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No. 1.

JANUARY.

Vol. I.

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THE
COLLECTOR'S HERALD.

Published on the 1st of every Month.

Price One Penny.

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PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY J. CHEESEMAN,
BEVERLEY ROAD, HULL.

HULL:

THOMAS GRASSAM, PRINTER, SCALE-LANE.

To Our Readers.



IN consequence of the great desire of many friends both among Collectors, Advertisers and others, to have a periodical published in Yorkshire, with a good circulation both in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, we have been induced to publish this, the first number of "THE COLLECTOR'S HERALD," and we are confident it will supply the want which has so long been felt amongst our numerous friends.

We have already made arrangements for the distribution of this Magazine in France, Germany, America, and also the Colonies, and we hope, by the help of our friends and Advertisers, to be enabled to increase the size and circulation thereof, and, in time, to bring it out before the collecting world, second to none of any periodical of the kind yet published.

We also beg to say that no time will be lost on our part in trying to make it interesting, amusing, and useful to our readers, also profitable to our Advertisers.

And we take the opportunity of thanking our friends and Advertisers for the aid they have already given us in bringing out our first number, for circulars were only issued a short time before the closing of the advertising column.



The Collector's Herald.

No. 1.

JANUARY, 1865.

Vol. 1.

A few pickings for our Musical Readers.

POWER OF MUSIC.—When Amurath took the city of Bagdad, he gave orders for the putting to death of 30,000 persons, though they had laid down their arms; among them was a musician, who begged to speak to the Emperor and give him a specimen of his art, which was allowed. He sang the taking of Bagdad and the triumph of Amurath. The pathetic tones and boldness of his strains rendered the prince unable to restrain the softer emotions of his soul; overpowered with harmony, he melted into tears of pity, and relented of his cruel intention? he not only directed that the people should be spared, but also that they should have instant liberty. Amurath retained the musician at his court, and ordered him considerable appointments.

The following story is told of Rogers the poet, and Hallam the Historian.—“How do you do, Hallam?” said the poet. “Do what?” said the other, “Why how do you find yourself?” “I never lose myself.” “Well how have you been?” “Been, where?” “Pshaw! how do you feel?” “Feel me and see.” “Good morning, Hallam!” “Its not a good morning!” Rogers could say no more.

When Foote was stopping at a place called Salt Hill he dined at the Castle, and when the landlord brought the bill, which was rather exorbitant, Foote asked him his name. “Partridge, an't please you,” said he. “Partridge,” returned Foote, “it should be Woodcock by the length of your bill.”

Why is a professed joker like a publican? Because he is a licensed wit-teller.

Why is a division among wits like a small joke? Because it is a witty-schism (witticism.)

Country Sports and Pastimes.

ANGLING.

Angling is one of the most ancient amusements which we have any record of. We read of it in the records of ancient Egypt, Assyria, and all the eastern section of the globe that angling, as we angle at this time, was an art well known and generally practised both as an amusement and means of support. We also find that the classic poets, both serious and comic, make many direct allusions to the amusement of the rod-fisher and to the fish he was in the habit of catching. Pliny wrote on fish, and Ansonic, between the third and fourth century, expatiates on the abundance of fine salmon that were caught in the Moselle, a large river in France which flows into the Rhine, on the northern frontier of the country. In every country in Europe where any degree of progress had been made in learning and civilization during the middle ages. we find numerous traces of fishermen and their labours, even long before printing was ever known, practised, or thought of. The Anglo-Saxons, we are told, ate various kinds of fish, even some which are now deemed unwholesome. but the eel was the greatest favourite. The historian Bede tells us, that Wilfred rescued the people of Sussex from famine in the eighth century by teaching them to catch fish.

JANUARY.—FISH IN SEASON.

Carp, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Lampreys, Barbel, Perch, Pike, Salmon, Trout, and Smelts.

BAITS, &c.

A good paste to catch Carp, &c., in the winter months.—Beat strong Cheshire cheese mixed with cotton wool to the consistence of paste,—if it be too moist thicken it with wheat flour,—if too dry moisten it with honey. The bait should be formed about the size and shape of an acorn.

Fishing Streams, Ponds, &c.

Streams, &c. to be mentioned under this head must reach us before the 20th of each month.

The Wharfe, in Yorkshire, is one of the most varied and beautiful streams; it is remarkably clear and is well stocked with trout and grayling, it enters the Ouse a short distance above Selby.

The Tame, which flows through Tamworth, is an excellent stream for new beginners.

The Derwent, in Yorkshire, is a good stream for trout and grayling; the best places are in the upper waters just above Malton, and about six miles from Scarbro'.

Curious Facts and Pickings.

A short time since there was a nest of young Rooks on a farm at Spaldington Hall. The old birds were seen feeding them.

The other day, at a place called Wick, a rat was seen to dive into the water and bring out a small flounder in its mouth.

A net, about a yard long and twelve inches wide, was recently found in the stomach of an 18lb cod-fish at Dewsbury.

A member of the East York Artillery Volunteers was shooting at a target the other day, when the ball from his carbine carried off the head of a passing blackbird and also hit the bulls-eye.

It is estimated that £30,000 worth of pilchards have been caught off St. Ives this season. Some form of public thanksgiving will shortly be observed at this and other Cornish fishing stations.

Why is going head-over-heels like the second sowing of peas? Because it is summer-setting.

Why is Harry like the place where chickens roost? Because he's a Hen-ery.

"Have you much fish in your basket?" asked a person of a fisherman. "Yes, there's a good 'eel in it," was the slippery reply.

Why may skating serve as an excellent introduction to society? Because when once the ice is broken, you may often drop in.

Collectorial Information, &c.

A short time since there was a shop at Newington selling Jerusalem Postage Stamps. The same were coloured labels imprinted with Hebrew words. It is stated from good authority that a great number of them were sold. Really, the parties who bought them, must have been ponies exported from the same place!—*International Stamp Review*.

Some singularly addressed letters pass through our post-offices occasionally. For instance—"Mr. C. S. S., on board the Grand Trunk Train, good-looking, smooth-faced fellow, fighting weight about 169lbs, travels with a black and tan dog, a little one, but still a good one."—*Canadian Paper*.

A collector at Paris has lately disposed of his rich collection of stamps for the large sum of 5,000 francs.

A man named Hoffman has been arrested at Havre for a robbery of about 50,000f., from Stuttgart post-office. He had been staying in Paris, where he had spent about 20,000f., and when captured was preparing to proceed to America with a companion. The trunks of the two men were searched, and about 30,000f., principally in German money, recovered.

Ocean Postage Stamps are getting rather plentiful, but that collectors may not buy them without the knowledge of what they are, we tell them that they have never been in postal use, but are got up by enthusiasts on the Ocean Postage scheme.*

About 10,000 pieces of Roman money, principally of the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, have been discovered in the Mayenne, at St. Leonard. Their presence is explained by the fact of a dangerous ford having formerly existed at the spot, and the custom of travellers to throw in the river a piece of money *ex voto*.

A new magazine is just published entitled "Our Own," with which is incorporated "The British and Foreign Stamp and Coin Advertiser," and "The North of England Stamp Review."

* See "Forged Stamps and how to detect them, published by Ed. Pemberton, Edgbaston, Birmingham, price 1s., post free 1s. 1d.—Ed.

Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

There is a new 9 kr. Stone for Baden, device same as the one issued in 1862, but without lines on the back ground.

The Livonian Stamps are now printed with the Armorial bearings in the centre.

The new Belgian Essays bear the profile of King Leopold in a circle, on the top, "België," bottom "Postes" and the value, on a white ground, 1 centime, green, 10 c. head green, frame and ornamentals lilac, 20c., head blue, frame and ornamentals brown, 40c., head rose, the rest blue.

The new Caledonian Stamps were printed in sheets containing 50, and each impression taken from a different block, which is the reason that nearly all the genuine ones differ from each other.

Two more of the La Guaira Stamps made their appearance last month, valued respectively 1/2r. and 2r., same as those first issued but of different colour, the latter being yellow, and the former light blue.

Chit Chat.

Why does Christmas resemble a coin of small value? Because we can spend it without feeling any poorer.

Why is a postage stamp like a school-master? Because one sticks with a lick, and the other licks with a stick.

Why is a horse half way through a gate like a halfpenny? Because it has a head on one side and a tail on the other.

Why is a naughty schoolboy like a postage stamp? Because he needs to be licked and placed in the corner, to make him stick to his letters.

Where did the executioner of Mary Queen of Scots dine? He to a chop at the Queen's Head.

Why were there on penny stamps in Henry VII reign? Because a Queen's head wasn't worth a penny.

To Correspondents.

[All communications for the Editor to be addressed to him care of J. CHEESEMAN, North Parade Beverly Road, Hull.]

J. M.—No. Stamps sent on inspection should not be kept more than a week.

G. W. A. (Seaforth)—For 12½ cents, Nova Scotia (unused,) we recommend you to see Young and Stockall, Stafford, Smith, and Smith, or any of the leading dealers catalogues, and then you will decide about what you term "ridiculous."

C. H. H. (Glasgow)—Thanks for the name you sent us.

T. B. (Horncastle)—Yes, we shall give prices shortly, and hope our friends will try to promote the circulation of our Magazine.

G. L. (Dewsbury)—Thanks for your kind letter, shall be glad to accept you as Agent.

S. M. (Sheffield)—Thanks for your kind wishes, shall be glad to hear from you again.

J. Mc T.—Stamps were introduced by the Emperor Justinian, in 537, chiefly for the prevention of forgery. They were first resorted to as a mode of taxation by the Dutch, in 1624, and in this country in 1683.

Curiosities of the Post Bag.

Most of our readers will have heard or read stories of curious articles passing through the post, and, without doubt, the records of the present Return Letter Branch of the London Office will present strange appearances in this respect. Sir Francis B. Head, who was permitted to peruse an extraordinary ledger in the General Post Office, where several notable letters and packets were registered, has strung together a catalogue of them, which reminds us of the articles passing through the post before the revocation of the franking privilege. He tells us, he found amongst the number,—two canaries, a pork pie, from Devonport to London; a pair of piebald mice, which were kept at

the office a month, and duly fed till they were called for by the owner; two rabbits, a plum pudding, leeches in bladders,—several of which having burst, many of the poor creatures were found crawling over the correspondence of the country. Further, there was a bottle of cream from Devonshire, a pottle of strawberries, a sample bottle of cider, half a pound of soft soap wrapped in thin paper, a roast duck, a pistol loaded almost to the mouth with slugs and balls, a live snake, a paper of fish hooks, fish innumerable, and last of all, and most extraordinary of all, a human heart and stomach.—*Heads Essays.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND STAMP DRAWING.

EVERY TICKET WINS A PRIZE!

Price 6d. Each.

1st Prize.—A Collection of 250 Stamps, upwards of 100 unused in Album.

2nd Prize.—200 many unused, in ditto.

3rd Prize.—100 ditto neatly arranged.

4th Prize.—75 ditto ditto.

5th Prize.—50 all unused ditto.

6th Prize.—50 many unused ditto.

And several others—send Stamps for amount of shares, also two stamped envelopes, one for tickets, the other for prizes.

AGENT:

J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

ALL kinds of Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps sent on approval on receipt of Stamp. W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.

TO COLLECTORS.

THE 1s. packet of rare and obsolete Stamps contains 12, including new issue, Canada, Russia, old and new issues, new issue Denmark, Holland, and others, very rare and all different. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

CHEAP! 20 varieties, 4d.; 30, 6d. J. WILKINSON, 25, Charles Street, Bradford.

Three splendid Collections of Stamps for Sale to the Highest Bidders.

ONE containing above 700 most rare Colonials, all warranted genuine
One containing 500, all warranted genuine, a great many unused.

And the third containing nearly 500 will be sold at a very low price. Apply to A. SCHROEDER & Co., 12, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

50 Varieties of good Stamps slightly obliterated, well mixed and all warranted genuine. Post free 1s. 1d. Address, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road Hull.

THE Shilling Monthly Packet is unequalled. INDUSTRIA and Co. Wholesale Dealers, Oxford Street, Preston

SEND at once for the 2s. Packet of rare and obsolete Stamps, many unused. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Rd. Hull

CHEAP! 10 varieties 3d., 20 6d. WM. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.

THE Five Shilling Packet of Stamps contains 55 rare and obsolete Stamps, many being unused and all different. Post free 5s. 1d. J. CHEESEMAN, Stamp Dealer, Beverley Road, Hull.

COINS Bought, Sold and Exchanged, by A. SCHROEDER & Co. Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

CHEAPEST PACKETS OUT.

12 Varieties of good Stamps, slightly obliterated, post free four Stamps. 25 varieties, including new issue Denmark, post free 7 stamps. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

MY Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 10 varieties, including Russia and Greece, post free 7 Stamps. G. A. LAURENCE, Church Street, Dewsbury.

DO NOT tell anybody! J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road, Hull, sends British, Foreign, and Colonial Postage Stamps on approval, on receipt of Stamp to any address.

NOW READY,

**SCADINE'S STAMP COLLECTORS
DIARY, ALMANAC AND GUIDE.**

FOR 1865,

Price 7d. Post free.

**SHEPPARD, Junr., & Co., 13, Albion
Terrace, Horsham.**

J. CHEESEMAN has just received a new supply of Continental and Colonial Stamps, which he is selling at the rate of 2s. per 100 post free, well mixed, slightly obliterated, &c. Address Beverley Road, Hull.

THE largest Stock of Foreign and Colonial Stamps always on hand, and sold at the very lowest prices. All orders promptly executed, price list to be had, one penny. **A. SCHROEDER & Co., 12, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.**

SURE to please! 12 varieties of Stamps 3d., post free 4 stamps. **J. CHEESEMAN, Foreign Stamp Dealer, Beverley Road, Hull.**

STAMPS sent on approval. Enclose Stamp. **W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.**

FOREIGN and Colonial Postage Stamps, 12 varieties, well mixed, 3d., 2d. 6d., 3d. 9d., 50 Is., 100 2s., post free 1d. extra. **J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.**

TO COLLECTORS.

FOR Cheap Stamps, see the Cards in the window of Mr. STEEL, Salt-house Lane, Kingston upon-Hull.

REMEMBER the Grand Stamp Drawing. Tickets 6d. each. Agent, **J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.**

**Gibson & Co.'s Universal Packages of
Cheap, Rare Stamps.**

THE 2s. Packet of 100, contains Liberian, Buenos Ayres, Modena, Zurich old, Spain (dated), Finland, British Guiana, Sicilian, Granada Confederation, and many others of a rarer description, post free 2s. 1d.

The 1s. Packet of 50 Rare Stamps contains Modena, Spain, Finland (envelopes,) Greece, 25 cents, Empire French (out of use,) old Denmark, Buenos Ayres, Sicily, &c., post free 1s. 1d., from **GIBSON & Co., Temperance Hall, Preston.**

**J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,
Hull,** sends Stamps on inspection on receipt of Stamp to any address.

FOREIGN and Colonial Stamps Sold, Bought, and Exchanged, by **A. SCHROEDER and Co., 12, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.**

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

SEND at once for the 1s. Packet of British, Foreign, and Colonial Stamps containing 35, including Russia, 10 kop., Prussia, old and new issues; one penny English Black, Denmark, old and new issues, and many others, all warranted genuine. **J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.**

AN interesting Magazine Paper on Stamps and Stamp, post free, 3 Stamps. **W. T. CODLIN, Norfolk Street, Hull.**

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

**J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,
Hull,** will send 32 newly issued Stamps on inspection, to any address on receipt of Stamp.

BIRD EGGS! Send Stamped Envelope for price list. **W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.**

CHEAP PACKETS!

No. 1.—12 varieties of good Stamps including new issue Denmark, post free, 4 Stamps!

No. 2.—24 varieties of good Stamps slightly obliterated, including new issue Holland, post free, 7 Stamps.

No. 3.—50 varieties of good Stamps slightly obliterated, including old and new issue Russia, post free, 1s. 1d.

No. 4.—100 Good Stamps, all in good condition and warranted genuine, including new issue Canada, Papal States, Russia old and new, Denmark old and new, Prussia, Holland, &c.—post free, 2s. 6d.

For all the above, apply to J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

LOOK HERE!—For Sale to the highest bidder!

The Boys' Monthly Magazine for 1864. 12 Nos. unbound.

The Boy's Penny Monthly, 7 Nos. unbound.

Address, C.B.A., care of W. T. CODLIN, Russell-terrace, Norfolk-street, Hull.

DARTIES who want to establish a trade in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire cannot do better than to Advertise in the *Collector's Herald!*

J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

FISHING TACKLE Advertisements are inserted in the *Collector's Herald.*

TWELVE Copies of the *Collector's Herald* will be sent, post free, to any address, on receipt of 11 Stamps.

