

HEMELICAN



No. 17.—Vol. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

Price One Penny.
[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED]

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

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"Union Postale Universelle.
"Great Britain (Grande Bretagne).
"Post Card.
"The address only to be written on this side."

We cannot see why plain English Postal Union would not do; but perhaps it is to give us an easy lesson in French, and, perhaps, for the purpose Grande Bretagne has been put in brackets. Or can it be possible that these postcards are circulate where the name Great Britain is unknown? If one of the postcards had been blue or red instead of both being brown, they would look prettier in our collections, and would be easier distinguished by the postal officials. It is worth noting that these postcards are sold by the Post-office at the prices marked on them. The ordinary halfpenny card, if a single one is bought, costs three farthings.

- Registration envelope.
- 2 pence, blue.
- Postcards.
- 1 penny, brown.
- 3 halfpence, brown.

CYPRUS.—We hear that stamps have been printed for Cyprus, but have not yet seen them. The values and colours are said to be—

- 10 paras, rose.
- 20 " yellow.
- 50 " pale-blue.

RUSSIA.—Our collection of Russian local stamps is rapidly increasing. New types have lately replaced those in use in several towns and districts, while stamps have been issued for several places not before represented. The designs are quaint, but cannot be called uninteresting. The Russian characters are rather

puzzling, although not insurmountable. With the help of a Russian alphabet and a good map of Russia we have traced the locality of the places from whence the greater number of the stamps are emitted, and recommend all who possess any of these stamps to do likewise. The following will help in reading the inscriptions: The Russian alphabet now in use contains thirty-six letters, six of which—viz., А, Л, К, М, О, and Т—are sounded nearly the same as our own letters.

There are fifteen letters that are not very often used (or, rather, they do not often occur on these stamps). The remaining fifteen will easily be learned.

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А	"	Д
Г	"	Г
И	"	И
З	"	З
А	"	Л
Н	"	Н
П	"	П
С	"	С
Б	"	И
В	"	У and W
Ч	sounds	Тsch
У	"	Оu
Х	"	Ch
Ц	"	Тz

In addition to the name of the district, all Russian locals have one or more (or abbreviations) of these words.

- Землею, meaning rural, or district.
- Почты, meaning post.
- Ульда, meaning office.

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9 pies, orange.

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- ½ anna, red.
- 1 " grey-brown.
- 4½ " green.

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- 25 reis, blue.
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mils de peso, value 100 mils de peso; colour, light-green. The Heligoland 1 pf. stamp has been withdrawn from circulation. It is not easy to say what its use was, except for supplying collectors.

Mauritius is a fruitful field for stamp-collectors. Several new issues are announced, but we have as yet only received two new stamps—4 cents, orange, and 25 cents, yellow-brown. New envelopes, and sundry new or provisional postcards are also announced, but we delay notice of these.

From Uruguay we have a very extraordinary-looking set of stamped envelopes.

From Surinam, and from Curaçao, 2 guilders 50 cents, similar to Dutch stamp of same value; frame, bistre; centre, violet.

From Bolivia a new stamp of 5 centavos, blue.

In Persia there has been great, if not total, change of colours, which are now—1 shaki, red; 2, yellow; 5, green; 10, violet; 5, kraus, blue.

Egyptian postal arrangements seem in an unsettled state, and some recent issues are probably only provisional, and not likely to be permanent. As we predicted, a new issue of stamps has made its appearance in Egypt. They are much better looking than any previous issues, being engraved by De la Rue and Co. The inscription is in French and Turkish, instead of Italian and Turkish as before. In a transverse oval is the sphynx and pyramid, an outer oblong frame being inscribed at top, "Postes Egyptiennes," at the left side the value in words, the bottom and right side being inscribed in Turkish.

Numerals of value in each corner.

- 5 paras, brown.
- 10 " lilac.
- 20 " ultramarine.
- 1 piastre, carmine-rose.
- 2 " yellow.
- 5 " sea-green.

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Picked up by a Frigate.



MAY I COME IN?

MAY I come in? My little Grace
Peeps round the door with laughing face.
I lift my head, and feign surprise
At wistful mouth and roguish eyes.

I know she'll trip across to me,
And give me kisses, one, two, three.
May she come in? Of course she may—
The sweetest thing I've seen to-day.

CHATS ABOUT PHILATELY.

BY J. J. CASEY.

VIII.—SURINAM.

THE design of the postage stamps of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is shown in the accompanying illustration, the name being spelled, of course, after the Dutch method. In English the final "e" is omitted.

Surinam lies on the northern coast of South America. On the east is French, and on the west British, Guiana. The territory over which the Dutch claim dominion is about fifty-eight thousand square miles in extent, or more than four times the size of Holland, but the actual area under cultivation is a little over two hundred square miles. The principal settlements are in the lower valley of the Surinam River, which at its mouth is three miles wide. The water is of a dirty yellow color, with bubbles on its surface, and its current can be traced far out to sea. Its source has not yet been found.

