roschlau, Coburg, Germany.
Stampede, 12, Trellick-terrace, London, S.W.
Specimen, 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London. W.C.
Young & Stockall, 30, South John-st., Liverpool.

The charge for three insertions in above list is one shilling.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned under the style of Edward Moore and Co., as Dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm, together with the publication of the *Stamp Collector's Review*, will in future be conducted by Mr. Perris, at No. 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.—(Signed)

C. E. Moore,
Alexander Perris.

Rare Stamps sent on approval. Apply by letter only to "Specimen," 8, Bear-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Given Away! Any number up to a dozen of the *Stamp, Coin, and Autographic Advertiser*, ready 1st July. Advertisements 2d per word by 24th June. Pro Omnes, care of R. Evans & Co., 20, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

Ionian Islands, 9d per set of three, 7s 6d per dozen sets. Post free 1d extra. Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer st., Liverpool.

J Platt, Thornham, Royton, Oldham, sends stamps on approval on receipt of postage. Price list free for 3d—unused stamp gratis.

Send 7 Stamps for the 6d. Packet of 20, or 4 stamps for 12, to S. Davis, Leicester.

Stamps sent on approval. Address by letter to "Stampede," 12, Trellick-terrace, Pimlico, London, S.W.

G. Goldschmidt, Dealer in Stamps, 47, Leopold Strasse, Vienna, supplies Austrian Postage Stamps at extraordinarily low prices, for instance—1000 stamps, first issue, 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer, or 1000 stamps, second issue, 5, 10 and 15 kreuzer for one thaler, Prussian currency, (3s. English). He has always considerable quantities on hand. References will be given and required. Letters and remittances prepaid. Collectors of stamps are requested to send their price lists. Correspondence in German or French.

Twenty Foreign Stamps for 6d.

Stafford Smith & Smith's Sixpenny Packet of Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps. Containing 20 varieties, all in good condition, many being unobliterated. Post free, 7d.

Twelve Obsolete Stamps for 6d.

Stafford Smith & Smith's Sixpenny Packet of Obsolete Foreign Postage Stamps. Containing one dozen varieties, including a rare Modena and a French Republic. Post free, 7d.

Stafford Smith & Smith, Queen-square House, Bath.

The Sixpenny Packet of Obsolete stamps contains 18 varieties, including first issue Saxony. Post free, 7d. T. Dalston & Co., Barnard Castle.

One dozen correct copies of your Carte de Visite will be sent post free, within eight days on receipt of Thirty-two stamps, by Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Given Away with the Packet of 50 varieties of Foreign stamps, a rare Swan River and rare Greece. Is 4d post free. T. Dalston and Co., Barnard Castle.

The Shilling Packet of unused stamps contains 20 varieties, post free for 13 stamps. Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

Moore & Eden, 21, Custom House Arcade, Liverpool, will forward their price list by return of post to any address, on receipt of 2d., in the form of a book and containing date of issue, form, colour, etc of over 1600 varieties—Cartes-de-visite copied at 2s 8d per dozen—A packet containing 12 Cartes of celebrities assorted, 2s 2d post free.

For Sale.—A collection of Foreign Postage Stamps, numbering over 460 varieties, 112 being unused; the whole arranged in Lalliers Album, price £5. Apply to Moore and Eden, 21, Custom House Arcade, Liverpool, who will also forward their price list, describing date of issue, colour, etc. of over 1600 varieties, price 2d.

Old Spanish dated Stamps.—6 cuartos black, 1850 and 1851, and 6 cuartos, rose, 1852, at 5d. each, or 4s. per dozen; 6 cuartos red, 1853, 4d. each; 4 cuartos, pink, 1854 6 cuartos, lake, 1854, at 4d. each. Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Old Spain, dated, Six varieties, 3d. each, or 2s 4d dozen, mixed; French Empire, 25 c, 2d each, 1s 9d dozen; Austrian Italy, 5 and 10 c, 6d each; 15, 30, and 45 c, 1d each, 10 dozen: Costa Rica, 2 reales, 8d; Monte Video, 60 c, and Argentine, 5 c, 4d each, or 3s dozen; old United States' envelopes, 2d each, 1s 6d dozen; 4d Bahamas, 3d each, 2s 6d dozen;—the above are used. The following are unused:—Baden, landpost, 1 kr, 1d each, 10d dozen; French Colonies, 1 c, 1d each, 6d dozen; 5 c, 2d each, 1s 6d dozen; 10 c, 3d each, 2s 6d dozen, or 1s per set of 4: Greece, 1 lepton, 5d; 2 lepta, 8d dozen; 5 lepta, 2d each, 1s 6d dozen: Nicaragua, 1s each; New Grenada, 5 c, 1s 6d each; United States' env., 2d each, or 1s 6d dozen; Locals, 1s 3d dozen. Address—E. Clarke, 32, Wood street, Kennington Cross, London, S.