J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

NO. 2 of the *Collector's Herald* will be published on the 1st of February, and Advertisements inserted up to the 25th, at the following rates:—

	s	d
10 words.....	0	5
20 words.....	0	10
30 words.....	1	3
50 words.....	2	0
100 words.....	3	9
200 words.....	7	0
300 words.....	10	0
500 words.....	16	0
1000 words.....	30	0

Displayed Advertisements as follows

½ Column or ¼ Page ...	8s 6d
1 Column or ½ Page ...	16s 0d
One whole Page.....	30s 0d

NOTICES.

Parties sending Advertisements from abroad may send remittance in unused Postage Stamps of small values, current in the country from whence received.

This Magazine will be forwarded regularly every month to any part of the world on receipt of the Yearly Subscription of 2s., which may be remitted in unused Postage Stamps of small values current in the country from whence received.

LIST OF AGENTS

From whom copies of this Magazine may be obtained, and who are authorised to receive Advertisements.

BRADFORD...J. Wilkinson, 25, Charles Street.
 BEVERLEY...G. Oonthwaite, Toll Gravel.
 CARMARTHEN...E. Jeffries, 20, Picton Terrace.
 EDINBURGH...A. Schroeder & Co., North Bank St.
 ELY...A. E. Potter, Waddington Terrace.
 GLASGOW...A. Schriener & Co., 12, Sauchiehall St.
 HULL...J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road.
 HORSHAM...R. Sheppard & Co., 13, Albion Terrace.
 KINGSTON-UPON-HULL...H. Steele, Salt-house Lane.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE...J. W. Chater, 89, Clayton St.
 NORTH SHIELDS...Jas Murray, 14, Russell Street.
 PRESTON...Gibson & Co., Temperance Hall.
 STOCKTON-ON-TEES...S. W. Pybus & Co.

Agents wanted in towns where none are yet appointed, full particulars on receipt of Stamp.

Published by J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road, in the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, to whom all communications must be addressed post paid.

Printed by Thomas Grassam, 20, Scale Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.

The Collector's Herald.

Published on the



1st of every Month.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

Vol. 1.

TO OUR READERS.

submitting our second number to the public, we beg to say that success is always depending, and more especially so when the result is in the fulfilment of our anticipations. We must confess that we did not issue our first number of "The Collector's Herald" without some misgivings as to its welcome to the public, but it has met with far greater success than we estimated.

An increase of 30 per cent. is in contemplation. The first number is now used up, and orders for more are arriving by every steamer, which augurs well for the distribution of this our second number,—and we are determined to make it as acceptable to our numerous readers as we possibly can. In this number we commence a series entitled "A Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations," which we think will be very acceptable to Collectors, for we shall endeavor to describe the form, value, and colour of nearly every stamp that has been issued up to the present time, we shall also give hints on the forged ones, and occasionally an engraving or two. We shall also be glad to receive any original articles on the subject of Postage Stamps, or any other articles that are connected with this magazine, and likewise any information of rare varieties of Stamps, or of any new issues that have not been previously catalogued, which we shall be glad to insert in our following numbers. And

we are intending to have a defaulter's corner for the benefit of Dealers and Collectors, and shall also be glad to receive any information from Dealers and Collectors on the subject.

Although it affords the Editor of this magazine great pleasure in answering the queries and wishes of correspondents in the column which is appropriated for that purpose, he cannot undertake to reply to them through the post.

In order to extend the circulation of our magazine, we are in want of Agents in every town, to whom an allowance of 25 per cent. will be given on all the copies they may sell, also 17½ per cent. on all the advertisements they may obtain or insert.

And in concluding we beg to thank our advertisers for the liberal support they have given us, and beg a kind continuance of the same. Their favours are inserted up to the 20th of every month at the following rates:

	s	d
10 words	0	5
20 words	0	10
30 words	1	3
50 words	2	0
100 words	3	9
200 words	7	0
300 words	10	6
500 words	16	0
1000 words	30	0

Displayed Advertisements as follows

½ Column or ¼ Page	8s	6d
1 Column or ½ Page	16s	0d
One whole Page	30s	0d

Yearly Subscriptions 2s.; half-yearly, 1s. post free.

Notice.—All Purchasers of number three will receive a Foreign Stamp gratis.

Fishing Streams, Ponds, &c.

ANGLING.

THE RIVER NAMES OF EUROPE.—A very great mass of these names are easily explained by any one acquainted with the etymology of the language current in the countries through which they flow. Thus in the North of England, the trout-beck means a stream abounding with trout, and the name snail-beck given to a river in Shropshire, represents the Anglo-Saxon *snæl*, rapid, beck or back, a stream, which in the North of England becomes beck. But many of these names, such as Thames, Severn, Wye, Teme, &c., are not to be directly explained by reference to any well known language. A recent writer conjectures that the names of the more important rivers, the origin of which cannot now be clearly traced, were given by the tribes of Asiatics who, ages past, wandered over Europe. He traces a word *ri*, in Sanskrit, *rena*, old Sax., *retia*, Salv., a torrent or stream, which is more or less in all the Indo-European languages, and which accounts for the following group of well known river names:—In England, the Rea in Worcestershire; and the Whey in Devonshire; in Ireland, the Rya, a tributary of the Liffey; in Germany, the Reya in Pomerania; in Holland, the Regge; in the Spanish Pyrenees, the Riga; in Russia, the Rha; and the ancient name of the Volga. Again, with the termination *en*, we have in Germany, the Regen, the Rhine,—anciently called *Renus*, and two other rivers named the Rhin and the Rhine; in Norway, the Reen; in Italy, the Reno (by Bologna); and in Asiatic Russia, the Rhion. A perhaps still better example is found in the root,—*sar*, *sor*, or *sur*, which is of very extensive occurrence in the names of rivers; for instance, the Soar, at Leicester, and appears to have come direct from the Sanskrit, where it had the sense of water and a river.

FEBRUARY.—FISH IN SEASON.

Carp, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Lampreys, Barbel, Perch, Pike, Salmon, Trout, Smelts, Tench, Minnow, and Roach.

Curious Facts and Pickings.

A white sparrow was shot a few days since by a gardener at Poulton, near Marlbro.'

A few days ago a lively minnow was found in some milk at Worcester, the attention of the milkman was called to the strange fact, but he could not account for it.

A rural poet, describing his lady says: "She is as beautiful as a water while her breath is like an armful of clo
Why is the letter T like an isl
Because it is in the midst of water.

Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the curiosities of modern civilization postage stamps must be included. As the most convenient public arrangement that can be adopted by the authorities, these stamps are deserving our best attention; they facilitate in course, economise time, and save money. Consequently, they sustain an important part in the world's commerce, and are indicative of an advanced condition in the world's political and social history.

A postage stamp is a species of paper money, manufactured and circulated by the state. It represents a fixed amount of value, and is negotiable through the Post-office, as a national bank, being the person responsible for the notes issued. Conveniently prepared for adhering to an envelope, the postage stamp franks a letter through all the ramifications of postal business, and insures its free delivery to the person to whom it is addressed. The payment of small sums is another use which postage stamps are not unfrequently applied; as the readiest means of transmitting a few shillings, it is very generally adopted. The practice is not free from danger, but is a much safer plan than to send current coin in a letter. But the use of postage stamps is simply an outshoot of a good system of postal paper currency, and is not legitimately associated with it.

Postage stamps are small engravings in most instances beautiful specimens of workmanship. They are printed in colour upon white paper; or in black, on coloured paper. There is as great a diversity in their form and general appearance as there is between all the nations and kindreds of the earth; but they are all adhesive on the reverse side of the engraving and are everywhere popular. More than twenty years ago the postal reform was introduced. Formerly letters were paid for in hard money, either before or

ry; and the postman who went to collect letters had to carry a money bag, in addition to his for letters. Ringing a bell to announce his advent, the red-coated looked after his correspondents, epistles were to be duly dispatched four winds of heaven. It was heavy—literally heavy—this gathering of letters and money; heavy also the journey; and slow, for the postman, on a letter, had to wait while the good man of the house looked up the money; headed—moneyless—with many a sad look at the letter from abroad, he would leave it, and look in again for postage. Wise is the admonition of the lady in the ballad—

“ ‘Oh, write, my love,’ says she;
‘But be sure and pay the post.’ ”

any were the ingenious schemes devised by the poor folks in the days of postage to correspond with one another. A gentleman was much struck in a country village by observing an unusual-looking woman debating with a man as to the delivery of an unpaid letter from the colonies with a heavy postage. The man refused to give up the letter without the money; the woman had no other means of payment. The gentleman came forward and generously paid it for her. There was something immediate in her manner that struck him with sympathy. She took the letter, but seemed in a hurry to open it. When the postage was gone she burst into tears, and many thanks for the gentleman's goodness, assured him that the letter could do nothing. So it proved—a blank sheet of paper; nothing more. Her son in Canada was too poor to pay the postage; she was in the same condition; and it had been agreed between them that he should send a blank sheet addressed to her as a sign that he was well. The abolition of the heavy dues on postage brought about the introduction of stamped envelopes. Various forms were tried, stamped envelopes, engraved with an accurate representation of Britannia holding forth her missives all over the world, for awhile attracted attention. In due time these envelopes were superseded by the Queen's head, which is still in use, and is usually incorporated with the envelope. All the States of Europe, all the civilized countries of the world, have adopted the postage stamp system. It

has revolutionised postal economy. Absolutism and republicanism have alike accepted the plan, and franked their letters with the engraved likeness of autocrat or president, hereditary monarch, self-elected sovereign, or people-chosen representative.

The collection of the postage stamps of various countries has occupied the leisure of a large number of persons; and with the object of facilitating these collections, a friendly interchange of stamps has arisen—an international commerce in postage stamps. In our country this postal gathering is being carried on with enthusiasm; and we have had the pleasure of looking through many very complete, and consequently very interesting, albums filled with stamps:—strangers from emancipated Italy, from all the principalities of German Fatherland, from France and America, Australia and the Cape, India, and Switzerland, Spain and Russia—all the countries where postal conveniences are known, and where ambition and benevolence, credulity and devotion, business and love, affection and zeal—all the passions that set in motion the activities of life—are conducted between the two correspondents *and the post*. Splendid little albums are got up in Paris, for the special use of postage stamp collectors—advertisements appear, stating what postage stamps are wanted, and what may be obtained—catalogues are prepared, and the whole affair assumes a very business-like aspect.

(To be continued.)

The History of the Postage Stamp.

The Postage Stamp had its origin in London, on the 10th January, 1840, and for 10 years England alone made use of it. France adopted it on 1st January, 1849. The Tour—and—Taxi Office introduced it into Germany in 1850, and it is now in use in 69 countries in Europe, 9 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 36 in America, and 10 in Oceania. About fifty Postage Stamps may be counted in the United States alone. Van Dieman's Land possesses its own; also Hayti, Natal, Honolulu, and Liberia. Lastly, Postage Stamp Collectors are so numerous a class as to possess a manual and special correspondents; and the prices of collections at sales are regularly quoted.—*London Paper.*

Stone Blind Letters.

As a genuine example of stone-blind letters, take the following, the first batch which has been known to pass through the blind-room of the General Post Office:—Uncle John Hopposite the Church London. Hingland. It would certainly have been a wonderful trial of skill to have put this letter in a fair way of delivery: for once the blind-officer would acknowledge himself beaten; and then the dead-letter officers would endeavour to find "Uncle John's" relative, intimating to the said relative that greater explicitness is needed if "Uncle John" must be found. But they manage better with the next letter in the batch. "Coneyach lunetick a siliam" is part of the address of a letter which the sorter, no doubt, threw away from him with some impatience. The blind-officer, however, reads it instantly, strikes his pen, perhaps, through the address, and writes on the envelope, "Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum," and passes it for delivery. "Obern yenen" is seen in an instant to be meant for "Holborn Union." "Isle of Wight" is, in like manner, written on a letter improperly addressed as follows: "Ann M.— Oiley white Amshire." The probability is that the last-mentioned letter will come back to the Dead-Letter Office, on account of no town being given in the address; still, the usual course is to send it out to the local district designated, there being always the possibility that certain individuals may be locally known. "Ashby-de-la-Zouch" is a town to spell which gives infinite trouble to letter writers; but the post-office official is especially lenient and patient in

cases of this kind. There are many different ways of spelling the names and few letters, except those of the better classes, give it rightly spelled. "Hasbedellar-such" is the ordinary spelling among the poor living at a distance. "Ash Bedles in such" John Horsel, grinder in the county of Lestysheer" is the copy of a wretched address meant for the able town. The blind-letter officer of an earlier date succumbed before the following letter: "For Mr Willey wot brinds the Barber Lang Gaster ware te gal is," but the dead-letter officers were enabled from the contents to make out that it was meant for the editor of the Lancaster paper, "where the gal is." The communication enclosed was an essay written by a foreigner against public schools! The blind-officers are supplied with all the principal London and provincial directories, court guides, gazettes, &c.; and by help of this, their library of reference, added to their own experience and intelligence, they are generally able to put a great number into circulation without the necessity of opening them, five out of six all the letters which are handed over to them. The addresses of some letters are at once seen to be the result of mistake on the part of the senders. Letters addressed "Lancaster Street, Manchester;" "St Paul's Churchyard, Liverpool," &c. are obviously intended for London, and sent out for trial by the letter carriers at what are believed to be their real destinations. Letters are again, for persons of rank and eminence, dignitaries of the church, prominent officers of the army and navy, whose correct addresses are known, or can be ascertained, immediately sent out for delivery to their right destination, how-

oneously directed, without question or examination of contents. The following strange letters, meant for the eye of royalty, would not be impeded in their progress in any way: "Keen Vic Tory at Winer's;"; and another, "Miss Queen Victoria of England," would go to Windsor Castle without fail; while the following, posted in London at the breaking out of the Polish surrection, would find its way to Petersburg as fast as packet could carry it: "To the King of the Netherlands, with speed."—*Her Majesty's Mails.*

A DANGEROUS LETTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, while Mrs. Manley, wife of the Postmaster at Warminster, Wilts, was assisting her husband in stamping the letters, one of them exploded with considerable force. When Mr. Manley hastened in to see what was the matter, he found that his wife had been almost stunned, the stamp forced out of her hand, and there was a sulphurous smoke in the apartment. Upon examination it appeared that one of the letters contained some detonating composition. Although Mrs. Manley was more frightened than hurt, the facts were made known to the Postmaster-General, to whom the name of the sender of the letter was communicated.—*Daily Telegraph, August 28, 1863.*

Why is a good draught of ale like a British Postage Stamp? Because it always has a good head on it.

Why are the old English black stamps with V.R. on them like policemen? Because they are not very often to be found.

Collectorial Information, &c.

As a proof of what the postage-stamp-collecting mania has come to, it may be mentioned that a rather complete collection of postage stamps of ninety-five countries of the world, alphabetically arranged (858 stamps in all, with ninety-six envelopes), was advertised for sale the other day in Paris for 1,500 francs.

It may interest some of our readers to know that pennies were the earliest coins used in most of the European kingdoms, and a prevailing device upon them was a cross. The name first appears in England, in the laws of Ina, king of the West Saxons, who began his reign in 688.

A boy, 15 years of age, was examined before the Liverpool magistrates a few days since, on the charge of stealing £500 worth of foreign postage stamps. The boy admitted his guilt. A large proportion of the stamps have been recovered.

The low educational standard of the Irish is strikingly shown by the fact that whilst in the year before last, the number of letters delivered in England was in proportion of 24, and in Scotland of 19 to each person, the number delivered in Ireland was in proportion of only 9.

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER STAMPS—It is generally believed that the 10 and 30 reis (blue) Brazil are newspaper stamps; such, however, is not the case, for Brazil has never as yet possessed newspaper stamps, and it is legal to employ a 10 or 30 reis (blue) to frank a letter as a 30 or 60 reis (black).—*Universal Stamp Gazette.*

The second series of the United States Stamps were issued in 1851, and not in 1857, as is erroneously printed in most guides, price lists, &c.—*Stamp Collector's Record.*

SANITARY FAIR STAMPS.—The Sanitary Commission is an association of Philanthropic persons, who have for their object the relief of the hardships which the soldiers in the field suffer, as well as the relief of those who are prisoners in the hands of the Confederates. This object cannot be attained without money, to raise which necessary commodity bazaars are held on a large scale in various parts of

the country, to which the public usually contribute on a liberal scale; a Post-office is one of the features of the bazaar, and of necessity a stamp, the engraver always engraving the stamp gratis, as his contribution to the bazaar. The receipts from the sale of stamps at the bazaar held in Albany amounted to several hundred dollars. Stamps have been thus issued in Philadelphia, Albany, Indianapolis, Stamford, &c. Those of Philadelphia are the most elegantly designed.—*Stamp Collector's Record.*

It is not generally remarked that the 25c. French Republics were printed in two various hues, a light and dark blue, and that the stamps of each colour bears a different obliteration.

AMERICAN POSTAL STATISTICS.—During the year ending June 30, 1861, no less than 211,788,518 stamps, and 26,027,300 stamped envelopes were issued and sold in the United States of America.

Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

There are two more essays for America, viz., 3 cents, head to left, with stars in all four corners, colour green, and 3 cents head to left, with U. S. in two top corners, value in a curve, and 3 in two bottom corners, colour blue.

Mexico has issued a new series, viz., 1 real, red; 2 reals, blue; 4 reals, brown; and 1 pesta, black.

Victoria has issued a penny green stamp, same type as the twopenny and fourpenny.

There is a new 20 cent for Italy to be used in the stead of the 15c. and 30c.

In concluding this month's notice we favour our readers with the annexed engraving of the new Caledonian Stamp mentioned in our last.



To Correspondents.

[All communications for the Editor to be addressed to him care of J. CHEESEMAN, North Parade, Beverley Road, Hull.]

A. & M.—We are glad you like our magazine.

J. C. H. (Sheffield.)—Our terms are easier than that is the safest way of doing business.

T. W. P. & Co.—As regards swindlers we shall put it in practice, and shall be glad to hear from you on the subject. Thanks for your kind wishes.

A. C. (Gravesend.)—We find your statement correct.

R. S. Junr. & Co.—Thanks for the contributions you sent us. Send us particulars of your Stamp Drawing and we will do our best.

Angler.—Thanks for the contribution. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

Query.—We find we were wrong in informing our readers last month that "The North of England Stamp Review" had been incorporated with "Our Own," for we have had a letter from the publisher of "The Northumberland and Durham Stamp Advertiser," stating that it was incorporated with the above named paper, and the name in future will be "The Stamp Collector Journal."

We shall be glad if any of our readers will forward us a copy of "Our Own."—Ed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Varieties of good Stamps, slightly obliterated, well mixed and arranged genuine. Post free 1s. 1d. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,

interesting Magazine Paper on Stamps and Stamp, post free 3 pps. W. T. CODLIN, Norfolk Street,

REIGN and Colonial Postage Stamps, 12 varieties, well mixed, 3d., 1s., 37 9d., 50 1s., 100 2s., post free 1d. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,

LECTORS LOOK HERE! Packets, 45 varieties for 6d., 55 for 100 for 1s. 6d., including Western Australia, and many other rare Stamps. Agents Wanted. W. H. SMEETON, 27, Wick Street, Leamington.

Varieties of good Stamps, slightly obliterated, post free four pps; 25 varieties, including new issue mark, post free seven stamps. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

THE Largest Stock of Continental and Colonial Postage Stamps always on hand, and for sale or exchange; for prices see the following, used, Russia 10 2d. each, Denmark new issues 2d., Holland new issues 3d. each, un-issued Bahamas 1d., red 3d. each, Natal 1d., 4d. each, 6d. blue 6d. each, Nova Scotia 12½ cents 1s. each, Liberia 6 cents, 1s. each, and numerous others at equally low prices. Packets of Rare Stamps 10 varieties 3d., 20 6d. Stamps on approval at very low prices.—Agents wanted,—10 per cent. W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street,

FOUND at once for the 2s. Packet of rare and obsolete Stamps, many Agents. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,

THREE Splendid Collections for Sale to the highest bidders,—

One containing above 700 most rare Colonials, all warranted genuine.

One containing 500, all warranted genuine, a great many unused.

And the third containing nearly 500 will be sold at a very low price. Apply to A. SCHROEDER & Co., 12, Sauchiehall St., Glasgow.

GRAND STAMP LOTTERY!

TO BE DRAWN FOR ON APRIL 1ST.

1st Prize.—A splendid collection of over 250 varieties of Stamps, arranged in Oppen's Album, contains Peru, Argentine Republic, &c., &c.

2nd Prize.—A beautiful collection of over 100 varieties, in a neat album.

And 20 other good Prizes.

Tickets only 3d. each, Post free 4d.

Stamps sent on inspection at very low prices.

R. SHEPPARD, JUNR. & Co., HORSHAM.

Agents Wanted, 25 per cent. commission.

WM. T. CODLIN is wishful to appoint Agents in all the Schools and Colleges of Great Britain, at an allowance of 10 per cent. Send for a beautiful selection of Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps on approval. Address, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street.

R. SHEPPARD, JUNR., & Co's., Stamp Lottery Tickets, 3d. each. Agent in Hull, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

S. P. FORD has a few Stamps to dispose of, at prices such as the following, Nova Scotia, 12½ cents. 1d. each, Victoria 6d. 1d. each. Address, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton.

COINS Bought, Sold and Exchanged, by A. SCHROEDER & Co., Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

STOCKTON STAMP DEPOT.

NOTICE.—Our Packets of 30 Stamps, including Natal, Brazil, &c., post free 7d. Stamps sent on inspection. ATKINSON & MORTON, 13, Regent Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

Agents Wanted.

GRAND STAMP DRAWING.

EVERY TICKET WINS A PRIZE!

PRICE 6d. EACH.

1st Prize....A Collection of 250 Stamps, upwards of 100 unused in Album.
2nd Prize....200 many unused, in ditto.
3rd Prize....100 ditto neatly arranged.
4th Prize....75 ditto ditto
5th Prize....50 all unused ditto
6th Prize....50 many unused ditto
And several others—send Stamps for amount of shares, also two stamped envelopes, one for tickets, the other for prizes.

AGENT:

J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

ALL kinds of Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps sent on approval on receipt of Stamp. W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.

FOREIGN and Colonial Postage Stamps Sold, Bought, and Exchanged. A. SCHROEDER & Co., Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

AN interesting Magazine will be given gratis to every purchaser of the following packets:—

10 varieties of rare Stamps.....3d.
20 do. rare and obsolete.....6d.
50 do. rare, obsolete, and some unused, 1s.

Post free 1d. extra. Agents Wanted.

W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.

THE largest stock of Foreign and Colonial Stamps always on hand, and sold at the very lowest prices. All orders promptly executed. Price list to be had one penny. A. SCHROEDER, & Co., 12, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

REMEMBER the Grand Stamp Drawing, Tickets 6d. Each. Agent, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

DEALERS IN MUSIC can Advertise in the *Collector's Herald*.

AGENTS wanted in every Town to the *Collector's Herald*, and to take Advertisements. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

THE first two Nos. of the *Collector's Herald* will be sent post free to any address on receipt of 3 stamps. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley rd., Hull, or Agents.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

FORWARD all No. 1, unsold, and pay for those sold, deducting 17½ per cent. The commission in future will be 25 per cent. on all copies sold, and 17½ per cent. on Advertisements obtained or inserted. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley road, Hull.

IT is requested by the Advertisers in the Magazine that parties writing to us will state if the application was through an advertising medium.

IT is requested by the Proprietors of the Magazine, that parties sending Advertisements, will take particular notice of charges.

NOTICES.

Parties sending Advertisements from abroad may send remittance in unused Postage Stamps of small values, current in the country from which received.

This Magazine will be forwarded regularly to any part of the world on receipt of yearly Subscription of 2s., which may be remitted in unused Postage Stamps of small values current in the country from whence received.

LIST OF AGENTS

From whom copies of this Magazine may be obtained, and who are authorised to receive Advertisements.

BRADFORD..J. Wilkinson, 25, Charles Street.
BEVERLEY..G. Outhwaite, Toll Gravel.
CAERMARTHEN..E. Jeffries, 20, Picton Terrace
DRIFFIELD..G. R. Jackson, "Times" Office.
EDINBURGH..A. Schroeder & Co., North Bank
ELY..A. E. Porter, Waddington Terrace.
FARNWORTH..J. B. Crossley, King Street.
GLASGOW..A. Schroeder & Co., 12, Sauchiehall Street.
HULL..J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road.
" W. T. Codlin, Norfolk Street.
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WOLVERHAMPTON..S. P. Ford, Penn Fields.

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ptisti Lulli, the Boy Musician.

CHAPTER I.

The scene of our story opens on a fine afternoon in the month of May, 1647, and in one of the most beautiful parts of Italy. The duke had already declined to the duke's son, and the heat of the day had considerably abated, when a carriage emblazoned with the arms of a noble family of Guise, escorted by a number of squires, pages, and valets, drew up before the hotel of the Duke of Spirito, in Florence.

"Make way for my lord of Guise," cried the grooms as with their whips they kept off the curious crowd, attracted by the elegance of the carriage and the fine countenance of the occupant.

"An apartment for my lord of Guise," cried the valets, hurrying

tumultuously into the hotel. "Supper immediately for my lord of Guise," cried the pages, as they hurried into the kitchen.

In the meanwhile, he who was the cause of all this bustle alighted with great dignity from the splendid vehicle, and was conducted by the squires into the hotel; the landlord and landlady obsequiously bending down before him as he passed toward his apartment. Regardless of the excitement which his arrival had created, his deep blue eyes seemed fixed upon some other far distant scene, whilst a scarcely perceptible smile gave a milder expression to his half disdainful features.

It was the hour of twilight to the sun, as it disappeared from the horizon, cast upon the earth a soft yet brilliant colouring. The abating heat was now succeeded by a light breeze which rose from the sea, and passing over the flowery gardens, bore from them the sweetest perfumes, and invited to repose.

The duke, who at first had sat down to write and look over some papers in the apartment prepared for him, attracted by the fineness of the scene, stepped out of doors and seated himself upon a stone bench

under the vestibule formed of two rows of pillars and clustering vines. Here he fell into a pleasing reverie. He returned in fancy to Rome, where he had been on an affair of deep personal concern. Lost in thought, he forgot where he was, and the soft and beautiful scenery before him was unnoticed, when the sound of a violin, touched by a light and skilful hand, struck upon his ear.

Surprised and delighted with the sweetness and chasteness of the sounds, the prince looked about for the musician, and was not long in discovering him. Not far from him, extended upon the first marble seat of the vestibule, was a young boy, who, reclining in an easy and graceful attitude seemed to sport with his instrument, at intervals, bringing out tones which a master might have envied.

The attention of the prince soon attracted that of the little violin player, who seeing himself the object of notice, sprang to his feet, and as if becoming instinct with new life under the approving glance of the stranger, he began to play in a marvellous manner.

"What are you playing my little fellow?" demanded the Duke of Guise making a sign to him to approach. "Whatever comes into my head your highness," answered the boy. "You have a knowledge of music, then?" "Yes, a little." "Who taught you?" "No one; I am fond of music, and my violin is my companion."

"What is your name, my little man?" "Baptisti Lulli." "And your parents?" "Alas! your excellency, they are dead. I am an orphan, and support myself by my violin: I play at the doors of the houses to amuse the domestics.

When they are pleased, they give me some dinner—their leaving me be sure—but still it is very good. This is the first day I ever played at the door of an inn; though in the past I did not play, I only strummed but when I saw your excellency looking at me, that awoke me."

"You have played very prettily without any flattery," said the prince, touched alike by the answers of the child as well as by his sweet and infantine countenance. "How old are you?" "Thirty years, I believe." "It is a pity this child is not at Paris, he would make his fortune there," observed the prince, thinking aloud.

"If I thought so I would go there," said the boy, who had heard these words. "It is too far," said the prince, and at the same time supper was announced. He took out of his pocket a louis d'or and as he passed into the hall he threw it with an encouraging nod to the little violin player.

After the departure of the prince the young musician remained for a moment quite bewildered. In his words, "It is a great pity that this child is not at Paris, he would make his fortune," rang in his mind stimulating his curiosity, and enkindling his ambition. "I shall make my fortune there," said he thoughtfully. "Fortune, that means to play the violin and be very happy." So saying, the Florentine stooped for the louis given him by the prince. It was a piece of gold, stamped with the effigy of Louis XIV. The boy stood motionless, with the louis-dollar in his hand—he could not conceive the prince had intended to give him so much money. "Surely," said he, "his excellency has

stake, and I ought not to take advantage of his oversight?" Then, without a moment's hesitation, he rushed into the hotel. Very much decided as to the best mode of presenting himself before the young man, the little musician, after fully laying aside his violin, stepped his course across the offices, passages, and long corridors of the Hotel of Santo Spirito. The first man he met was a waiter, who never perceived the little Florentine, than taking him to be a boy coming to the hotel, he put the napkin he was carrying into his hands, and throwing the napkin over his shoulder, said, "Go take that to the dining-room, while I go back for something I have forgotten." As it had been his business for his whole life, the little Florentine, without losing all his resolution, immediately entered the dining-room, and his dish to the maitre d'hotel, who looked about for his excellency with the louis dollar. He easily distinguished him among the different guests present, but no opportunity offered for some time to make himself known. At length supper was over, and the moment for departure had almost arrived. The little musician, quite bewildered, called to an attendant to let him go to the duke.

(To be continued.)

Growth of the Postal System in England.

... the herald of a noisy world,
 ... from all nations lumbering at his back,
 ... in ashes, and the fall of stacks;
 ... deaths, and marriages epistles wet
 ... tears that trickled down the writer's cheeks.
 ... the periods of his fluid quill,
 ... charged with amorous sighs of absent swains,
 ... perhaps responsive."

COWPER.

Rowland Hill was the first man who found it his while to establish post-offices. He

cleared from the post-office alone the sum of £10,000 per annum, and before the close of the seventeenth century, the profits of that establishment were more than doubled.

System after system has, in its turn, been tried in this country; at first the mail was carried by post-boys, afterwards a man of the name of Palmer planned a system, by which the mail was carried from place to place by stage coaches; and, as the robbery of the mails had become rather the rule than the exception, these coaches were accompanied by an armed guard to protect them from the sturdy highwaymen. And until the end of the year 1839, the charge on a letter was so considerable as entirely to prevent the poorer classes from corresponding with each other. If a son was removed fifty or sixty miles from his parents, or a husband from his wife, or a brother from his sister, and if these were poor people, the enormous charge on a letter completely prevented them from holding any correspondence one with another. It was on the 17th of August, 1839, that by Mr. Rowland Hill's instrumentality, a bill was passed in parliament making penny postage the law of the land. Mr. Rowland Hill was afterwards created Knight of the Bath, in acknowledgment for the great service that he had done his country. On the 10th of January, 1840, the penny postal system came into force under the superintendance of Mr. Rowland Hill.—T.O.L.

Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

CHAPTER II.

The collection of the stamps is not so vain and puerile as is sometimes represented. It belongs essentially to our times, and deserves to stand beside the labours of the collector of foreign coins, who is proud of his Austrian ducats, Egyptian sequins, Japanese kopangs, Persian rupees, Russian imperials, American eagles. With young people especially, the collection of postage stamps should be encouraged, as it naturally leads to the study of geography and the currency of foreign nations. To all who are interested in the progress of civilisation the subject is of importance. It is one of the novelties of the nineteenth century, but a novelty that promises well for the future of mankind. Free communication—the postage stamps its symbol—serves to break up the isolation of the nations—serves to make us accept the terms of common brotherhood, and hastens the day

when the ploughshare and sickle shall supersede spear and sword.

Art is not uninterested in the collection of foreign stamps. They bear the effigy of a sovereign, the arms of a nation, or some allegorical figure. Typography, engraving, lithography are employed in their preparation; eminent men are engaged in their design and execution. Most of the stamps issued are marked by great excellence of workmanship. Simply, then, as works of art—as representatives of the progress in our own and foreign countries of design, engraving, and printing—these postage stamps deserve attention. Specimens from Greece and Ceylon, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, furnish instructive comparisons.

The collection of stamps is every day becoming more expensive and more difficult. About 2,000 different stamps are issued by one hundred states, provinces and colonies. The value of these stamps represent a sum of more than thirty pounds; but as many of these stamps are out of date, their conventional value is considerably greater than that which they bore at the period of their original issue. An old postage stamp will sometimes fetch more than twenty times the price for which it was originally sold.

Among other ingenious schemes to shirk the heavy postage of the olden time, was the superscription of newspapers. Thus, a lady going into the country agrees with her friend Mrs. Macdonald, in London, to send her a newspaper, and communicate intelligence without incurring postage—thus, “Mrs. Macdonwell,” or “Mrs. Macdonill.” But the penny postage stamp put an end to such trickery, and the extent to which it has improved the intellectual, moral, and social habits of the humbler classes is truly wonderful. The effect of the reduction is aptly illustrated by the anecdote of a person writing to his son—“Remember, my dear son, to write often, for every letter saves me eleven pence.”

The ordinary postage stamps in use in the United Kingdom and Ireland consist of postage labels and embossed envelopes. Every post-master is required by law to have on hand a sufficient stock, and to sell them to the public at the rate of issue. There are penny, twopenny, threepenny, fourpenny, sixpenny, ninepenny, and shilling labels. Of embossed envelopes there are two kinds; one with a thread passing through the stamp, and the other without any thread, but made with thicker and better paper. The general employment of

stamps is encouraged by the rural managers as well as the post masters being empowered to sell them. A rural messenger or any person applying to him for postage labels must either supply, or if he has none in his possession, receive, with extra charge, the postage in money, and his arrival at the post-office, obtain labels for it, and affix them carefully to the letters. Inland letters must be prepaid by labels or embossed stamps. Unpaid inland letters are charged at the rate of double postage on delivery. Prepayment of inland letters in money is only permitted at the post-office, London, provided the amount be less than one pound.