The Dutch began to visit the coasts of Guiana about 1580. In 1614, the States of Holland granted to any Dutch

citizen four years' monopoly of any harbor or place of commerce he might discover in that region. The first settlement in Surinam, in 1630, was made by an Englishman, whose name is still preserved by Marshall's Creek. Thirty-six years afterward the English settlement was taken by the Zealanders, and one hundred thousand pounds of sugar were exacted as a ransom. Finally, the country was confirmed to the Dutch by treaty, in 1674.

The most renowned name connected with Surinam is that of Cornelis van Aerssens, lord of Sommelsdijk, who in 1683 purchased one-third of the territory from the New Dutch West India Company. Sommelsdijk agreed to govern the colony at his own expense, and his rule was marked by rare wisdom and energy. He repressed and pacified the Indians, he erected forts, established a court of justice, introduced the cultivation of the cocoa-nut, and, in short, devoted himself to the welfare of his people. But his soldiery turned against him, and massacred him, after five years of beneficent rule.

His death threw affairs into great confusion. It became necessary to make some new arrangement, and his widow offered to sell his large interest in the colony to William III. of England. The arrangement would not, however, have been satisfactory to Holland, and Sommelsdijk's portion of the territory was finally purchased by the city of Amsterdam.

Surinam has continued under Dutch rule from 1804, with the exception of a period of eleven years, when it was in possession of the English. Slavery was abolished during this period. There is a House of Assembly, the members of which may never be less than nine nor more than thirteen. Four are appointed by the government, and the others are regularly elected by the colonists. There is one curious provision. A royal decree may overrule a unanimous decision of the Assembly, and not infrequently a command will arrive from Holland undoing all that has been accomplished by that body.

The capital of Dutch Guiana is Paramaribo. It has a population of 22,000, a large proportion of which are negroes. The city is regularly built, and the streets present a pleasant sight, owing to the rows of tamarind and orange trees which line them on both sides. In 1832 the city was nearly destroyed by a band of negro slaves, who set fire to the city. The flames were fortunately subdued before they made any great headway. In order to deter others from making a similar attempt, the negroes who executed the horrible deed were publicly burned alive.

There are about seventeen thousand bush negroes in Surinam. These are descendants of runaway slaves, and consist of three tribes. They retain curious traces of their former connection with Christianity, though they are, and consider themselves, pagans. Their chief god is Gran Gado (grand god), his wife is Maria, and his son Jesi Kist. Various minor deities are also worshipped; Ampeeka, the bush god, Toni, the water god, etc. Among themselves these people speak a language based on a corrupt English, mingled with many Dutch, Portuguese, and native elements.

I came near neglecting to state that in Surinam, in addition to postage stamps, there are also in use postal cards, and an extensive series of revenue stamps. These are of two kinds, stamped and unstamped, and in color correspond to the postage stamps of the colony. The cards were introduced in July, 1876. A very neat frame surrounds the card, with the word "Briefkaart" at the top, and four lines for the address.

A card for fifteen cents was first issued; then followed, in 1877, a card for twelve and a half cents. But last year, a change being made in postal rates, a card of seven and a half cents was issued. As an example of the economy so characteristic of the Dutch, the old cards were still kept in use, and the change made by simply printing the new value on them in black figures.



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С	"	S
б	"	I
В	"	V and W
Ч sounds Tech		
у	"	Ou
Х	"	Ch
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At length hunger compelled them to lay in their oars and take some breakfast. They ate a hearty one, for they had plenty of provisions, but on examining their stock of water they found that they must be very economical, or they might run short of that necessary of life.

After a short rest, Bill sprang to his feet.

"It won't do to be stopping," he observed. "If we only make a couple of miles an hour it will be something, and we shall be so much nearer home, and so much farther away from the French shore."

"I'm afraid that when the mounseers find out that we have escaped, they will be sending after us," said Jack. "They will be ashamed of being outwitted by a couple of English boys, and will do all they can to bring us back."

"I believe you are right, Jack," replied Bill; "only, as they certainly will not be able to see us from the shore, they won't know in what direction to pull, and may fancy that we are hid away somewhere along the coast."

"They'll guess well enough that we should have pulled to the northward, and will be able to calculate by the set of the tide whereabouts to find us," said Jack. "We musn't trust too much to being safe as yet. I wonder what that vessel to the eastward is. She's a ship, for I can see her royals above the horizon, and she's certainly nearer than when we first made her out."

"She must be standing to the westward, then, and will, I hope, pass inside of us, should the breeze spring up again from the same quarter," observed Bill. "She's probably French, or she would not be so close in with the coast."

"As to that, our cruisers stand in close enough at times, and she may be English notwithstanding," answered Jack.

"Unless we are certain that she's English we shall be wiser to avoid her," remarked Bill, "so we'll pull away to the northward."

"But what do you think of the ship out there?" asked Jack, pointing ahead.

"I cannot help believing that she's English," said Bill. "We must run the chance of being seen by her. We shall have to pull on a good many hours, however, first, and when the breeze springs up, she'll pretty quickly run either to the eastward or westward."

The boys, however, after all their remarks, could arrive at no conclusion. They rowed and rowed, but still appeared not to have moved their position with regard either to the shore or the two vessels in sight.