Half Price! Half the Value! Spanish 6 c black, dated 1850, 1s: 6 c black, 1851, 1s: 6 c red, 1852, 10d: 6 e red, 1853, 10d: 4 and 6 c red, 1854, 9d: Official ½ and 1 onza, 10d each: Italy 15 c, new issue, 4d: 60 c, 6d: Parma 5 c, 1s 4d: 10 and 15 c, 1s each: Tuscany 1 c red, 1s: 2, 4, 6, 9 crazie, 6d each: 10 centes, 5d: Modena 5 c, 6d: 10 c, 1s: 15 c, 9d: 25 c, 10d: obsolete Baden envelope, 3 kr red, 6d: Argentine Republic 5 c, 9d: Baden 1 kr buff, 10d: France Republic 20, 25 c, 3d: Presidency 25 e, 4d: Holstein 1½, 4d: old Luxemburg 10 c black, 5d: Swiss 5 c brown, 10 e blue, 15 c red, only 2d each: Helvetia 5, 10 c, 1½d each: Sicily 2 gra, 6d. Warranted genuine! As the advertiser wishes to clear out his stock of 90,000 stamps, he offers the above at half the prices. Address—D. Dean, Hope Square, Weymouth. Well assorted mixed Continentals, 1s 6d per 100.

To Collectors of Curiosities.—For Sale.—A few genuine specimens of the Assignats of the "*Republique Francais*" of 1792, value "*Quatre Cents Livres*," (Sixteen pounds.) These rare and interesting notes are much prized by Collectors of Bank Notes &c., they are most beautifully engraved and bear the Seal of the French Republic; also an intricate Water-mark—They are in a perfect condition, as clean and crisp as when issued 72 years since. Only a few copies for disposal, price 2s. 6d each.—Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Foreign and Colonial Stamp Depôt, Temperance Hall, Preston—Established 1856—G. Gibson & Co., Proprietors. Colonial dealers are requested to send for continental list, and continental dealers for colonial list. 20,000 continentals wanted, also agents on the continent. Commission 20 per cent.

Genuine Confederate States' Stamps. 2 c, red, head of Jackson, 8d each, 7s dozen; 5 c, small, blue, head of President Davis, 1s each; 5 c, large, green, head of President Davis, 1s 4d each; 10 c, large, dark blue, 1s each; 10 c, lighter blue (lately issued), 1s each. All unused, and guaranteed genuine. Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool.

D. James & Co. having Sold their Interest in the *Northumberland & Durham Stamp Advertiser*, all communications, books for review, &c. must in future be addressed to R. Chambers, 115, High street, Gateshead. No. 5, published June 15th, contains the completion of the Articles on Swiss Stamps, by M. Wilton; Notices of New Stamps, &c, &c. Price 1d, post free 2d, annual subscription 2s. Advertisements inserted at the following rates:—20 words, 6d; 2d for every ten words after.

Mixed Used Stamps, beautifully assorted, 1s 3d per hundred. Old Spain, 1852-53-54, 3d each, 2s 3d dozen, 14s per 100; Spain, 4 c, 1864, 1d each, 7d dozen; new issue, Monte Video, unused and warranted genuine, 1s each; Nova Scotia, 1 c, 9d dozen, 2 c, 1s 5d dozen. For others, equally cheap, see price list—sent on receipt of 1d stamp. E. S. Gibbons, Treville st., Plymouth.

Alexander Perris, *Stamp Collector's Review* Office, 237, Great Homer street, Liverpool, will send his Illustrated Price List of foreign stamps for sale, on receipt of two postage stamps. Stamp for reply to accompany all communications.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company; 7 varieties. Sardinia, issues of 1851-52-55; Sicily, Parma, Modena, Venezuela, first issue; Donna Maria, and many other varieties in stock; all unused and guaranteed genuine, at very low prices. Also the same used. Parties having good collections will do well to send list of wants and stamp for reply, and have the stamps sent on approval by next post. J. Platt, Thornham, Royton, Oldham.