Letters to the colonies and for countries may be prepaid in money; wherever British postage stamps are available, it is the best and safest plan to employ them. By using embossed envelopes, the risk of the stamp being detached is, of course, avoided; and they are sold at 1s per dozen. Arrangements have also been made by which paper and envelopes to be sold by the public to the Office of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, can be embossed with stamps equal to any rates of postage, including a threepenny stamp, under the following regulations:—1. When the stamps required do not amount to 1s worth, one shilling is charged, in addition to the postage stamps, for each distinct size of paper. 2. When the stamps amount to £10 worth, no fee is charged, provided one size of paper only be sent. 3. When the stamps amount to £20 worth, no fee is charged, provided not more than two sizes of paper be sent. 4. When the stamps amount to £30, no fee is charged, provided not more than three sizes of paper be sent. 5. When the stamps amount to £40, no fee is charged, provided not more than four sizes of paper be sent. No more than four sizes can be received on a single warrant. The warrants, or requisition forms, must be obtained on application at the Inland Revenue Office. 6. No folded envelopes can be stamped; and therefore paper, whether intended for envelopes or letters, must be sent unfolded, and without any creases. 7. Every distinct size and shape of envelope or paper must be marked as to indicate the place on which the stamp is to be impressed, in order that, when the envelope or letter is folded and mailed, the stamp may appear in the proper position. 8. No coloured paper is received for stamps, nor any paper that is too thin to

impression of the dies. 9. Envelopes provided by the Office of Inland Revenue, with proper stamps thereon, are substituted for any which may be spoiled in the operation of stamping.

(To be continued.)

Collectorial Information, &c.

THE BESTELGELD STAMP.—In several German states, also in Prussia, each letter beside ordinary postage, is liable to a fee of 4 ¢, which is called Bestelgeld; this is the charge for bringing the letter from the post-office to the house of the person to whom it is addressed. In Hanover the Postal Administration has issued an envelope (Bestelgeld), by which the Bestelgeld is prepaid, which enables the sender to put a letter in a box free of every charge, instead of being obliged to go to the post-office and pay the amount for the Bestelgeld. These envelopes, according to Mount Brown, are used only for local purposes, but such is not the case, as they are used throughout the kingdom of Hanover.—*International Stamp Review*. There are about six different shades of the 6 Italian 10c. stamp. In nearly all stamp catalogues only one or two are named. The best of the perforated 20c. are a much darker blue than those not perforated.—*Stamp Collector's Miscellany*.

THE COLLEGE STAMPS.—In various parts of the United States, colleges exist which teach many commercial branches in these institutions, the better to familiarize the young men with mercantile pursuits. An actual business department is invented, i.e. a mock bank, custom-house, steam-boat office, &c., fitted up in the college. The bank has bills and checks, the custom-house its stamps, and the post-office its postage stamps, a considerable number of which are destroyed in the daily business transactions.—*Stamp Collector's Record*.

Chit Chat.

Why is a postage stamp like a member of parliament? Because it has M.P. at the end of its name.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—A letter was received in —, directed to the biggest fool in —. The postmaster was absent, and on his return one of the younger clerks informed him of the letter. "And what name of it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know of the biggest fool in — was, so I opened the letter myself." "And what did you find it?" "Why," responded the clerk, "nothing but the words 'Thou art the man.'"

Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

Spain has issued a new set of stamps with head of Queen in an oval, Espano above. Correos below; arms at upper, and value at lower angles, viz., 2 Cuartos rose, 4c. blue, 12c. (oval) pale red in blue, 19c. pale red, frame chocolate; 1 real light green, and 2 reals rose violet. which can hardly be distinguished from the 2 cuartos, the only difference being the R's in one and the C's in the other, therefore great inconvenience will no doubt occur in their use.

Denmark has issued an envelope stamp at last, which we will endeavour to describe. The centre contains a crown, sword and sceptre, in white relief in an oval, with a lace-work border bearing K.G.L. POST F.R.M, above, and 4 S which is raised in a small oval below; impression scarlet. Our correspondent also informs us that this will be the only value issued.

The letters in the four corners of our own shilling green stamps are now a considerable deal larger than before, this slight alteration should be accepted by collectors.

In consequence of the great earthquake at Manila which caused the destruction of stamps and the post-office altogether, the Lucon stamps are getting very rare, especially the 15 cuartos orange, and 10c. red, which stamps are almost unattainable.

To Correspondents.

[All communications for the Editor to be addressed to him care of J. CHEESEMAN, North Parade, Beverley Road, Hull.]

Ed. N.E.S.R.—We are glad you like our paper, the newly issues, you will find, are more fully described this month.

Amicus.—We have inserted your conundrum, we are glad you like our paper and shall be glad if you will introduce it to your friends.

T. D. L. (Hooton.)—We have inserted the short essay you sent us with thanks for the trouble you have taken on our behalf.

S. P. F.—Thanks for the contribution which we will insert, and shall be glad in our next to insert anything you may send us, if considered up to the standard of our paper. Yes, after this month.

R. S. Junr. & Co.—We are glad you were satisfied with the way we inserted your advertisement last month, we always try to please as far as it lies in our power.

J. C. W.—Glad you think our paper a good one. Thanks for kind wishes, we always try to make it acceptable.

A. S. M. (Denmark.)—Thanks for the information. The yearly subscription is 2s.

W. T. C.—Are glad to hear that you get satisfactory answers to your advertisements in our paper, we have plenty of back numbers in print, which will be circulated for months to come.

To Anglers.—The fish in season in March are carp, eels, flounders, perch, pike, salmon, trout, smelts, and tench.

We shall continue the description of baits, &c. We shall also give a description of the different fishes, with hints on the rod, tackle, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—All Purchasers of this number are entitled to a Foreign Stamp gratis.

An interesting Magazine will be given gratis to every purchaser of the following packets:—

10 varieties of rare Stamps.....3d.
20 do. rare and obsolete.....6d.
50 do. rare, obsolete, and some unused, 1s.

Post free 1d. extra. Agents Wanted.
W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.

SELLING OFF Local Americans, mixed at 6d. per doz., 3s. 6d. per 100; 10 varieties, 3d.; 20, 6d.

T. DALSTON & Co., Barnard Castle.

THE GREAT STAMP DEPOT!

COLLECTORS! go and see your Stamps before you buy them. The only place in Hull to buy cheap and rare stamps. Take your Albums at once! A new supply in this month.

Note the Address—

JOHN COATSWORTH, Saville-st., Hull.
Agent for the Collector's Herald.

DON'T forget R. Sheppard & Co.'s Grand Stamp Lottery! 200 Shares, 3d. each. For particulars see last month's Advertisement.

Packets! Packets!! Packets!

20 Foreign Stamps, many unused, for 0
This packet contains, among many others, unused, Brazil, Thurn and Taxis, Greek, &c.

30 Stamps, 9d., many unused, very rare including unused 1d. Natal, &c.

40 Stamps, one-third at least warranted unused, including Venezuela, &c., for New issue Roman gratis with this packet

60 Stamps, many very rare and unused 1s. 6d. This packet is peculiarly suited for Collectors, as it contains so large a number of unused, never before sold the price.

The 2s. packet contains 100 mixed Foreign Stamps, at least 30 of them unused.

All Stamps warranted genuine. Agents wanted. Address—

WM. M. CROCKETT, 27B, Conway-street, Everton, Liverpool.

C. B. A. has a few Coins for sale. See stamp for list. Address C. B. A. care of W. T. CODLIN, Russell-terrace, Norfolk street, Hull.

12 Varieties of good Stamp slightly obliterated, post free for Stamps; 25 varieties, including new issues Denmark, post free seven stamps. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

100 Stamps for 1s., all splendid specimens. Priced Catalogue, price 1s. Albums, gold lettered, to hold 1000 stamps price 9d.—J. C. WROE, 10, Fairclough lane, Liverpool.

FOREIGN and Colonial Post Stamps, 12 varieties, well mixed, 3s. 2d. 6d., 37 9d., 50 1s., 100 2s., post free extra. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.
N.B.—An unused Colonial Stamp presented gratis with each packet.

An interesting Magazine Paper on Stamps and Stamp, post free for Stamps. W. T. CODLIN, Norfolk Street, Hull.

R. SHEPPARD, JUNR., & Co's Stamp Lottery Tickets, 3d. each. Agent in Hull, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

Will be Published on the 1st. of April.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S REVIEW
8 Pages, 1d. Monthly, Annual Subscrip-
tion, 2s., post-free.

This Journal will contain Stamps and
Collecting, by an old Collector, Cata-
logue of British, Foreign, and Continental
Postage Stamps, by "Veritas," New Forgeries
and Chit Chat, Newly Issued Stamps, Corre-
spondence, and all the current postal news
of the month.

Terms for Advertisements, 6d. per Ten
Lines; Stamp Dealers Directory, (name and
Address) 3d. per insertion, 6d. per quarter.

Agents Wanted, commission 25% on all
Stamps sold and Advertisements obtained.

Address

Editor of the Stamp Collector's Review,
Liverpool.

ALTHOUGH Solomon was the wisest of
men, he did not know that J. CHEESE-
MAN, Beverley Road, Hull, sent Stamps on
application to any address on receipt of stamp,
at prices which demand immediate sale.

His Packets of Stamps are the cheapest yet
sent to the public, quote the following, 12
varieties of excellent Foreign and Colonial
Postage Stamps, post free, 4 Stamps, also 26
varieties unused, and all warranted to be genuine,
post free, 7 Stamps. A rare Stamp will be
sent gratis, with every packet this month.

NOTICE.—Every stamp in each Packet
different, if found not so, the money can
be returned. Apply at once! Address, J.
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STEPHEN P. FORD, has Stamps on sale
at unusually low prices, such as the
following, Nova Scotia, 12½ cents. 1d. each,
Victoria, 6d. 1d. each, Federal States, 2 c. 10 c.
each, Papal States, 6, 7, 8 baj. 1d. each.
Packets of 20 4l.; 12 rare Colonial, 9d.
each, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton.

B. A., care of W. T. Codlin, Russell
Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull, has a lot
of British, Foreign, and Colonial Postage
Stamps for Sale in Packets, viz., 15 varieties
different for 3d., 30 do. 6d., 100 well
selected, some unused, containing Russia 10
c., and Wurtemberg figure, &c., particu-
larly recommended to dealers. Post free 1s.
Address as above.

SEND at once for the 2s. Packet
of rare and obsolete Stamps, many
unused. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,
Hull.

I say, Collectors, have you got a good col-
lection? if not, send one stamp to T. W.
CODLIN at once, and you will have a beauti-
ful selection sent on approval, containing
some of the rarest stamps at very low prices.
Address, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street,
Hull.

50 Varieties of good Stamps,
slightly obliterated, well mixed and
all warranted genuine. Post free 1s. 1d.
Address, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road,
Hull.

INTERESTING Magazines of Stamps,
1 &c., for Sale, 1 post free 2 stamps, 2 post
free 3 stamps, 3 post free 4 stamps, all
different. Proprietors of Magazines are
requested to send copies for perusal, &c.
All kinds of Magazines kept. Address, C.
B. A. care of W. T. Codlin, Russell Terrace,
Norfolk Street, Hull.

DON'T tell anybody! J. CHEESEMAN,
Beverley Road, Hull, sends British,
Foreign, and Colonial Postage Stamps on
approval, on receipt of stamp to any address.

BIRD EGGS! Send Stamped Envelope
for price list.

W. T. CODLIN, Russell Terrace, Norfolk
Street, Hull.

REMEMBER THE DRAWING, Tickets
at 3d. each. Agent,—J. CHEESEMAN,
Beverley Road, Hull.

CHEAP Stamps! ½d each, unused Belgium
1 c., France 1 c. 2 c., and Colonies 1 c.,
Greece 1 lp., Italy 1 c., Luxemburg 1 c. 2 c.,
Mecklenburgh ½ sk., Swiss 2 c. used, Austria
old arms, 3. 6. 9. sk.; Saxony, 1863, 1, 2, 3,
&c. ngr. Lots of others at ½d. and 1d each,
Stamps sent on inspection. R. SHEPARD
junr. & Co., Horsham.

POST MARKS. Foreign and English, for sale at 4d. per dozen, or 2s. 6d. per 100 varieties, a lot sent on inspection, on receipt of 1d., - R. SHEPPARD junr & Co., Horsham.

REMEMBER the Grand Stamp Drawing. Tickets 3d. each. Agent, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road.

CHEAP MUSIC! 3d. per sheet, Comic and Sentimental, send stamp for list. Address, C. B. A., care of W. T. Codlin, Russell Terrace, Norfolk Street, Hull.

AGENTS wanted in every Town to sell the Collector's Herald, and to obtain Advertisements. Apply at once, good commission given. Address, J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

TWELVE Copies of "The Collector's Herald" sent post free to any address on receipt of 11 stamps. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

FISHING TACKLE Advertisements are inserted in the *Collector's Herald*.

DEALERS IN MUSIC can Advertise in the *Collector's Herald*.

THE first three Nos. of the *Collector's Herald* will be sent post free to any address, on receipt of 4 stamps. J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley rd., Hull, or Agents.

IT is requested by the Advertisers in this Magazine that parties writing to them will state if the application was through this advertising medium.

IT is requested by the Proprietors of this Magazine, that parties sending Advertisements, will take particular notice of the charges.

GRATIS.



No. 4, of the Collector's Herald

Will be published on the 1st. of April, and Advertisements for insertion must be received not later than the 20th of this month, at the following charges:

	s	d
10 words	0	5
20 words	0	10
30 words	1	3
50 words	2	0
100 words	3	9
200 words	7	0
300 words	10	0
500 words	16	0
1000 words	30	0

Displayed Advertisements as follow

½ Column or ¼ Page	8s	6d
1 Column or ½ Page	16s	0d
One whole Page	30s	0d

Yearly Subscriptions 2s.; half-yearly, 1s. post

NOTICES.

Parties sending Advertisements from abroad may send remittance in unused Postage Stamps of small values, current in the country from whence received.

This Magazine will be forwarded regularly every month to any part of the world on receipt of Yearly Subscription of 2s., which may be remitted in unused Postage Stamps of small values current in the country from whence received.

LIST OF AGENTS

From whom copies of this Magazine may be obtained, and who are authorised to receive Advertisements.

BRADFORD .. J. Wilkinson, 25, Charles Street.
BEVERLEY .. G. Outhwaite, Toll Gravel.
CAERMARTHEN .. E. Jeffries, 20, Picton Terrace.
DRIFFIELD .. G. R. Jackson, "Times" Office.
ELY .. A. E. Porter, Waddington Terrace.
EDINBURGH .. A. Schroeder & Co., North Bank
FARNWORTH .. J. B. Crossley, King Street.
GLASGOW .. A. Schroeder & Co., 12, Sauchiehall
HULL .. J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road.
" .. W. T. Codlin, Norfolk Street.
" .. C. H. Archer, Russell Terrace, Norfolk-S
" .. W. Steele, Salthouse Lane.
" .. J. Coatsworth, 51, Saville-Street.
" .. P. Newton, 6, Charles-Street.
" .. E. Francies, Paragon Station.
" .. Mr. Shepherd, Post-Office, Witham.
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" .. W. Cox Walker, Hanover-Street.
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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .. J. W. Chater, 89, Clayton
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WOLVERHAMPTON .. S. P. Ford, Penn Fields.

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The Collector's Herald.



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Vol. 1

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...ptiste Lulli, the Boy Musician.

CHAPTER II.

Your pardon," said he ; " could favour me by giving me speech our master before he gets into carriage ?"

A pretty fellow you are to speak my lord the Duke of Guise," rered the lacquey, making a on as if he were about to give a kick.

Strike me, if it so please you," ed the little fellow, proudly ng his head ; only let me speak our master. Nay, strike then ; l not return your blow ; I assure

I should like to see you attempt aid the valet, moving away ; but g the face of despair of the licant, he was moved by mo- ary feeling of compassion and

curiosity, and enquired what it was he wanted with the duke.

" I will tell you," said the boy, losing none of his self-possession. " I played the violin before the duke. He was very much pleased with me ; but that does not astonish me, for I have pleased many others besides him, and perhaps as good or better judges of music. As a token of his satisfaction, he took out of his pocket at random some money and threw it to me. This was all very well ; but when I picked up the money, I found it was a piece of gold."

" Well, where is the harm in that?" demanded the valet.

" There is no harm in the piece of gold, sir," replied the little Florentine ; but there would be harm were I to keep it ; and the reason I want you to let me speak to your master, is, because I want to return it to him."