The sun rose high above their heads and struck down with considerable force; but they cared little for the heat, though it made them apply more frequently than they otherwise would have done to their water-cask. Bill had more than once to warn Jack not to drink too much.

The day was drawing on, and at last Jack proposed that they should have another rest and take some dinner. "There's no use starving ourselves, and the more we eat the better we shall be able to pull," he said.

Bill was not quite of this opinion. At the same time he agreed to Jack's proposal, as his arms were becoming very weary.

They had just finished their dinner when Jack, getting up on the chest in which the mast was stepped, so that he might have a better look-out, exclaimed, "I see a sail between us and the land. The sun just

now glanced on it. There's a breeze in shore, depend on it, and it will reach us before long."

Bill jumped up to have a look-out also. He could not distinguish the sail, but he thought by the darker colour of the water to the southward that a breeze was playing over it, though it had not as yet got as far as they were. They again took to their oars and pulled on. Jack, however, occasionally turned round to look to the southward, for he entertained the uncomfortable idea that they were pursued.

They were now, they agreed, nearer the ship to the northward. Her lofty sails must have caught a light westerly air, which did not reach close down to the water, and had sent her along two or three knots an hour. They could see halfway down her courses, and Jack declared his belief that she was a frigate, but whether English or French he could not determine.

Unless, however, they were to hoist their sail, they might pass very close to her without being discovered, and the course she was steering would take her somewhat to the eastward of them.

They would have to settle the point as to whether she was a friend or foe, and in the former case whether it would be advisable to hoist their sail, and make every signal in their power to attract her attention, or to keep the sail lowered until she was at a distance from them. Bill had not been convinced that Jack had seen a sail to the southward.

"Whether or not I saw one before, there's one now," cried Jack, "and pretty near too, and what's worse, it's a boat, so that they have oars, and will be coming up with us in spite of the calm."

"They must have had a breeze to get thus far," remarked Bill.

"Yes, but it has failed them now; see, they are lowering down the sail." As Jack spoke, a light patch of white like the wing of a wild fowl was seen for a moment glancing above the water landward.

"Yes, there's no doubt that was a sail, which must have come from the shore; but it is a question whether the Frenchmen will have the pluck to pull on in the hopes of finding us, or will turn back. One thing is certain, that we had better try to keep ahead, when they will have farther to come if they still pursue us."

Once more the boys got their oars out, and laboured away as energetically as before. They every now and then, however, looked back to ascertain if the boat was coming after them. Meantime a light breeze played occasionally over the water, but it was so light that it would not have helped them much, and they thought it wiser not to hoist their sail, as it would betray their position should a French boat really be in pursuit of them.

The ship, which they supposed to be a frigate, was in the meantime drawing nearer to them from the north-east.

"I cannot help thinking that the boat is still coming after us," cried Jack. "I fancy I caught sight of the gleam of the sun on the men's hats; if I was to swarm up the mast I should be more certain."

"You will run the chance of capsizing the raft if you do," observed Bill.

"I'll just go a little way up," retorted Jack, and he jumped on the chest, and hoisted himself three or four feet only up the mast, while Bill sat down on the deck to counterbalance his weight.

"Yes, I was right," said Jack, coming down. "I made out a boat, as sure as we are here, and a large one too, or I should

not have seen her so clearly. She's a good way off still, so that it will be some time before she can get up with us. The French fellows in her must take yonder ship to a countryman, or they would not pull so boldly."

"They may think that they have time to pick us up and be off again before the ship can get near them," said Bill; "whatever they think, we must try to disappoint them, so we'll pull away as long as we can stand, and then we'll row on our knees."

The sun was by this time sinking toward the west, and should darkness come their chances of escape would be increased. The wind had shifted slightly to the south-west, and should it freshen sufficiently to make it worth while hoisting the sail, they might stand away to the north-east. It still, however, wanted two or three hours before it would be perfectly dark, while the boat would be up to the before that time. After rowing for the greater part of an hour, Jack again took look-out, and reported that he could distinctly see the boat.

"So I suspect by this time can the people on board the ship," observed Bill, "and probably they can see us also; but the crew of the boat well know that with this light wind they can easily row away from the ship should she prove to be English."

In a short time they could both see the boat when only standing up on the raft. They had now too much reason to feel that in spite of all their efforts they should be overtaken. Still, like brave boys, they pulled on, though their arms and backs were aching with their exertions.

The Frenchmen, who must by this time have seen the raft, appeared determined to retake them.

Presently a report was heard, and a bullet flew skimming over the water, but dropped beneath the surface somewhere astern.

Another and another followed.

"Their shot won't hurt us as yet," observed Bill. "They fancy that they can frighten us, but we'll show them that they are mistaken," and he pulled on steadily as he had before been doing.

Jack, however, could not resist jumping up once more on the chest, and looking towards the ship.

"Hurrah! there's a boat coming off from the ship!" he cried out. "If she's English she'll soon make the Frenchmen put about."

Jack was right as to a boat coming from the ship, but the Frenchmen still pulled on. Perhaps they did not see the boat, or if they did, thought that she also was French.

Again and again the pursuers fired, the bullets now falling close to the raft.

"A miss is as good as a mile," cried Bill, rowing on.