23,000 Foreign Stamps Given Away!!! Upwards of 23,000 unobliterated foreign and colonial postage stamps have been *given away* to purchasers of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* since its commencement. This periodical is illustrated with beautifully executed engravings of newly-issued and rare stamps, and contains many articles of great interest to stamp collectors. An unusually good Foreign Stamp will *be given away* with the July number. Published monthly, price 4d; yearly subscription, 4s, post free.

London:—E. Marlborough & Co.; Bath:—Stafford Smith & Smith; and all Booksellers.

The *British and Foreign Stamp and Coin Advertiser*, published 1st each month—2 copies, post free, for one stamp. The July number will contain a short sketch of the life of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.; illustrated by a beautifully executed portrait. Advertisements received until 25th June, and charged as follows:—12 words, 6d; 20 words, 9d; 50 words, 1s 6d; 100 words, 2s 9d. Further particulars on application, enclosing stamp, to A. J. Johns, 22, Cavendish street, Manchester. Agents wanted where none are appointed.

To Collectors of Photographic Portraits.—Alexander Perris, will send a packet containing one dozen Cartes of celebrities assorted, on receipt of Twenty-six Stamps.

The Literary Museum, Liepzig, Saxony, offer the following stamps per dozen, unused: Hanover 1s. 6d; Luxemburg 10 c. black, 1s; 1 s'gro red, 1s. 6d; 10 c. blue. 6d; Schleswig, 4 sch red, 3s. 6d; Moldavia, 5 para black, 3s. 6d; 3 para yellow, 1s; 6 para red, 1s 6d; Poland, envelope, 3 kop blue, 5s; Russia, 10 kop, 6d, 20 kop, 2s., 30 kop, 3s; Saxony, first issue, ¼ n'gro, 9d; 1 n'gro, 4d; 2 n'gro, 9d; 3 n'gro, 10d; also singly, Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr black, 1s; Schleswig Holstein, 1 sch blue, 2s. 6d; 2 sch red, 2s. 6d; Saxony, 3 pfen red, 1s. 6d; Java, 10 cents red, 1s. 6d; Russian thalers received in payment—all orders above three thalers, post free. All stamps warranted genuine. — Address, Literarisches Museum, Liepzig.

The *Stamp Dealer's Universal Register.* On the 1st August, or as soon after as possible, a Monthly Trade Circular will be commenced bearing the above title The object the publisher has in view is to furnish the means of intercommunication between purchasers and vendors of Foreign stamps; this *desideratum* he hopes to accomplish by giving a List of Stamp Dealers in all parts of the world. The Registry fee and cost of paper to the end of December, 1864, will be 2s 6d; if per post, 5d extra. Subscription to the end of 1864, *without* name in the Register, 10d; or per post, 1s 3d. To keep the List select, and to prevent as far as possible any unjust dealings, no address will be registered unless it is accompanied by the name of a respectable firm, to whom reference can be made if deemed necessary. Advertisements will be inserted on the following terms:—20 words, 6d; every additional 8 words, 2d. All letters must contain stamped-addressed envelope to ensure attention. Those persons who wish to have their names enrolled on the Register must send address and reference, together with their subscription, to Mr. J. W. Chater, *Northern Journal* office, 89, Clayton-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Suggestions invited.

Newly-issued stamps at low prices. New Schleswig, 4 sch., 6d. each; Hamburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. dozen; 2½ sch., 5d. each, 4s. doz; Lubeck, 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. doz.; Holstein Lauenburg 1½ sch, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. doz.; 2c. New Brunswick, 2d. each; 1s. 9d. per doz.; Italy, 1 c., 1d. each, 4d. per doz.; 5 c., 2d. each, 1s. per doz. 10 c., 3d. each; 15 c., 3d. each. Alexander Perris, 237, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

Just Published, post free, 1s. 1d., *Forged Stamps: how to detect them;* containing full accounts of all false stamps. 1.—Forgeries from genuine stamps. 2.—Stamps, which never existed, except in the imagination of the originator. 3.—Unintentional forgeries. 4.—Addenda: Stamps of which no definite information can be collected. May be had from Edward Pemberton, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Sixty unused foreign postage stamps for 5s.! The cheapest and best packet yet offered to stamp collectors. It includes Ionian Islands, Papal States, French Colonies, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, new issues of Italy, Saxony and Lubeck, and nine obsolete stamps of Italy, Hanover, &c., post free 5s. 1d. Alexander Perris, 237. Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

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