" Is the fellow a fool ?" said the lacquey, shrugging up his shoulders. " Since my lord gave you the louis dollar, it was intended for you, and you had better keep it."

" You do not understand me, sir, the duke may have given it me in mistake, he would not have given a louis dollar, for a little air on the

violin, and if it is your goodness makes you say——"

"You are an Italian Booby!" said the lacquey, turning his back and walking off.

"Booby! booby!" repeated the little Florentine angrily. "If my lord had given me it saying, 'Look Baptiste, here is a piece of gold, I give it to you;' certainly then I should be stupid not to keep it; but he did not know he was giving it. These great lords are so indolent, so negligent, and take so little care of their money, that one might steal it if one wished; but I do not wish it. My father said to me when dying, 'Be an honest man, Baptiste, and God will help you, and you will be happy!' And I will be an honest man! Yes, I will, in spite of that wicked valet, who was like an evil angel to me. My good angel whispers better things; I feel him in my heart," added Baptiste, "and to him alone will I listen. I should be sorry that when the duke arrived in Paris, and was counting his money, he should say, 'I miss a louis dollar,' and recollecting what he has now given me, add, 'and I must have given it to that little rascal who was playing the violin at Florence. Had he been an honest boy he would have instantly returned it.' Oh dear, dear, what shall I do to get this unfortunate piece of gold back to its rightful owner?" And the brave-minded boy gasped convulsively with his emotions.

The night, quite dark, had now set in, and by the light of blazing torches, Baptiste observed that the gay equipage was ready for immediate departure. The prince had got into his carriage, and the whole retinue of squires, pages, and grooms only waited for the crack of the post-

ilion's whip to begin their journey and Baptiste saw, with the alarm of an honest and artless mind, that at that moment more, and the hope of substitution would vanish. What was to be done? what was to be done? Already the postilion bestrides the leader. The whip trembles in the nervous hand. One, two, three, the horsemen take their places—the carriage rolls on! It has gone but a step; a moment more and it would have disappeared. Truly great evils require great remedies. Baptiste hesitated no longer; he jumped upon the step of the carriage, clung fast to it, and, favored by the darkness, passed unperceived by the prince's retinue. Behold him in the city of Florence; let us my young reader follow him on his way to Turin.

This movement of Baptiste's was made with so little reflection, that he felt at first only the pleasure of being carried at full gallop by good horses; but fear soon succeeded to pleasure. Seated upon the step, clinging with both hands to the pieces of wood which served to protect the footmen, and hinder them from falling to either side, the jolting of the carriage threatened every moment to dash him to the ground. All he could do—indeed the only thing of which the risk he ran permitted him to think of—was to hold himself on the perilous post which he had chosen; and the constant watchfulness necessary kept sleep from his eyelids.

Yet—for custom reconciles us to everything, even constant danger when he saw that, notwithstanding his fear, he did not fall and that when the first dizziness had passed away, his post was tenable enough. Baptiste's thoughts began to turn to what he had left at Florence, and

his heart heaved and his tears
 shed. And yet it was not a ten-
 der and indulgent mother; it was
 not his father—for, as has been
 said, this poor boy was an orphan—
 it was not a little friend of his own
 name; still less was it a kind hospite-
 re hostess: for the orphan always
 found at the first place he came to,
 the first lodging he met; most often
 under the beautiful stars. But
 then to the low murmurs of the
 old, and you will know, my young
 readers, why the poor boy wept.
 "My violin, my only friend!" said
 he between each sob; "how could
 you have left thee?—abandoned thee
 here in a hotel open to every one,
 where the feet of the first fellow that
 passes by will crush thee, or perhaps,
 who knows, spurn thee with con-
 tempt! Oh, my violin! my sweet
 violin!—the only being that spoke
 to me with the voice of my mother;
 how shall I find thee when I return
 to Florence? For my violin was
 not a common violin! It was not,
 as old Barbarina said, who housed
 me for awhile, a dead thing; my
 violin was a friend, a companion, a
 comforter. The day I had eaten
 my fill, I knew how to draw strains
 from it which melted the hearts of
 those who passed by. If I was gay, its
 sounds became as gay as myself.
 While listening to my violin every
 one might say to himself, the little
 Baptiste is hungry, or sorrowful;
 it has been a good day with the
 little Baptiste; or the little Baptiste
 is not know where to sleep to-
 night. Alas! I know very well
 that with the gold his French excel-
 lency has given me, I could buy
 three other violins, or two, perhaps
 more; but then the money does not
 bring me to me; besides, it would not
 buy my violin, my own, the violin,

which was left me by my father,—
 the violin so sweet, so gentle, so
 obedient to my hand, that the notes
 seemed to come out before the bow
 touched the strings. Oh! what
 will become of my violin? and in
 what state shall I find it when I
 return to Florence? Wretch that
 I am, to leave my violin to run after
 this lord to return him his money
 for which perhaps he does not care!
 'Tis true that is a piece of gold—
 how beautiful it is!—but my violin
 is worth it all. I would give all the
 gold in the world for it, to have it
 this moment under my arm. Oh
 no! It is all useless. I can no
 more get back my violin than I can
 my poor father or my kind mother.
 And I know myself too well—I
 know that it is impossible—I shall
 never be able to play on a strange
 violin, no more than I could say
 'Father' than I could say 'Mother,'
 to a stranger. Ah I have lost my
 violin, I have lost my all!"

In the midst of his grief and
 tears Baptiste experienced a shock
 which threw him with violence to
 the ground, where he lay stunned
 with the fall.

(To be continued.)

Facts and Scraps.

INDIAN SEAS AND BIRDS.—The absence of
 sea-birds forms a singular trait in the character
 of the Indian seas; scarcely a single living
 thing appears in the sky above, or the sea
 below, betwixt Bombay and the Indus.

THE PEARL-FISHERY.—The great pearl-
 fishery of Arifo, in Ceylon, which has been
 in abeyance for some years, is about to be
 renewed under very promising auspices. The
 bank producing the pearl-bearing oysters is
 seven miles long, and two and a half broad,
 and is calculated to contain between two and
 three million oysters.

Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

CHAPTER III.

A license to sell postage stamps can be obtained, free of expense, by any respectable person, on application to the Office of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London; or by residents in the provinces, on application to the stamp distributor of the district; and postage stamps and stamped envelopes are sold at the chief office, district offices, and receiving houses, during business hours, every day except Sunday. The post-office authorities—in order to discourage the transmission of coins by post—the officers at the district offices, and the letter-receivers are authorised to purchase postage stamps of the public, if not soiled or otherwise damaged, at a charge of two and a half per cent. The stamps must be presented in strips, containing at least two stamps adhering to each other. Single stamps will not be received.

The adoption of the threepenny and ninepenny 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.

The use of the postage labels is so general that unpaid letters, on the average, do not exceed one in five thousand.

Most of the Continental states—including Spain and Russia—have adopted the use of the postage label (all of which we will endeavour to describe as we proceed), and they are also employed in the British colonies.

This allusion to our colonies leads us to notice that the familiar postage stamp employed at home is not in use in our dependencies. Our colonies have stamps of their own, which we will describe, commencing with

NEW SOUTH WALES,

which is the oldest of the British colonies in Australia.

It is a noble country, with a fine climate, admirably adapted for sheep-farming; but offered, when first known, so many advantages to the Government as a penal colony, that it was rapidly stocked by anything but a morally healthful population. Time has remedied this serious drawback to a considerable extent. Sheep-farming has prospered; the quality, quantity, and value of

the wool exported forms an item in itself attractive to speculative capitalists. Mania for buying land and stock sprang up, and, like other manias, tended only to mischief. But after the revulsion which followed, the affairs of the colony steadily improved, and within the last few years progress has been highly satisfactory. The Colonial Government readily adopted the new postage system; and it has been found to work well, as a great convenience to the colonists, and a valuable source of revenue to the Government.

The stamps are as follow: 1st issue—rectangular, with view of Sydney, value one penny, red and crimson; twopenny, green, bluish black, and light blue; threepenny, brown, green, and flesh color. 2nd issue—with laureated head of Queen Victoria to the left, on blue paper, value one penny, red and orange; twopenny, blue; threepenny, green; sixpenny, brown; eightpenny, orange. 3rd issue—with laureated head of Queen to the left: one penny, brown and red; twopenny, blue; threepenny, green. Also with same design, large square; fivepenny, green; sixpenny, brown, violet, green and slate; eightpenny, orange; one shilling, red, blue and red; five shilling, violet. Also a registered stamp, printed on white paper, in three colours, viz.: red and blue, and yellow and blue.

(To be continued.)

What are Essays?

What is the meaning of the word "Essay"? Does it mean to imply "those stamps have either an accidental difference from those used, or that were printed for use, but never circulated?" Such is the meaning by which the word "Essay" was first used by Mount Brown, but, in a later edition of his catalogue, he uses it as comprehending "those stamps designed for issue but which were never circulated," and he also designates as Essays "stamps printed in a different colour from those which are or have been in circulation." But this class of stamps are now always known as "Proofs." Essays are, therefore, according to Mount Brown, merely stamps sent to the Government officials for approval, and which have failed in gaining that approval. Consequently, any engraver can send a device to the post-office authorities of any country, feeling quite certain of a refusal, on that refusal being given we must refer

device he sent, however ridiculous or undesired for it may be, as a "bonâ-fide Essay," or device or change of device suggested," is sometimes given as the meaning of the term Essay. In this case, as in the last, any speculative engraver might vary the design of a stamp and send it thus altered to the authorities, without having the slightest cause for alteration, and, on the stamp being received, we are to give it a place in our albums as an Essay. And I can confidently assert that a great part of the Essays advertised for sale are of this class. The real signification of the word "Essay" (with regard to stamps) is at least the one to which I would give the preference, and the one to which I think it could be well if it was entirely restricted, is "stamps printed for use, but never circulated." When a country is understood to wish to change its stamps, a great number of various designs are sent in, a very few of which are accepted, consequently, a great number of designs are refused, and when we consider how few of these are mentioned in the catalogues of postage stamps, it appears to me perfectly hopeless to attempt and collect such designs. "Stamps printed for use, but never circulated," may be considered, I think, as the true meaning of the term "Essay."

T.D.L.

Stamp Collecting.

"The collection of postage stamps," writes Gray, "is a fashion not confined to this country, or to a single class, for collections are frequently to be seen in the drawing-rooms of the luxurious, in the study of the frightened, and the locker of the schoolboy." Not only is the collection of stamps amusing and profitable, but they have many other advantages, and among these I may mention that if postage stamps be properly arranged and studied, they tend to promote the knowledge of the currency of foreign nations, history and geography.

But, alas! there never was a rose without thorns, and so postage stamps have their uses as well as uses; and first among the drawbacks to the collection of stamps, stands the selling of forgeries.

Many an ardent and enthusiastic recruit to the band of timprophillists has given over the collection in sheer disgust, at witnessing the manner in which some of the largest dealers in the kingdom traffic and engage in the sale of imitations of stamps, and sell them as genuine, perhaps, too. Gulled himself, by

specious copies of *desirata* which he wishes to obtain, he resolves to have no more to do with an occupation which, although good in itself, is marred by persons who deserve no better name than swindlers, for trafficking in a pursuit which every respectable dealer would scorn.

The number of fac-similes, alias forgeries, hourly sold in Europe is astonishing, and when I say that there is hardly a stamp in existence, which has any pretensions to rarity, that has not been forged, something like an idea can be formed of the trade. I have now before me a price list of a well-known English dealer in fac-similes, in which copies of the rarest kinds of postage stamps are advertised for sale at about *one-twentieth their value when genuine*. In alluding to this subject, I would particularly advise collectors, when purchasing stamps for which high prices are asked, to ask for a written guarantee of their genuineness.

The talents of the gentlemen to whose tribe I may ascribe the production of the forgeries, have been developed in what is termed Chemical varieties. For the benefit of the uninitiated, I may remark that this term is in allusion to stamps changed in colour by the action of acids. Stamps so "doctored" are then sold at a high figure, generally as "old or new issues" of the country to which the stamp belongs. The 12½ cent. *grey* Canadian, and the 1 centime *blue* Belgian attest the industry of these "acid artists."

Photography is often called into play in the manufacture of stamps, and very dangerous forgeries they are, so perfectly does this art represent the exact tint of some stamps. I may cite the far-famed "O'Connell essay" as an example that it needs the most experienced eye to detect the difference between genuine and imitations. The stamp which I have named is very rare, indeed one of the rarest stamps extant, so that it would be desirable for purchasers of this stamp to test it, which may be done by touching the face with cynasside of potassium, which, if the specimen is genuine, will not affect it in the least, but if photographed will remove the impression, leaving the paper entirely white.

The collection of postage stamps, then, if properly managed, and if the collection is properly arranged and studied, is useful, not only as most interesting pastime and amusement, but will impart the knowledge previously referred to. But if the collection is arranged (as I am sorry to say many are) in a careless and miscellaneous manner, then it is of no use whatever, either profitably or otherwise, but is, morally, a loss.—W.M.C.

Collectorial Information, &c.

ST. VALENTINE'S POST.—A stamp, representing Cupid rampant, with a letter transfixed by an arrow, neatly engraved on wood, with inscription as above at top, and Cents (with blank for value to be filled in) at bottom. Blue impression on white paper. These are evidently printed for the use of the enterprising Juveniles, who contrive to earn an honest penny by the delivery of Valentines, in the City of New York and elsewhere, during the season, by means of boxes placed by the proprietor's permission in the places where valentines are sold, and which are diligently visited and examined several times daily by the enterprising postmasters.—*Stamp Collector's Record.*

THE Postmaster General has made an attempt to settle the long and angrily-contested dispute with the men of the London Post-office in the matter of their wages. The highest rate of wages to be allowed to the letter-sorters is 30s. a week; the lowest 23s. The highest to stampers, 35s.; the lowest 21s. The highest to carriers, 30s.; the lowest 20s. while the supplementary letter-carriers are to have 18s. a week. The men are reminded that, in addition, they have pensions, medical advice, medicine gratis, a fortnight's holiday without deduction from their wages, and if they are temporarily laid aside by sickness they have two-thirds of their allowances. In addition, the letter-carriers have their uniform clothing, and are permitted to take Christmas gratuities.

The Rich Collection of Postage Stamps by a private gentleman in London, was lately sold for £300.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A Wisconsin paper says that the oldest man in the world is now living in Caledonia, in that State. His name is Joseph Crole, and his age is 139 years. He has lived in Wisconsin more than a century, and was first married in New Orleans, one hundred and nine years ago. Some years afterwards he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Greca Bay! It is but a few years ago that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court in a case involving the title to a certain real estate at Prairie du Chien, to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before! He now resides with a daughter, by his third wife, who is over seventy years of age.

Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

Schleswig Holstein has issued a 4 schilling pink stamp, device same as Schleswig stamps that were issued year.

Turkey has issued a new set, viz: paras green, 20 paras yellowish brown, piastre lilac, 2 piastres blue; 5 piastres pink, and 25 piastres red; to be used the Ottoman Empire in general, and piastre, 2, 5, and 25 piastres, and 20 piastres the color of each, brown, to be used Constantinople exclusively.

Hamburg. The color of the 7 schilling has lately been changed from that of yellow to lilac, which will be no doubt very acceptable, it having been so liable to be mistaken for the 9 schilling.

Victoria. The color of the 2s. light green stamp is now changed to that of a pale blue, on a yellowish green ground.

Holland. The 15 cents yellow, made its appearance last month.

New Grenada has issued a new set, all are printed in colors on a white ground. The oval in the centre, contains the arms of two flags at each side, and an eagle hovering over the top of them, the nine stars of the refuge in a ring round the centre, the inscription, "EU de Colombia, Correos Nacionales," round the ring, and value below, viz:—5 centesimo, orange; 10 centesimo, violet; 20 c., blue; and 50 c., green.

St. Lucia. A new issue has appeared, viz:—one penny, black; fourpenny, yellow; sixpenny, violet; and one shilling, orange.

Hong Kong. The color of the 8 cents is now changed from that of lemon. The brilliant chrome yellow, and the 96 cents from that of dark slate, to a dingy brown.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Collector's Herald,
Sir,

It may be interesting to your readers to know, that there has been an alteration made in the Victoria 2s. stamps. The design remains the same but the color alone has changed, it is now not a light green on white ground but a dark blue on yellowish green ground. The mail

th I believe brought the first into this
try, it arrived on the 15th, (yesterday).

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. PLANT FORD.

Fields, March 16, 1865.

above Stamp is described under the head of
ly Issued and Rare Stamps.—Ed.]

the Editor of the Collector's Herald.

r,—You remark in the Review of new
ps, that inconvenience will occur, no
t, in the use of the 2 c. and 2 re. new
ish; this I have already found in my
, having had to pay double postage on
rs, on which have been affixed the
, instead of the 2res., evidently un-
tionally.—Yours truly,

WM. MURRAY.

ertree, March 18, 1865.