But the French boat was evidently getting terribly near.

If any tolerable marksman were on board he could easily pick off the two occupants of the raft. They knew that well enough but they kept to their resolution of pulling on till the last.

They were encouraged, too, by seeing the boat from the stranger making towards them. Presently three or four bullets together flew close to their ears, and fell into the water ahead.

"Pull on! pull on!" cried Bill; "the fellows fired to vent their spite. They are going to give up the chase."

He looked round as he spoke, and sure enough the stem of the boat was



NEW ISSUES OF 1878,

COMPILED BY MR. J. M. WINCH,

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

In placing these notes before the notice of the Stamp Collecting Public, the writer trusts that they will be found of use to those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the various changes which are continually taking place in the stamp-issuing world. He is indebted for much of the information to numerous correspondents, whom he here takes the opportunity of thanking, and trusts that they will continue to favor him with early information respecting new issues, &c. Should this meet with the approval of collectors, he will be pleased to produce something similar, and probably much superior, at the close of the ensuing year.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In consequence of this country having entered the postal union, the following new set of Stamps was issued, similar in design to the last emission, but differing in colours and values, which are as follows:

2 Centavos green	20 Centavos pale blue
8 " lake	24 " deep blue
16 " green	25 " carmine



The annexed engravings represent two of three new envelopes which were issued shortly after.



VALUES & COLOURS.

8 Cent. red on cream
16 " grn. "
24 " blue "

These were supplemented by a Post Card similar in design to that of the United States, another head being substituted for that of Liberty, and the monogram R.A. in centre, instead of U.S., being crossed by a scroll bearing inscription "Tarjeta Postal."

SINGLE AND DOUBLE (OR REPLY).

4 Centavos grey	8 Centavos, or 4 X 4 green
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Lastly came a News Band, very tasteful in design, bearing portrait of General Alvarez in oval; value at sides.

1 Centavo carmine

AZORES.

Post Cards for this colony were provided by surcharging those of Portugal in the same manner as the adhesives.

15 Reis brown	25 Reis rose
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BARBADOES.

The 5/- Stamps cut in halves lengthways, and each half surcharged "One Penny," have served as provisionals for that value.

1d. red and black

BELGIUM.

A Stamp of the value of 5 Francs has been issued similar in appearance to the current set: figures of value in upper corners; "Cinq Francs" below head.

5 Francs red-brown

A Reply Card has also been issued, value 10 Centimes.

5 C. X 5 C. violet



BHOPAUL.

The late Half Anna Stamp has been re-placed by a new one, of different design: native inscription in centre, surrounded by one in Roman letters, lithographed in colour on white paper.

Half Anna red

BRAZIL

Has issued a new series of Adhesives, somewhat resembling the last, of pleasing design and beautifully executed. Colours and values are:

10 Reis red
20 " purple
100 " green
260 " brown
300 " green and yellow



BRITISH GUIANA.

A provisional 1 c. Stamp was provided for this Colony by drawing two lines with pen and ink through the current 6 cents.

1 Cent.

CABUL.

An alteration has been made in the Stamps of this country. The design is similar to the last. They are printed in grey for Cabul, black for Jellalabad, mauve for Kandahar, pale green for Kholloom, pale yellow for Lalpaura.

1 Shahi	} In grey, black, mauve, pale green and pale yellow
1 Abasy	
1 Sunar	
1 Rupee	
1 "	

Subsequently the design of the 1 Shahi Stamp was again changed, the colours remaining the same.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A Post Card was issued by this colony, bearing the arms at top, with stamp of the current type in right corner.

1d. red on buff

The adhesives have all been seen surcharged "too late."

CASHMERE.

This country has issued some Stamps of an entirely new design; they appear to be printed from ivory blocks like many other Stamps of the Indian States. They are perforated and printed on laid paper. Three circular Stamps of Jummoo have also appeared, two of them on native paper.

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"I believe you are right, Jack," replied Bill; "only, as they certainly will not be able to see us from the shore, they won't know in what direction to pull, and may fancy that we are hid away somewhere along the coast."

"They'll guess well enough that we should have pulled to the northward, and will be able to calculate by the set of the tide whereabouts to find us," said Jack. "We musn't trust too much to being safe as yet. I wonder what that vessel to the eastward is. She's a ship, for I can see her royals above the horizon, and she's certainly nearer than when we first made her out."

"She must be standing to the westward, then, and will, I hope, pass inside of us, should the breeze spring up again from the same quarter," observed Bill. "She's probably French, or she would not be so close in with the coast."

"As to that, our cruisers stand in close enough at times, and she may be English notwithstanding," answered Jack.

"Unless we are certain that she's English we shall be wiser to avoid her," remarked Bill, "so we'll pull away to the northward."

"But what do you think of the ship out there?" asked Jack, pointing ahead.

"I cannot help believing that she's English," said Bill. "We must run the chance of being seen by her. We shall have to pull on a good many hours, however, first, and when the breeze springs up, she'll pretty quickly run either to the eastward or westward."

The boys, however, after all their remarks, could arrive at no conclusion. They rowed and rowed, but still appeared not to have moved their position with regard either to the shore or the two vessels in sight.

The sun rose high above their heads and struck down with considerable force; but they cared little for the heat, though it made them apply more frequently than they otherwise would have done to their water-cask. Bill had more than once to warn Jack not to drink too much.

The day was drawing on, and at last Jack proposed that they should have another rest and take some dinner. "There's no use starving ourselves, and the more we eat the better we shall be able to pull," he said.

Bill was not quite of this opinion. At the same time he agreed to Jack's proposal, as his arms were becoming very weary.

They had just finished their dinner when Jack, getting up on the chest in which the mast was stepped, so that he might have a better look-out, exclaimed, "I see a sail between us and the land. The sun just

now glanced on it. There's a breeze in shore, depend on it, and it will reach us before long."

Bill jumped up to have a look-out also. He could not distinguish the sail, but he thought by the darker colour of the water to the southward that a breeze was playing over it, though it had not as yet got as far as they were. They again took to their oars and pulled on. Jack, however, occasionally turned round to look to the southward, for he entertained the uncomfortable idea that they were pursued.

They were now, they agreed, nearer the ship to the northward. Her lofty sails must have caught a light westerly air, which did not reach close down to the water, and had sent her along two or three knots an hour. They could see halfway down her courses, and Jack declared his belief that she was a frigate, but whether English or French he could not determine.

Unless, however, they were to hoist their sail, they might pass very close to her without being discovered, and the course she was steering would take her somewhat to the eastward of them.

They would have to settle the point as to whether she was a friend or foe, and in the former case whether it would be advisable to hoist their sail, and make every signal in their power to attract her attention, or to keep the sail lowered until she was at a distance from them. Bill had not been convinced that Jack had seen a sail to the southward.

"Whether or not I saw one before, there's one now," cried Jack, "and pretty near too, and what's worse, it's a boat, so that they have oars, and will be coming up with us in spite of the calm."

"They must have had a breeze to get thus far," remarked Bill.

"Yes, but it has failed them now; see, they are lowering down the sail." As Jack spoke, a light patch of white like the wing of a wild fowl was seen for a moment glancing above the water landward.

"Yes, there's no doubt that was a sail, which must have come from the shore; but it is a question whether the Frenchmen will have the pluck to pull on in the hopes of finding us, or will turn back. One thing is certain, that we had better try to keep ahead, when they will have farther to come if they still pursue us."

Once more the boys got their oars out, and laboured away as energetically as before. They every now and then, however, looked back to ascertain if the boat was coming after them. Meantime a light breeze played occasionally over the water, but it was so light that it would not have helped them much, and they thought it wiser not to hoist their sail, as it would betray their position should a French boat really be in pursuit of them.

The ship, which they supposed to be a frigate, was in the meantime drawing nearer to them from the north-east.

"I cannot help thinking that the boat is still coming after us," cried Jack. "I fancy I caught sight of the gleam of the sun on the men's hats; if I was to swarm up the mast I should be more certain."

"You will run the chance of capsizing the raft if you do," observed Bill.

"I'll just go a little way up," retorted Jack, and he jumped on the chest, and hoisted himself three or four feet only up the mast, while Bill sat down on the deck to counterbalance his weight.

"Yes, I was right," said Jack, coming down. "I made out a boat, as sure as we are here, and a large one too, or I should

not have seen her so clearly. She's a good way off still, so that it will be some time before she can get up with us. The French fellows in her must take yonder ship to be a countryman, or they would not pull so boldly."

"They may think that they have time to pick us up and be off again before the ship can get near them," said Bill; "but whatever they think, we must try to disappoint them, so we'll pull away as long as we can stand, and then we'll row on our knees."

The sun was by this time sinking toward the west, and should darkness come their chances of escape would be increased. The wind had shifted slightly to the south-west, and should it freshen sufficiently to make it worth while hoisting the sail, they might stand away to the north-east. It still, however, wanted two or three hours before it would be perfect dark, while the boat would be up to the mark before that time. After rowing for the greater part of an hour, Jack again took look-out, and reported that he could distinctly see the boat.

"So I suspect by this time can the people on board the ship," observed Bill, "and probably they can see us also; but the crew of the boat well know that with this light wind they can easily row away from the ship should she prove to be English."

In a short time they could both see the boat when only standing up on the raft. They had now too much reason to fear that in spite of all their efforts they should be overtaken. Still, like brave boys, they pulled on, though their arms and backs were aching with their exertions.

The Frenchmen, who must by this time have seen the raft, appeared determined to retake them.

Presently a report was heard, and a bullet flew skimming over the water, and dropped beneath the surface somewhere astern.

Another and another followed.

"Their shot won't hurt us as yet," observed Bill. "They fancy that they can frighten us, but we'll show them that they are mistaken," and he pulled on as steadily as he had before been doing.

Jack, however, could not resist jumping up once more on the chest, and looking towards the ship.

"Hurrah! there's a boat coming off from the ship!" he cried out. "If she's English she'll soon make the Frenchmen put about."

Jack was right as to a boat coming from the ship, but the Frenchmen still pulled on. Perhaps they did not see the boat, or they did, thought that she also was French.