To Correspondents.

communications for the Editor to be addressed
him care of J. CHEESEMAN, North Parade,
verley Road, Hull.]

P. F.—Thanks for your information.
will help you if we can; are very sorry
ear it.

D. L. (Hooton)—We have inserted
short essay, and shall be glad to insert
thing you may send us.

M. (Wavertree)—Are glad you like
Magazine.

M. C. (Liverpool)—Thanks for the
tribution, which we have inserted; if
want the copy we will send it.

C. W. (Liverpool)—We have sent you
copies, please send us three of yours
turn.

Contributions received from S. P. F.,
W. T. C., Lisle Arcadine, &c., which
will insert in our forthcoming numbers.

S. (Newcastle), W. M., W. T. C., X. Y. Z.,
ks for kind wishes.

Anglers.—Fish in season in April—
carp, chubb, eels, flounders, perch,
salmon, smelts, tench and trout; an
lent month for angling. We are com-
d to leave out our articles on Angling
his month, for want of space.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD Spanish Octo., dated 1850-2-3 4, at
3d: 4ctos., 1858-60-3-4, at 1d. each.
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THE LIVERPOOL STAMP COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL will be published on the 1st April, 8 pages, colored wrapper, price 1d. monthly, annual subscription 1s. 9d. post free; will contain—Postage Stamp Collecting... Stamp Information... Postal Chit Chat... Newly Issued Stamps... Correspondence... and all the current Postal News up to the time of going to press. Advertisements 6d. per 10 words. Address to the Editor Stamp Collector's Journal, Liverpool.

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It is requested by the Proprietors of this Magazine, that parties sending Advertisements, will take particular notice of the charges.

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NOTICES.

TO AGENTS—Forward all back numbers unsold, and payment for those sold, not later than the 6th, to **J. Cheeseman**, Beverley road, Hull,—deducting commission.

Parties sending Advertisements from abroad, may send remittance in unused Postage Stamps of small values, current in the country from whence received.

This Magazine will be forwarded regularly every month to any part of the world on receipt of the Yearly Subscription of 2s., which may be remitted in unused Postage Stamps of small values current in the country from whence received.

No. 5, of the Collector's Herald

Will be published on the 1st of May, and Advertisements for insertion must be received not later than the 20th of this month, at the following charges:

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100 words	3	0
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1 Column or 1/2 Page	16s	0d
One whole Page	30s	0d

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From whom copies of this Magazine may be obtained, and who are authorised to receive Advertisements.

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BERNARD CASTLE.. Thus, Dalston & Co.
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 " P. Newton, 6, Charles-Street.
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The Collector's Herald.

Published on the



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MAY, 1865.

Vol. I.

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Magazine which our Correspondents may think proper to send us.

We shall occasionally review publications, and give an Engraving or two in our pages.

And to encourage our Agents, we shall for the future allow 25 per cent. on all the copies they may sell, and also on all the Advertisements they may obtain or insert themselves. We have some back numbers in stock, and hope our Agents will endeavour to dispose of them. As we have been requested by many of our Agents to have some circulars printed, we have done so, and will send a supply for circulation.

And in conclusion, we beg to thank our Advertisers and Agents for the steady and regular support they have given us. We also hope with their continued efforts to be enabled shortly to increase the size, the circulation being rapidly on the increase.

All communications, books for review, &c., must be sent us as early in the month as possible, and on no account later than the 20th.

Advertisements inserted at the following charges :

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To Our Readers.

Nothing can be more pleasing than the success attending the efforts of our readers.

As we intend making our Magazine as valuable as we can to everyone, not only useful to the Stamp, Coin and Egg Collector, but to the Angler. In this number we commence a new article—A description of Fishes, with Hints on the Rod, Bait, &c., to be continued monthly.

As the hedges are beginning to be in leaf again, we think a description of Birds' Eggs, Nests and Haunts will be far out of place, but will be acceptable to the young Egg Collector.

We also continue our article on Fishing Tackle, Ponds, &c., and shall be glad to receive any information respecting places worthy of the Angler's visit, or on any other subject within the province of our

Angling.

CHANGE OF COLOUR IN FISH.—Trout, says a country correspondent, are not nearly so delicate a fish as is generally supposed. At a farm-yard in Moray they have two trout, about six inches or more in length, living in the wooden trough out of which the cart-horses drink. They were caught in the river in August, and throughout a severe frost have lived, and apparently continued in good condition, although sometimes in passing I have seen the water in the trough so firmly frozen, and the ice apparently reaching so low, that the trout had scarcely room to swim. When fresh water is put in they always come to the place where it is poured, and seem to look for any particles of food, or any insects that may come in with it. They feed on worms which the boys often bring them, and which they take immediately without fear. The change of color in fish is very remarkable, and takes place with great rapidity. Put a live black burn trout into a white basin of water, and it becomes, within half-an-hour, of a light color. Keep the fish living in a white jar for some days, and it becomes absolutely white; but put it into a dark-colored or black vessel, and although, on first being placed there, the white-colored fish shows most conspicuously on the black ground, in a quarter of an hour it becomes as dark colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seen. No doubt this facility of adapting its color to the bottom of the water in which it lives is of the greatest service to the fish, in protecting it from its numerous enemies. All anglers must have observed that, in every stream, the trout are very much of the same color as the gravel or sand on which they live. Whether this change of color is a voluntary or involuntary act on the part of the fish, we leave it for the scientific to determine.

Description of Fishes.

In commencing our article on fishes, we will give a description of the prince of the tribe, viz.:

THE SALMON,

which is the noblest of fresh water fish, and stands highest in the angler's estimation. It is a fish of much strength and delicacy, and claims the preference before all other

fish. It delights in rivers which have pine sources, preferring to all other gravelly-pebbled bottom, where there are large stones, clear of every kind of silt. It is impatient of shade, unless in the heat of summer, and dislikes to remain any length of time in such parts of rivers where the banks are wooded, or hanging rocks, that exclude the sun from the stream or pool. They always lie with their heads pointing up the river, and seldom or never swim down the stream, unless in their journeying to the sea, when they are disturbed by the hauling or shooting of nets, the prowling of the otter, or when exhausted by the fatiguing tackle of the angler.

A salmon rod is generally proportioned to the size of the river which the angler frequents, but it ought not to be less than fifteen feet in length. The reel ought to be large enough to contain eighty or ninety yards, so as to admit of abundance of line being given out, when required; for most fish, when struck, run out to a great distance, and with such great rapidity, as to prevent the possibility of the angler's managing in the proper direction with sufficient quickness.

The best baits for salmon are the artificial fly and the lob-worm; it is of little consequence what color the fly is, provided it be large and gaudy, ribbed with gold and silver twist. The best times for angling for Salmon are in the morning from nine to eleven, and in an evening from six to sunset, especially when there is a moderate breeze on the water. The method of fishing with a lob-worm is as follows: Take the worm that has been well scoured, and run the hook through the middle, drawing it above the shank, then take another worm, bait the hook in the usual way, by putting it into the worm about an inch below the tail, drawing it on the hook about the fourths of the length, the head of the worm being at the point of the hook, then draw the first worm down to the other, and Salmon are partial to a large bite. It will be necessary to have a piece of lead, with a small hole through it, fastened upon the line, about two feet above the hook, which means the hook can be kept in a certain place; when the bait has remained for a few minutes, draw it gently up the stream about a yard, and let the lead run again at the bottom. This will excite the attention of the fish, and frequently tempt him to take the bait. Lines of silk and hemp are proper, and three silk-worm gut

ted together make an excellent bottom. For the purpose choose three of equal strength, round, free from flaws, and join the root ends together, let them soak in water for twelve hours; then make double knots on the loose ends, to hang the hooks of the twisting-engine; do not twist to hard; the angler ought to use several of these links, for various sized hooks, and in cases of accident. In fishing for Salmon with a bait, the line should be stronger than what is used with an artificial fly; the top joint of the rod should also be stronger. If the lob-worm is unsuccessful, a small live fish, a minnow or Minnow, may be tried, and in probability the Salmon will snap at him, as he is a fish of prey, and will feed upon those that are small.

The Salmon flies are generally made according to fancy; the six following will be found worthy of notice:

—The body made of peacock's harl, and a mealy gray cock's hackle over it.

—The body made of silver twist, and a dull dun hackle.

—The body of yellow canlet, ribbed with gold twist, and a ginger hackle over it.

—The body made of equal quantities of the fur of a hare's neck and orange-tinted mohair, with the hackle from a hare's back.

—Gold-twist body, and a dark red hackle over it.

—The body of peacock's harl, with the light stained red hackle over it.

When the Salmon rises at the fly, give a sudden jerk, for the purpose of hooking him, which being accomplished, humour him in letting him run which ever way he pleases.

Do not check him, lest he should break the line from the rod, and wind it round as fast as he returns, otherwise he will strike and break the tackle. Keep him tight, that he may bend the rod considerably, for if he be allowed to straiten the rod, he will soon make his escape. As the Salmon swims away follow him gently, but do not come within sight of him. He will be obliged to spring or leap out of the water, at the time allow him line enough, and when he has perceived that he lies at the bottom, stop for a time, and be not surprised if he repeats the stratagem, for he will strive to break from the hook. Having allowed for the space of six or seven minutes, slacken the line rather tight, and if he runs, give him the same liberty as before. When he is thoroughly tired, draw him gently to the shore, where you see the most con-

venient place for landing him.

The facetious author of the *Maxims for an Angler* says, "Never mind what they of the old school say about 'playing him till he is tired.' Much valuable time and many a good fish may be lost by this antiquated proceeding. Put him into your basket as soon as you can. Everything depends upon the manner in which you commence your acquaintance with him. If you can at first prevail on him to walk a little way down the stream with you, you will have no difficulty afterwards in persuading him to let you have the pleasure of seeing him at dinner."

Fishing Streams, Ponds, &c.

The *TILL*, this is an excellent river and approached by way of Berwick, the railway from that place to Kelso crosses the Till. It is a slow and languid running stream, it is very deep in certain places, but it is well stocked with rich and fine Trout and Pike, though the Pike are not very large, it is a very good river for trolling, but not much thought of for fly fishing, the worm takes the best at this time of the year for the smaller class of fish. It runs into the Tweed, which we shall mention next month. There is an old rhyme among the people in the neighbourhood, referring to the swiftness of the one and the stillness of the other, viz:—

"Tweed said to Till
 'What gar's ye rin sae still?'
 Till said tae Tweed
 'Though ye rin we speed,
 And I rin slaw,
 Yet, where ye drawn ae man
 I drawn twa.'"

The *HULL* is a quick running river, not much adapted for angling. It contains a moderate supply of perch, roach, pike, &c. Bottom fishing is here recommended. The best places are about two miles this side of Beverley and close to Stoneferry.

Fish in Season.

MAY.—Brill, Carp, Chub, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Pike, Perch, Salmon (are in the highest perfection,) Smelts, Tench, and Trout.

Baits, &c.

The best flies for Salmon and Trout this month, are the wrentail, yellow sally, fern fly, black gnat, coachman, may fly, &c. The best Baits are the large dew or lob-worm, and for the smaller class of fish, the small red worm is an excellent bait.

N.B.—Choose a mild and cloudy day, with very little wind, or fine rain, and the water just colored.

British Birds, their Eggs, Nests, Haunts, &c.

CHAPTER I.

In this series we shall endeavour to describe the various coloring and markings of the different eggs laid by different birds. The first we commence with is the well known songster,

THE BLACKBIRD,

or more oftener known as the Ouzel. What a deserving bird the Blackbird, or as the Yorkshire people would term it, the "Blackie" is, making its nest generally in such places as are not easily got at. The discovery of our first Blackbird's nest is mostly felt to be a sort of achievement, and one to be spoken of with great self-approbation. In the hedge, in a thick bush, in an evergreen on the bank, in a tree, and sometimes in a wall; its nest is made of clay, lined with dry grass, and a little moss may sometimes be seen on the outside; the eggs vary a great deal in color and marking, even in one nest, they are a light pea green, tinted with red brown.

(To be continued.)

Facts and Scraps.

A FISH STORY.—During the bombardment of Port Hudson, in America, a shell which fell into the river exploded under water, and caused such a shock to the fish that seventy or eighty rose to the surface and floated there, completely stunned. Many of them were of the largest size, and two skiffs quickly put out from the shore and returned loaded with their piscatorial burden. As buffalo and catfish were then selling among the Confederate soldiers at from five to fifty dollars apiece, they proved to be a valuable haul.

A PRISONER SET FREE.—A few days ago a very fine frog was discovered firmly embedded in a large block of stone at the Lady

Lee Quarries, occupied by Mr. J. Ellis, Worksop. The block was eleven feet below the surface, and the frog, on being liberated, jumped about cheerfully; and afterwards, being placed in a pond of water, the animal showed its dexterity by swimming at ease. It is supposed the prisoner must have been confined from 1000 to 2000 years. The block of stone had the impression of the frog very distinctly marked where it had lain for so long a period.—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

Chit Chat.

Why are there no Eggs in St. Domingo? Because they have thrown away the white and got rid of the yolk (yoke).

AN enquiring clerk in the dead letter office of New York, is said to have found that out of 6,850 letters written by females, only 3 were without postscripts. Some of the letters contained three.

High 'Treason at the post-office—Punching the Queen's Head.—*Fun.*

Why are gentlemen's love letters so liable to go astray? Because they are always mis(s)directed.

A wit the other day, when asked, on the failure of a celebrated bank, "where you were upset?" replied "no, I only lost my balance."

Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

CHAPTER IV.

In resuming our notice of the postage stamps used in our Colonies, we commence with

CANADA.

This vast territory of North America, comprises two extensive provinces, was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot. It was ceded by France to England in 1763, having been previously governed by French military authority. From that period to 1774, it was under the rule of an English governor and council, with English law administered in the English language. As there still, however, remained a large number of French residents, it was thought desirable to recognize, in some respects, French legislation. Consequently, while the colony continued to be governed by English authority, and the criminal law remained English, the civil law

French. This course of proceeding was jously short-sighted and mistaken; if the element was to be English, the sooner and more completely it adopted English law, usage, literature, manners, customs, everything appertaining to social life, the better. Divergence from this principle might serve awhile to satisfy French colonists, but it would not conciliate them; it was a patched patchwork proceeding, from which really useful result ought ever to have been expected. The "Quebec Act" of 1774 still prevails in the particular province which bears its name, and the French and English settlers still separated, as it were, by a broad line demarcation—the former having but little communication with the latter, and, it has been urged, very little sympathy. We are inclined, however, to believe that *la belle alliance* has brought the representatives of the two countries into closer connection, and that the recent visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the colonies, has done much to strengthen the feeling of interest and affection for the old country. It is gratifying to know that the penny-stamp system has been warmly promoted both by French and English Canadians. There has been considerable diversity of opinion as to the character of the label to be used, but none at all as to the adoption of the system. It has worked well, useful to the colonial settlers, profitably to the colonial government.

The postage stamps (1856) are as follows: 1st issue halfpenny, rose, with diademed head of Queen Victoria, threepenny vermilion, oblong, with a beaver in the centre, and crown above it, sixpenny black, with bust of Prince Albert to right, 6d. sterling— $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., green, with bust of Queen Victoria, tenpenny blue, with bust of Cabot to right, &c., twelvepenny black, with bust of Queen Victoria diademed. Second issue (1860) 1 cent rose, with diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, 5 c. vermilion, with beaver under crown, oblong, &c. brown, with bust of Prince Albert to right, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. green, with bust of Queen Victoria to right, diademed, and 17 cent blue, with bust of Cabot to right; also envelope stamps on white paper and on buff paper, &c.: with diademed head of Queen Victoria in white relief, to the left, 5 c. vermilion, and 10 c. chocolate.

(To be continued.)

What will probably be the last language spoken on earth?—The Finnish.
What is it that helps to make the pavement greasy on a wet day?—Dripping Rain.

Collectorial Information, &c.

Among the stamps suggested by private individuals, but never in actual circulation, is one for the value of threepence, issued by a firm in London, printed in colors on white paper—the colors in which it has been printed are red, blue, and green, the design represents a female bust, (full face), on a circular field; above is the word postage, below the value of the stamp, threepence.—*Stamp Collector's Magazine*.

Some of the letters in the mails on board of the steam packet Colombo, which was wrecked on its homeward voyage from the East, were secured and delivered in England with the postmark, "Saved from the wreck of the Colombo."—*Stamp Collector's Magazine*.

A most graceful tribute to the value of the services rendered to the country by Sir Rowland Hill was paid on Monday evening. A deputation of gentlemen representing the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool, presented to Sir Rowland Hill, at his own house, three pictures as a testimonial of the high estimation in which they hold his improvements in the postal arrangements of the country. Sir Rowland had been consulted on the form which he would desire the testimonial to take, and selected pictures by Stansfield, Creswick, and Cook.