Again and again the pursuers fired, the bullets now falling close to the raft.

"A miss is as good as a mile," cried Bill, rowing on.

But the French boat was evidently getting terribly near.

If any tolerable marksman were on board he could easily pick off the two occupants of the raft. They knew that well enough, but they kept to their resolution of pulling on till the last.

They were encouraged, too, by seeing the boat from the stranger making towards them. Presently three or four bullets together flew close to their ears, and fell into the water ahead.

"Pull on! pull on!" cried Bill; "the fellows fired to vent their spite. They are going to give up the chase."

He looked round as he spoke, and sure enough, the crew of the boat were



NEW ISSUES OF 1878,

COMPILED BY MR. J. M. WINCH,

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

In placing these notes before the notice of the Stamp Collecting Public, the writer trusts that they will be found of use to those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the various changes which are continually taking place in the stamp-issuing world. He is indebted for much of the information to numerous correspondents, whom he here takes the opportunity of thanking, and trusts that they will continue to favor him with early information respecting new issues, &c. Should this meet with the approval of collectors, he will be pleased to produce something similar, and probably much superior, at the close of the ensuing year.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In consequence of this country having entered the postal union, the following new set of Stamps was issued, similar in design to the last emission, but differing in colours and values, which are as follows:

2 Centavos green	20 Centavos pale blue
8 lake	24 deep blue
16 green	25 carmine



The annexed engravings represent two of three new envelopes which were issued shortly after.



VALUES & COLOURS.

8 Cent. red on cream
16 " grn. "
24 " blue "

These were supplemented by a Post Card similar in design to that of the United States, another head being substituted for that of Liberty, and the monogram R.A. in centre, instead of U.S., being crossed by a scroll bearing inscription "Tarjeta Postal."

SINGLE AND DOUBLE (OR REPLY).

4 Centavos grey	8 Centavos, or 4 X 4 green
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Lastly came a News Band, very tasteful in design, bearing portrait of General Alvarez in oval; value at sides.

1 Centavo carmine

AZORES.

Post Cards for this colony were provided by surcharging those of Portugal in the same manner as the adhesives.

15 Reis brown	25 Reis rose
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BARBADOES.

The 5/- Stamps cut in halves lengthways, and each half surcharged "One Penny," have served as provisionals for that value.

1d. red and black

BELGIUM.

A Stamp of the value of 5 Francs has been issued similar in appearance to the current set: figures of value in upper corners; "Cinq Francs" below head.

5 Francs red-brown



A Reply Card has also been issued, value 10 Centimes.

5 C. X 5 C. violet

BHOPAUL.

The late Half Anna Stamp has been re-placed by a new one, of different design: native inscription in centre, surrounded by one in Roman letters, lithographed in colour on white paper.

Half Anna red

BRAZIL

Has issued a new series of Adhesives, somewhat resembling the last, of pleasing design and beautifully executed. Colours and values are:

10 Reis red
20 " purple
100 " green
260 " brown
300 " green and yellow



BRITISH GUIANA.

A provisional 1 c. Stamp was provided for this Colony by drawing two lines with pen and ink through the current 6 cents.

1 Cent.

CABUL.

An alteration has been made in the Stamps of this country. The design is similar to the last. They are printed in grey for Cabul, black for Jellalabad, mauve for Kandahar, pale green for Kholloom, pale yellow for Lalpaura.

1 Shahi	} In grey, black, mauve, pale green and pale yellow
1 Abasy	
1 Sunar	
1 Rupee	

Subsequently the design of the 1 Shahi Stamp was again changed, the colours remaining the same.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A Post Card was issued by this colony, bearing the arms at top, with stamp of the current type in right corner.

1d. red on buff

The adhesives have all been seen surcharged "too late."

CASHMERE.

This country has issued some Stamps of an entirely new design; they appear to be printed from ivory blocks like many other Stamps of the Indian States. They are perforated and printed on laid paper. Three circular Stamps of Jummoo have also appeared, two of them on native paper.

CASHMERE.—Continued.

½ Anna	.. .. .	sage-green
I "	.. .. .	red "

CHILI.

A new value has been added to the present set of adhesives, an engraving of which is annexed.

50 Centavos	..	violet
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CUBA.

The annual issue of Stamps were of the same design as those of 1877. Colours and values being as follows :

5 C. de peseta	..	blue	25 C. de peseta	..	pale grn.
10 "	..	black	50 "	..	" "
12½ "	..	brown	1 Peseta	..	" "

The following have also been used unperforated; 1876, 50 c. and 1 peseta; 1877, 12½ c. and 50 c.; 1878, 5 c., 10 c., 12½ c., 25 c., and 1 peseta.

The only alteration in the Post Card is the substitution of the words "Isla de Cuba" instead of "Cuba."

25 c.	..	blue on buff.
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DECCAN.

Stamps of this country have been surcharged with the Indian word "Sirkari" or "Service." An envelope has also appeared of the value of half Anna, oval impression. Post Stamp above half Anna below, and a number of Indian characters.

Half Anna	..	pink.
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FALKLAND ISLANDS

Have issued a set of Adhesive Stamps. The annexed engraving shews the design.

1d. Rect	..	claret
6d. "	..	green
1s. "	..	brown



FIJI.

The Threepenny Stamp has been printed in lilac and surcharged with V.R., and Fourpence in black, on laid paper, as well as the 6d. carmine.

FINLAND.

The local Stamp for Tammerfors, after being in use for twelve years, has been replaced by a new Stamp of the same value; colour, vermilion; value in white on green band.

12 pen.	..	red and green.
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FRANCE.

The following adhesives were issued or had their colours changed :

3 C.	..	yellow (new)	25 C.	..	black on red
15 "	..	blue, formerly grey	35 "	..	black on orange
25 "	..	dull blue, formerly bright do.	40 "	..	red on straw

FRANCE.—Continued.

Two new values have been added to the set of Unpaid Letter Stamps, same design.

30 C.	..	black	60 C.	..	blue
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Two Stamped Post Cards also appeared for internal and foreign correspondence, type of adhesive.

10 C.	..	black on lilac	15 C.	..	blue on blue & white
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FRENCH COLONIES.

A Post Card has been issued with neat border, bearing head of Liberty in upper right hand corner.

15 Cent.	..	black on blue
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GERMANY

Has issued a 10 Phennige Card, available for countries in the Postal Union, type of adhesives; colour—carmine, with Greek border.

10 Ph.	..	carmine
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GREAT BRITAIN.



Registration Envelopes were issued on the first of January, and must be familiar to most of our readers; they were cloth lined, opening at the end, the flap bearing the impression of the two-penny envelope stamp, surmounted by a band bearing the words "for registration only." They were issued in several different sizes, and have blue lines printed on them in place of the green twine, with which they were formerly tied. These have

now been superseded by a new issue, bearing a round stamp embossed on the flap Head of Queen, surrounded by "Registration, Twopence," with the date of printing in three small circles at base.

2d.	..	blue
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Two fresh ½d. Post Cards have been issued; design is very simple: head of Queen in solid circle with "Half-penny" above, arms between "Post" and "Card," usual inscription beneath on thick white and thin buff cards.

½d.	..	brown on white	½d.	..	brown on buff
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A newsband, value 1d, has also appeared, bearing head of Queen in solid oval, with "postage" above, "one penny" below.

1d.	..	red-brown
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Two new values have been added to our current set of Adhesives. They are printed by Messrs. De la Rue. The design is not at all good. Head of Queen in a notched octagon frame for the 10/-, and in a square frame for the £1 large Rect.

10/-	..	dull green	£1	..	dull violet
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GRIQUALAND.

In addition to the surcharged Cape Stamps, which have been used for this colony during 1877, the 4d. and 6d. have been used, surcharged with a G in black. Also the ½d. black, with one and two very small G's in red and black, in some instances inverted.

HELIGOLAND.

This small Island has issued three newsbands; design as annexed cut. Values and colours are:

3 ph.	.. ..	green
5 "	.. ..	marone
10 "	.. ..	blue

An international Post Card, value 10ph., with the word "Heligoland" in rock-hewn letters with reflection in waters below, extending across the top of the card; shield and value in left hand corner; border formed by a knotted cable.



10 Ph. black

HONDURAS.



This Republic has issued a set of beautifully engraved Stamps, very similar to those of Argentine; design as annexed engraving. Colours and values:



1 Centavo	.. ..	violet	1 Real	.. ..	green
2 "	.. ..	brown	2 "	.. ..	blue
1/2 Real	.. ..	black	4 "	.. ..	scarlet
1 Peso	.. ..	orange			

ICELAND.

A new value was added to the official Stamps, similar in design to the current set.

5 Ore bistre

ITALY.

The death of the King Victor Emanuel will necessitate a complete change in the Stamps of this country. At present, however, the only changes that have taken place are the official Stamps, with value erased and surcharged 2 centimes in blue, and used for ordinary purposes.

A Post Card, value 10 c., bearing head of King Humbert.

10 c. red-brown on white

JAPAN.

The following new values have been added to the current series of Adhesives. They are of the same design as the 10 and 45 Sen.

12 Sen	.. ..	rose	20 Sen	.. ..	blue
			30 Sen	.. ..	lilac

A Band, similar to the ordinary newsband, but with different inscription in Chinese characters signifying its use "For Registered Newspaper." Value not indicated; colour, red.

Three new values have been added to the set of Post Cards of the same design as the other two.

3 Sen	.. ..	bronze green	5 Sen	.. ..	bright green
6 Sen	.. ..	orange			

MADEIRA.

Post Cards were issued for this Portuguese colony, same as described for Portugal, surcharged in black "Madeira."

15 Reis brown | 25 Reis rose

MAURITIUS.



A new system of Coinage having been introduced into this Island, the current Stamps have been surcharged to meet its requirements; the values are:

2 C., on 10d.	.. ..	red-brown
4 "	1d.	bistre
8 "	2d.	blue
13 "	3d.	vermillion
17 "	4d.	rose
25 "	6d.	blue
38 "	9d.	lilac
50 "	1/-	green
2 Rupees, 50 c., on 5/-	.. ..	mauve

With the exception of the 2 c., the facial value of the Stamps remains about the same.