VENISON BY POST.—What Franks could do.—Even in the present century George Canning "franked" the whole of *Clarendon's History* to a friend in Ireland, and Mr. Poulett Thompson (afterwards Lord Sydenham) in the same way forwarded three haunches of venison to his constituents at Dover. Originally, too, nothing more was required than that the Peer or M.P. should write his name in the corner of the envelope, leaving the address to be filled in by other hands. This, however, was found to have led to the extensive sale of "franks," and accordingly a further proviso was passed, insisting that the entire address should be written by the franker. Ultimately, in 1784, in order to check fresh abuses, it was resolved that the date and the place where the letter was posted should be added in the same hand-writing, and the number of franks which each member might send was limited to ten letters a day, though he might receive as many as 15.

THE FLYING POSTMAN.—King Richard III. in order to prevent being surprised by some sudden attempt of the malcontents, who were anxious to attack him, had recourse to a plan adopted by his brother Edward IV. Horse-

men were stationed on the roads, at distances of twenty miles, who were commanded to transmit to each other the letters they received. By this means, intelligence was conveyed two hundred miles in two days. Wonderful as this appeared to the men of the fifteenth century, we who live four centuries later know that letters may be conveyed two thousand miles in the brief period of forty-eight hours, and that a message may be conveyed to St. Petersburg in less time than a lady can pour out a cup of tea.

Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

ITALY. The new 2 centesimo is similar to the 1 centesimo issued last year, the colour is a peculiar red-brown.

PRUSSIA has just issued a new stamp uniform with the issue of 1861, viz., 3 Pfennige, mauve.

ECUADOR (South America). This province has just issued two stamps, viz., unreal and medio-real. The framework is very similar to the Grecian stamps; inscription above, "Ecuador Correos;" below, value; arms in centre, surrounded by a circle and dots, with an eagle hovering over them, same as the new issue for New Grenada mentioned last month.

GREAT BRITAIN. The letters in the corners of the sixpenny and threepenny stamps have now the same improvement as in the shilling stamps mentioned in our No. 3, viz., much larger than before.

We give the following extract from the "Stamp Collector's Record," published by S. Allan Taylor, Albany, New York, U.S.—

"**POMEROY'S EXPRESS.**—Information regarding this being desired by the British journalists, we beg to state that Pomeroy's stamps were issued in 1849, the large one for the delivery of large parcels, the small one for letters. Pomeroy's Express, now defunct, was merged in the American Express Company, but was in its day a well-known institution. The proprietor, G. Pomeroy, resides at present in Toledo, Ohio.

The stamps were engraved by GAVIT, now Vice-President of the American Bank-note Company.

Correspondence.

DEFAULTER.

To the Editor of the Collector's Herald

Sir,—I would warn you not to have dealings with a person who hails from Bristol, the name and address he gave us

W. Grove, Post-office, Redland, Bristol.

We sent him stamps on inspection on January the 19th, and have written several times but can get no answer.—We are, &c.,

R. SHEPPARD, JUN. & Co.
Horsham, April 24th, 1865.

To Correspondents.

[All communications for the Editor to be addressed to him care of J. CHEESEMAN, North Park, Beverley Road, Hull.]

R. S. & Co.—Thanks for your information.

J. J. M. (London)—Thanks for the contribution, which we have inserted.

A.N. (Malta)—Shall have great pleasure in forwarding you any information you may require.

S. A. T. (U.S.)—Thanks for the 2 copies you sent us.

T. M.—You will obtain what you require by writing to Mr. Codlin.

R. S. F.—No. The eggs of the blackbird vary very much. See page 35.

T. P.—You should buy Mr. Dalston's book on Forged Stamps, price 1s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE! every purchaser of the next number will be entitled to a Foreign Stamp gratis.

R. SHEPPARD, JUN. & Co.'s Grand Stamp Drawing took place on the 24th ult., in the presence of several ticket-holders. The following are the winning Nos., 1st prize, 103. 2nd prize, 117, and the 20 other prizes:—127, 124, 130, 115, 188, 11, 30, 55, 162, 122, 54, 185, 177, 182, 2, 85, 136, 167, 128, and 14.

J. CHEESEMAN,
DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN CURIOSITIES,
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 Packets of Stamps, all warranted genuine,
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 many, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Italy, Lubeck,
 Mecklenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Sweden, Rus-
 sian States, Saxony, Switzerland, Württemberg, &c.
 varieties for 8s., 50 do. 5s., 100 do. 8s.

FOREIGN Stamps (used) consisting of
 Austria, Austrian Italy, Baden, Bavaria, Bel-
 gium, Bremen, Denmark, France, Germany, Han-
 nover, Holland, Mecklenburg, Norway,
 Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, United States,
 Switzerland, Württemberg, &c. 20 varieties 3d.,
 50 do. 10s., 1000 for 8s.

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 of Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Canada,
 Natal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New
 Wales, &c. 50 for 5s., 100 for 10s.

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All kinds of Foreign and Colonial Stamps
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Booksellers! J. C. will supply Book-
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For all the above, apply to J. CHEESEMAN, North Parade, Beverley Road, Hull.

AGENTS wanted all over the world in
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 at a commission of 25 per cent. on all copies they
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 insert themselves.

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J. C. begs to inform Stamp Collectors and
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ADVERTISING AGENCY. J. C. is
 authorised to receive Advertisements for the
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The Collector's Herald, Hull.
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 Stamp Collector's Examiner, Leamington.
 Stamp Collector's Pocket Companion, Man-
 chester.

HOW to detect Forged Stamps, by T. Dal-
 ton. Price 1s.

FISHING Tackle and Baits, always on
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A Stamp must be sent for reply in all
 cases. All communications answered by
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STAMPS sold by **JAMES WILKINSON**, 25, Charles-Street, Bradford.

EVERY Collector should have "How to detect Forged Stamps," by **T. DALSTON**, which contains accurate and comprehensive description of 800 false stamps, post free 1s. **T. DALSTON**, Barnard Castle.

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IT is requested by the Proprietors of this Magazine, that parties sending Advertisements, will take particular notice of the charges.

NOTICES.

TO AGENTS—Keep all back numbers till further notice. Send remittance monthly, deducting commission.

Parties sending Advertisements from abroad may send remittance in unused Postage Stamps of small values, current in the country from whence received.

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From whom copies of this Magazine may be obtained, and who are authorised to receive Advertisements.

BRADFORD. J. Wilkinson, 25, Charles Street.
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 " Wm. Simpson, 41, Quayside.
SALFORD. J. Dickson, 11, Oldfield Road.
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WOLVERHAMPTON. S. P. Ford, Penn Fields.

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FRANCE. Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin-de St. Pierre, Havre.

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THE COLLECTOR'S HERALD.

Published on the 1st of every Month.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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JANUARY, 1866.

VOL. I

J. CHEESEMAN,

DEALER in British and Foreign Curiosities, Fishing, Tackle, Music, &c. Has on hand and for Sale, viz., British, Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps, used and unused at the lowest prices. Selections sent on Approval on receipt of stamps.

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32, ELLINGTON-ST., BARNSBURY,
LONDON, N.

OLD Hanover, "Bestellgeld-frei" hand stamped in blue on yellow env. unused at 4s each, Germany 9 kr on yellow paper, unused 3s. and 6 kr red at 6s each. Other rare stamps at very moderate prices. My circular is issued on the 1st of every month, and will be sent post free for one year for 1s 6d.

Agent for the "Stamp Argus," "Gazette" "Curiosity Shop," and "Coin and Stamp Journal," of Chicago, all of which will be sent monthly on receipt of subscription.

Agent for U.S. Mr. W. Olcott, Chicago. Address as above enclosing stamp for reply. Dealers sending price lists, &c., will receive in exchange my Circular.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS, DEALERS, &c. A Drawing of prizes will take place in March, the prizes will consist of Collections of Stamps, Franks, Autographs, Ferns, Coins, Birds' Eggs, Music, Fishing Tackle, Books, &c., &c. Tickets, 6d each. Agents wanted, 10 per cent. Commission, apply early to

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COLLECTOR'S HERALD OFFICE, HULL.

D. DEAN, & Co.

HOPE-SQUARE, WYMOUTH,

HAVE a large Stock of Stamps on hand and will receive any number of rare and other Stamps in exchange for other kinds. Specimen prices, Spain Official oval 1s per set of 4, 7s 6d per doz. sets. 20 different used and unused Spain, 3s 6d. 4 different Cuban Stamps for 1s. Greece, 6d. per set of 7.

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Address A. B. MASON, 365, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S. America.

ALBUMS in great variety to be had of WILSON, LEE & DALSTON, BARNARD CASTLE. Trade supplied,

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All letters to contain a stamp for reply and to be addressed,

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STAMPS !!!

AGENTS wanted, 30 per cent. JAMES BROWN, 26, Archer-street, Darlington.

THE Magic Beautifier for both Sexes, sent for 14 stamps, by F. SEVORG, Newport, Isle of Wight. Agents Wanted.



STAMP DEALERS AND OTHERS, Blocks of Stamps let out at 6d each to Ornament Dealers price lists, publications, &c. send stamp for list to The Collector's Herald Office, Beverley-Road, Hull.

Baptiste Lulli, the Boy Musician.

(Continued from No. 4.)

CHAPTER III.

“What’s the matter? Are we overturned?” said the prince in a sleepy tone. “No, my lord; only the axletree broken,” replied the postilion; “but we are near a little village, and, if your grace will permit, I will nuzzle one of the horses and ride at full gallop to rouse up a smith of my acquaintance, and who I know will deem it an honour to mend your grace’s carriage.” “Go then, without any more parley,” said the duke impatiently. During this colloquy Baptiste had got up, and having assured himself that he had no broken bones, he tried to find out where he was. This the darkness did not permit; but consoled himself by the recollection that he would not have been wiser had it been noonday, as he had never been in this place before.—“No matter” said he—ignorant how far horses could go in six hours—“no matter, we cannot be very far from Florence, and I can get back by myself. I think this is a good opportunity, while the carriage is obliged to stop, to return the prince his louis dollar. After that, I will go back to Florence, and try to find my violin, my poor violin, Oh, that I may find it safe!” Delighted with this determination, Baptiste walked boldly to the carriage door; but the grumbling voices which he heard on all sides, took away his courage—the prince scolding his attendants for not having examined the carriage before setting out, the servants excusing themselves, and throwing the blame on each other.

Meanwhile lights appeared at a distance, and in a short time the servant arrived, bringing with him the smith and everything necessary to remedy the accident. They set to work immediately; and as the hope of being soon again on their way had quieted them all, Baptiste a second time approached the prince, who was leaning out of the window “Your excellency,” he ventured to say with a faltering voice, and was about to go on, when the duke seeing, but not recognising him, threw him a piece of money, crying “send away that little beggar and set off at once.” For by this time the carriage was repaired, and the postilion had already mounted his horse.

“Beggar!” cried Baptiste; “Oh no, I am not a beggar and I will prove it to you,” said he, picking up the money and running after the carriage, which had just driven off. Whilst running after the carriage, day, which was now breaking, permitted Baptiste to perceive an object which was fastened under the boot of the carriage. A hill having obliged the horses to slacken their pace, Baptiste approached near enough to distinguish a large open basket. At the same instant the carriage suddenly stopped, and Baptiste, looking to the basket, perceived a little dog asleep. Suddenly an idea struck him, if he were to get into the dog’s place it would not only be more comfortable than the step (it will be remembered that poor Baptiste rode his last journey upon the step) but, besides, he would not again run the risk of being taken for a beggar, and repulsed as such. He was just going to put his project into execution, when in the very act of taking out the little dog, he was

touched with a feeling of pity for the poor animal abandoned upon a lonesome road. Could he not share the place with the dog without disposing of him entirely? He now felt all the cruelty and injustice of his first injustice. The basket was large and deep, and he was very slight for his age, which circumstances aiding his humanity he squeezed himself into as small a compass as he possibly could, and slipped in by the side of the dog, which, far from disliking the intrusion, joyfully greeted his new companion by licking his face and hands as if to say "Welcome, welcome; I was very lonely." The motion of the carriage, which began again to roll rapidly forward, put an end to the protestations of friendship between the two inmates of the basket. "What a droll event," said Baptiste, as the rays of the rising sun gave to his view the country around, which now lay in all its loveliness before his eyes. I have followed this French lord to return him his louis d'or; and to prevent him from forming a bad opinion of me on his arrival in Paris and after all he gives me charity, and treats me like a beggar. Is it not too bad? Instead of removing an unfavourable impression, I have only increased it. How can I bear his highness to say, when he arrives in France.—"Little Baptiste you may know him easily, a fair-headed little boy, who plays the violin for his subsistence, and who does not play badly, I assure you. Well he is a little rogue, a black-guard, a thief, a rascal, without intending it, I gave him a gold piece, which the little wretch was not satisfied with keeping, but followed

me for more. I could not bear to think that this French lord should say such dreadful things of me. But go on horses; trot, trot; gallop away as fast as you can; you cannot go too fast for me, if I do but clear myself. I Baptiste, a thief and a beggar! I will go all the way to Paris, if necessary, to prove the contrary to this lord." Sleep surprised Baptiste in the middle of his colloquy. It was broad day when he woke, and perceiving that he and his companion in the basket had ceased to move he thought it was time to find out why. Putting his head out of his receptacle, he saw that the horses had been taken from the carriage which was standing in an inn yard. All the attendants had disappeared. "Well this time I am determined not to be frightened by the haughty looks of this great lord" With this resolve, Baptiste jumped out of the basket with the most determinated air possible, and advanced towards a large house, where, amongst the persons who were thronging the passages and corridors, chatting with the people of the hotel, Baptiste recognised the duke's valet, whom he had addressed on the previous evening. Our little hero now spoke to him again, and the man, surprised at his appearance, demanded how he came to Turin, Baptiste, however baffled his inquiries; and with such good humour, that the man was pleased to answer his questions as to where the duke was to be found. "If you want to see his grace," said he "go straight forward into the parlour on the right: and if he asks for breakfast, tell him that it will soon be ready." In his great anxiety to make restitution and to return to Florence, Baptiste without thanking

the valet hurried on, ascended the stairs to the first landing place, where an open door showed him the Duke of Guise seated at a table writing, with his back to him. He advanced slowly and softly, with all the money he had given him in his hand, both gold and silver; but on his way, having knocked against a chair, the duke turned round, "Who is there?" cried he; when his eyes fell on the boy, and became fixed as if his sweet countenance called back some bygone memory. I am little Baptiste Lulli, your highness, "said the boy, saluting him as he approached. "Yesterday evening you certainly made a mistake in giving me this gold piece, and last night you were still more mistaken when you took me for a beggar, and threw me this piece of silver; I have brought you both." While answering these words, Baptiste advanced, and quietly laid upon the table the two pieces that glittered in his little hand. "Yesterday evening,?" said the astonished duke looking attentively at the Florentine "was it yesterday evening?—but I was at Florence, and I do not recollect." Oh the great forget very soon; my father often told me so; but I have not forgotten you, your excellency; here is your money. Now say how much did you really intend to give me. I cannot understand a single word of what you are saying, nor do I even know who you are," said the prince crossing his legs and continuing to examine the boy's countenance, at once so serious and so artless. "What! your excellency does not recollect yesterday evening at Florence, before the hotel of Santo Spirito, a little violin player? my poor violin! added

Baptiste with a heavy sigh which brought the tears into his fine blue eyes. "I now perfectly remember you; but what do you want with me? How did you follow me hither?" "Which of your questions am I to answer first your excellency?" The duke smiled at his logical remark, and answered, "The first." "I do not want anything, your highness. I tell you again that, I only wish to return you the gold piece you gave me yesterday evening at Florence; for I knew very well you had made a mistake; that you did not intend to give me so much money for a little air on the violin, though it was not so bad either; and also the piece of silver you threw me last night while they were repairing your carriage, when you took me for a beggar. I play the violin to earn my bread honestly! but I am no beggar. Do you understand, your excellency?" "By my honour this is charming, delightful, exquisite!" said the duke taking the little amateur by the hand; "now my dear honest little fellow, tell me how you followed me hither?"

To be Continued.



Country Sports and Pastimes.

ANGLING.—We can only favour our readers with little about angling, this month, but shall increase on the subject as the season returns. The fish in season Barbel, Carp, Dace, Eels, Flounders, are in the highest perfection, Lampreys, Perch, Pike, Salmon, Smelts and Trout.

BAITS, &c.—If maggets can be obtained they will prove an excellent bait and the fish may be enticed to any part of a pond to feed, by suspending a piece of putrified Liver at the end of a pole over the place that it is intended to fish, the ground should be baited with grains, stewed malt or worms. The best time in the

day is from 12 to 2 p.m. Choose a sharp frosty day, when the sun is powerful, and the water covered with thin ice.

SONGS FOR COINS.—Francis the first, of France, being told that people made very free with his character in their songs answered, "It would be hard indeed not to allow them a song for their money."



British Birds, their Eggs, Nests, Haunts, &c.