The values on 6d., 10d. and 1/8 Envelopes, and the colour of the first, have been altered. The values and colours now are:

8 C.	.. ..	pale blue	25 C.	.. ..	violet
50 C.	.. ..	brown			

NATAL.

A new Adhesive was issued for this Colony, of the same design as the 1874 issue.

4d. brown

NEW ZEALAND.

The current set of Adhesives has been augmented by two new values. The design will be seen from accompanying engraving.

2 Shillings	.. ..	rose
5 "	.. ..	grey

A Newsband has also appeared; design that of the 1/4d. Stamp.



1/4d. red

NICARAGUA.

A card of handsome design has been issued for this Republic, bearing arms in shield above in centre, the inscription "Republica Nicaragua" on either side, "Tarjeta Postal" below, the whole surrounded by a neat border.

2 Centavos claret

NORWAY.

The current series of Adhesives for this country have been supplemented by several new values. The 35 and 60 ore are of the ordinary design (figure in centre); the 1, 1 1/2 and 2 Krona, however, bearing head of King in a small oval in centre present a pleasing variation.

35 Ore	.. ..	dull blue	1 1/2 Krona	.. ..	blue
60 "	.. ..	blue	2 "	.. ..	rose and brown
1 Krona	.. ..	pale green			

ORANGE FREE STATE.

A 4d. Stamp of the existing type has appeared, and a 5/- is announced.

4d. blue

PANAMA.

The U.S. of Columbia have issued a set of Stamps for the state of Panama. The design represents the Isthmus and ships on either side, in circle, surrounded by "Correos de Panama" in band, eagle above, and value below. The size of the 50 C. is 2½ by 3 centimetres, the others being smaller.



5 Cent. green | 20 Cent. red
10 " brown violet | 50 " yellow

PERSIA

Has added another variety to the old lion type, and two to the series bearing head of Shah.

4 Kran blue | 2 Shahi blue
1 Kran yellow

A Provisional Card of the value of 2½ Shahi has been furnished by affixing half a 5 Shahi or a two Shahi and half a 1 Shahi Stamp on either a Russian or Persian unstamped Card, and surcharging it 2½ Shahi. The latter Card bears the arms of Persia in the left hand corner, space at right corner for affixing Stamp. "Carte Correspondance de Persana" in the centre, surrounded by thick ornamental border on white card. A similar card with the addition of the word "Service" is printed on buff.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The postal coinage of this Spanish colony having been changed from Cent. de Peso to Millesima de Peso, the Stamps took the following values and colours:

25 Mil de Peso black
25 " green
50 " lilac
100 " carmine
200 " pink
250 " bistre

The following values have also been seen unperforated; 2, 10, 12, 25 C. de Peso, and 25, 50 and 200 Mil de Peso.

PORTO RICO.

Three new Stamps were issued of the 1877 type. Values and colours are:

25 C. de Peseta .. green | 50 C. de Peseta .. blue
1 Peseta bistre

The following have also appeared unperforated; 5, 10, 15 and 25 C. de Peseta of 1877 issue, and 1 Peseta, 1878.

A Post Card was issued with impression similar to the current Adhesive; green on ground work of yellow tracery.

25 C. de Peseta green

PORTUGAL

Has issued two Post Cards, one for use between Portugal and Spain, the other for international use. The type is that of the current Adhesives "Bilhete Postal," with arms at top and usual instructions.

15 Reis .. brown on chamois | 25 Reis .. carmine on chamois

ROUMANIA.

Two new Cards have appeared of the same design as the last.

5 Bani .. blue on rose | 10 Bani .. 5 X 5, reply

SERVIA.

The only novelties for this country are two war envelopes, bearing a red hand stamp in one or both the top corners.

SPAIN.

This country adds another set to its long and increasing list of Stamps. The design will not compare with that of 1876. An engraving is annexed. Colours and values are:

2 Cents de peseta lilac
5 " yellow
10 " drab
20 " black
25 " bistre
40 " brown
50 " green
1 Peseta grey
4 " mauve
10 " blue



SWITZERLAND

Has issued a set of Unpaid Letter Stamps, design as engraving. The circlet of 22 stars represents the 22 Swiss Cantons. Impression blue on white.

1 Cent light blue
2 " "
5 " "
10 " "
20 " "
40 " "
50 " "
500 " "



The colour of the 40 C. adhesive has been changed from green to light grey.

TRANSVAAL.

The Stamps for this colony appeared on tinted paper, surcharged V.R. Transvaal as before, values as under:

1d. red on amber | 6d. blue on rose
1d. blue | 6d. blue on pale green
3d. lilac on cream | 6d. blue on blue

Afterwards came the 2 forerunners of a new series. They bear the head of Queen, and resemble the Falkland Islands, of which an illustration has been given.

1d. red | 1/- green

VICTORIA.

Three of the Stamps of this colony have been printed on tinted paper, but were used for a short time only.

½d. .. red on rose pink | 2d. .. lilac on pale yellow
1d. .. green on pale yellow | 2d. .. lilac on brown

Also an envelope of the same type as the twopenny value of 1d.

1d. green on blue