CHAPTER II.

THE RING OUZEL.

This is a beautiful bird, and rather a bold freebooter in the gardens of Yorkshire, its nest is not unlike the Blackbirds having an inner lining of bents and dry grass with a wall of clay, and an outer husk of moss, &c; it is rather loosely put together and if kept a day or two makes a great litter. It is always placed in or near the ground, not far from water, and where there are any rocks it is sure to select them, the eggs are generally four or five in number and vary very much in size and markings, some of them remind you of the blackbirds but the markings are much larger and further apart, and the ground colour is more of a bluish cast, some of them are even so slightly marked as to resemble the Thrush's, out of one nest that was taken last year no two seemed to agree in dimensions, one of them was without any markings at all, being a sort of a uniform bluish green.

THE GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Or more oftener called the Picus, is only an occasional visitor making its appearance in April, it has been found in Suffolk, Lancashire, Devon, and in South Wales. It is a shy and suspicious bird, haunting lonely groves and thickets on the skirts of woods, its whistle is like that of a flute, its nest is saucer shaped, and formed of wool and glass stalks, and is usually placed in the fork of a tall branch, the eggs, four or five in number, are of a purplish white colour, more or less spotted with ash grey and claret spots.

Curious Facts and Pickings.

It is stated in the *Sunderland Herald* that the toad lately found by some quarrymen at Hartlepool, and announced to be 6000 years old, is not a myth. The Rev. Robert Taylor, of St. Hilda's Parsonage, states that the toad is still alive, that it has no mouth, that it was found in the centre of a block of magnesian limestone 25ft. below the surface of the earth, and that it differs in many respects from all ordinary toads.

A STRANGE STORY.—There is a woman in Charlestown, N.A., who has a large collection of tame toads in her yard. They know their mistress follow her about, and hop in her lap to be fed, and at the word of command range themselves in a perfect circle round her feet.—*New York Sun*.

The celebrated mechanical duck of Vaucanson is now being exhibited in the Rue de Paris, at Havre, in a small museum which takes its name from that illustrious mechanician. The bird, standing on a sort of box, shakes its wings, drinks and imitates nature so accurately that the other day a dog flew at it, without, however, doing any mischief.—*Galignani*.

A parish in Yorkshire has a duck for a rector, a drake for a curate, and a swan for a schoolmaster.

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—A specimen of virgin gold has been discovered in a tin stream in Cornwall, it measures nearly three inches in length, and two and a quarter inches in diameter, and weighs rather more than two ounces.—*Times*.

A sturgeon, weighing 4 cwt was caught the other day by a Brixham trawler.



Chit Chat.

A tall, thin, square built gentleman, was seen walking down the street, a few days ago, when all of a sudden he was observed to turn round.

An innocent young sportsman, in order to shoot a squirrel on the top of a tall tree climbed another near it; and on being asked his reason for so doing said that he didn't want to strain his eyes or gun by a long shot.

I am a broken man "said a poor poet."
So I should think, "was the reply," for
"I have seen your pieces."

Why are birds like farmers?—Because they depend on their crops for support.

Brown and Jones meet at the post-office, Jones complains of a bad smell about the office, and asks what it can be? Brown does not know, unless it may be the *dead letters*.

"I am not fond of such vanities," as the pig said to the ring in his mouth.

Why are some of the Government officials like some of its postage stamps? Because they are poor sticks.

Miss Tomkins says that every married lady of forty has passed the Cape of Good Hope.

A POSTAL EXCHANGE.—A farmer recently observed a man trespassing on his ground. Being much enraged thereat he threw an old post at the fellow, at the same time demanding his business there. The man spoke not but hurled the wood back again at the querist; so that the farmer received his answer "per return of post.



On Fern Collecting.

By Alfred Disral.

Nothing I know of is so amusing as collecting Fern's, afterwards drying them and then arranging them in an album, I can only dwell here upon the places to collect ferns, the mode of drying them and the method of arranging in a book. Before however, beginning I must tell my readers that most of my information is derived from my own observations, which were commenced on an admirable five shilling collection, which I purchased from a firm in Horsham, Sussex, and which I can heartily recommend, Mr. Cheeseman is there agent

PLACES TO COLLECT.

The Southern Counties of England and Midland Counties of Europe; very damp and dry places, shady and protected.

To be Continued.

On Franks.

The interest that attaches to Postage stamps, obtains in a greater degree to Franks. True, the Postage Stamp collector gathers his specimens from all parts of the world, and the knowledge gained in his pursuit, of the countries from which they come give a cosmopolite character to stamp collecting which Franks do not possess. Franks are exclusively English, and we cannot expect the Foreigner to care so much for them as we do. It must now be generally known that previous to the penny post, certain classes, including Peers, Members of Parliament, Bishops, &c., &c. had the privilege by writing their name on the outside of the letter, of sending such letter or packet free by post, latterly the whole of the address had to be written in the same hand and also the date when posted. This was intended to prevent some of the frauds that were practised on the post office, some privileged, but needy individuals selling their Franks in any number others being enclosed to the sender, in the reply could thus be used until they wore out. Autograph collectors have long since considered Franks as a special branch. The postmaster gives them authentically and warrants their genuineness—as specimens of the handwriting and signature of the writer they are complete—their size, so nearly uniform makes them convenient for arrangement, while their contents reveal no secrets, discloses nothing that ought to be concealed. Many collect Franks only. The Queen is said to have been an enthusiastic collector, and to have a collection of Franks of the Members of her first Parliament as near complete as possible only one or two being wanted. A frank of Lord Palmerston, dated, lies before me now. He was then member for Oxford University. I believe years have passed since then and he has only now gone from among us. How different the handwriting of Lord Palmerston, and of Lord Liverpool, Premier at the time of the Queen's Trial, The one bold and masculine, the other almost like a woman's. How much of English history can be learned from a collection of Franks. Here is that of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the wit, the dramatist, and (how few know it) the M.P., perhaps the freedom from arrest for debt his M.P. ship secured him was in his eyes its greatest advantage. Here that of afterwards, the Lord Raglan so be-

praised by Kinglake, M.P., in his history of the Crimean War. Here—but I forbear—space is valuable and too much cannot be spared for one subject. Perhaps at a future date it may be resumed.



Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

In continuing the review of postage stamps we shall commence with

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

which is the name given to an extensive section of the great Australian continent, comprises an area of 220,000 square miles, and sustains a rapidly increasing population. It was erected into a colony in 1834. The postage stamps are as follows: First issue, 1859, with diademed head of Queen Victoria to left—Red, one penny; green, 2d. carmine, 6d. blue, 1s. orange, next in 1861, 1d. light-green, 2d. red, 6d. blue, and 1s. yellow, and 1863, one shilling lilac, and ninepenny grey of an ironish cast. The next stamps we will describe are those of

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

which is so called from its being situated on the western side of the continent, was established about 1828; but has made very little progress. The territory was originally known as the Swan River Colony; and the swan is the subject of the engraved postage stamps which are as follow: First issue, 1858, one penny black (oblong), twopenny chocolate, red (oct.) fourpenny blue, 5d. bronze, and 1s. marone (oval). Next issue 1861, one penny rose, twopenny orange, 6d. violet, and 6d. green. Next, 1865, one penny, straw colour, twopenny, dull yellow, and the fourpenny bright rose colour, the others are also slightly changed.

(To be continued.)



Collectorial Information. &c.

The mania for collecting postage stamps has raged as violently in France, as in England, if not more so. It is confidently affirmed that some traders who procured stamps from the English Colonies, and other distant countries have realised from £4,000 to £6,000, and that they are still making money. The French have a saying, "*Il ny a pas de sot metier*, and this stamp selling proves it. Of itself it seems wondrous silly; but consider the profits to those who carry it on!—*Matvern Adv.*

LETTERS for non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and sailors, actually serving on sea or land in a foreign country, can be sent by packet for a postage of 1d.

STAMPS IN CHINA.—The substitute for money throughout the Chinese empire in Marco Pola's time, consisted of bits of stamped paper made from the inner bark of the mulberry tree. — *Stamp Collector's Magazine.*

HOW STAMP COLLECTING COMMENCED.—It has been stated that the first collections of postage stamps were made in the school-room of a Paris tutor, who suggested that his scholars should obtain the stamps of foreign countries, and place them on the blank pages of their atlases—where they would serve to assist them in their geographical studies.

An oblong 4 centimes British Guiana, color blue, cut at the corners, so as to injure the lettering, was recently sold in London for four guineas. Of this stamp only four copies are known to exist.

There are no less than 170 varieties of United States Essay Stamps, and no less than 354 varieties of Locals of the same country.—*Stamp Argus.*

There are now 714 Colonial postal money order offices in connection with this country; 364 of them are in British North America, 298 in Australasia, 46 in the Cape of Good Hope, and 10 in the West Indies. Canada has 330, Victoria 90, New South Wales 73, South Australia 48, and New Zealand 37.

There are now in the market stamps purporting to be a new issue for Egypt. The centre contains a view of the Pyramids, and in each corner a triangle containing the figure 3; inscription at bottom "Aspers," and at the top "Porteio," they are printed in green on yellow paper.

A CHINESE MINT.—The Chinese government has commissioned a French officer to establish a mint at Pekin, at which Chinese coins are to be made, after the mode of those of France.

If a Chiffre Tax of a higher value than 15 centimes is required in France, the postmaster crosses out the 15 and inserts another number on the side of it.



Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

PERSIA.—There is a new stamp issued bearing in the central circle a Lion holding

an unsheathed sword, in the right fore foot, and behind which the sun rises rather awkwardly; the value is indicated in each corner in a small circle, impression blue on white paper, perforated.

BELOIUM has just issued a new set, viz., 1 centime grey, 2 c. blue, and 5 c. bistre, bearing the arms of Belgium, also 10 centimes grey, 20 c. blue, 30 c. bistre, 40 c. carmine and 1 franc, lilac bearing the head of King Leopold to the left, inscription above "Postes," and below the value.

URUQUAY.—A new issue has appeared, viz., 2 c. carmine, 5 c. blue, 10 c. green, and 15 c. carmine, in appearance they remind us of the current Hamburg series bearing in the centre the figure of value "partially obscured by the armorial insignia inscription at Top "Oriental" bottom "Monte Video" and at sides "Republic del Uruguay."

NEW ZEALAND—has issued a new stamp, viz—a fourpenny rose perforated.

DENMARK.—Issued last month a new stamp, viz—3 skilling, violet.

FRENCH COLONIES—Two new Stamps have appeared, viz: 20 cent, blue, and 80 cent, carmine, which have long been expected,

LUXEMBURG.—The following new stamps have appeared, one centime, brown, ten centimes, lilac, 12½ centimes, rose, 25 centimes, blue, and 37½ centimes, all of which have the necessary improvement of being perforated.

EAST INDIA.—A correspondent informs us that a new issue has appeared, having in the centre an Elephant, the values are, ½ anna, lilac, 1 anna brown, 2 annas yellow, 4 annas green; also 8 annas, and 8 pies, which two slightly differ from the others.



Notes on Publications, &c.

The Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps, by Dr. John Ed. Grey, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., of the British Museum. Bath: Stafford, Smith and Smith.

We have great pleasure in welcoming the third edition of this most valuable work, of which upon the previous editions, considerable improvements have been made, it is enlarged to ninety-six pages, and contains 124 beautifully executed engravings of rare stamps, &c. It is neatly printed on magnificent paper, and there is great praise due to the publishers, for the way in which it is got up. We can well recommend it to collectors as the cheapest and most com-

plete catalogue we have yet seen (the price is one shilling). We must now conclude our review of it, expecting shortly to see the fourth edition hailed forth for the patronage of the timbrophilic world.

Stamp Circular. London: W. D. Atlee. Yearly subscription, 1s. 6d.

The first four numbers of this monthly sheet are before us, it contains some neatly executed engravings of new stamps and essays, and continues every month a list of newly issued stamps and a review of the trade. We wish it every success, it is neatly printed on blue paper.

The Collector's Circular. Preston: Industria & Co. Yearly subscription, 2s.

The above paper contains four pages 4to, which is neatly and carefully printed; it is garnished with 21 wood-cuts, all of which (with the exception of the New Brunswick, O'Connell Essay) are neatly executed. It contains new issues, reviews, and advertisements, and appears on the 6th of every month. Its readers are informed that the *Stamp and Coin Journal* of Chicago, U.S. is discontinued, which we beg to contradict, having received the above named journal regularly up to the present time.

The Bridlington Amateur Association. Hon. Sec. Thos. W. Jennings

This association has for its object the cultivation and encouragement of the taste for science, art, and literature, among the youth of both sexes, of Great Britain and abroad. Excellent prizes are awarded for merit, the tickets of membership are one shilling each, which entitles the owner to compete for any or all the prizes offered. Each member has also a ticket presented gratis, for a prize distribution. We may also add for the benefit of our readers, that a *Silver Goblet* is offered as a prize for the best collection of stamps, also a Gold Pencil Case for the best collection of crests. The Association have also published a monthly magazine, specially devoted to the interests of students and the admirers of science, art and literature, a review of which we will give in our next.

The Magic Beautifier, or Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Book, by F. Sevorg.

Having made it our duty to review this work, we have carefully perused its pages, and cannot but recommend it to our readers as being the best on the subject we have

yet seen, the author's object being to do away with if possible, those cosmetiques and hair dyes, &c., which are vended and advertised as first-class articles, when quite inferior. It contains 30 pages of neatly printed matter, and by simply looking into the book you may learn how to improve the complexion, remove freckles, beautify the hair and teeth, whiten the hands, &c., at a very trifling expense.

There will be published on the 15th of this month, a paper devoted to the interest of stamp collectors and dealers in Egypt.

The Curiosity Collector's Magazine is discontinued.

— O —

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

Deem not this missive all in vain.

Who with his album in his hand,

In fancy travels o'er the main

Collecting stamps from every land.

The little stamp collector learns

Each country's latitude and place

Upon the map, and soon discerns

Their longitude, and clime and race.

Thus eager in the task he loves,

With cheerful heart he hurries on,

While through the field of art he roves,

Where other youthful friends have gone,

Collecting stamps from every clime,

Detecting spurious from the true,

And like the banker learns in time

The stamp that's obsolete or new.

With the feelings of a connoisseur

Doth he behold the stamp that's rare,

Which often did elude his search

Thro' many months of anxious care.

But still in patience and in hope,

He wanders on 'neath sun and rain,

Until the album is complete.

When toil and love is paid with gain —

Curiosity Collector's Magazine.

— O —

Puzzles for the Ingenious, No. 1.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of 9 letters, my 5, 6, 3 and 4 is said to turn youth's heads; my 9, 6, 5, 1 and 9 are good friends; use my 7, 8 and 2 and tell me what I am; my whole is useful to all stamp dealers?

The first sender of a correct answer to the above, will receive a rare Stamp of Spain, (first issue.)

CONUNDRUMS.

1.—What country employing Stamps, denotes a feeling of cold?

2.—Where Postage Stamps in the habit of swearing, what would they be most likely to swear by?

3.—What three letters of the Alphabet are of the most use?

The sender of the most correct set of answers will receive a rare Colonial Stamp, —to be sent in not later than January 15th. The answers will be in our next.

To Correspondents.

A.N.L.L.D. (Malta) you can send the yearly subscription in unused half-penny buff stamps.

T.B.M. (Brussels) thanks, we have inserted your Advertisement, and will send our Magazine in exchange, also an Advertisement.

S.P.F. (Wolverhampton) thanks, will exchange shortly.

T.D.L. (Manchester) shall be glad to hear from you again.

T.F.C. (New Zealand) many thanks, all received safe, will write you per next mail.

G.S. and Ed.A.C. (New Brunswick) S.A.T. (Albany) and A.B.M. (Chicago, U.S.) have our thanks for copies of their Magazines.

R.S. Jun., J.S. (Sheffield) W.D.A. (London) and others, thanks for kind wishes.

W.L. (Horsham) see answer to C.S.A.

J.J.W. (Hartlepool) thanks for contribution, which we have inserted,

Contributions received and placed over for insertion in our future numbers, viz.: "A Valuable Stamp;" "The Postage Stamps of Central America," &c., &c.

To Editors and Proprietors of Magazines please exchange Advertisements, Agency and Magazines, with us.

A fair price will be given for files of Stamp Magazines, now defunct, or exchanges made, apply at the office of this Magazine.

C.S.A. (Llandwrog) shall be glad to receive any article for insertion, you may send us.

Parties indebted to us will oblige by remitting their accounts on or before the 20th.

Notice. In our next for the benefit of the Advertisers in this Magazine, we shall have a defaulter's corner, and shall be glad to receive information from dealers and collectors on the subject.

HULL GRAND CHRISTMAS Drawing of Prizes.

THE above drawing took place on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th of December, 1866. In the presence of several ticket holders, all of whom expressed their entire satisfaction of the proceedings. The following are the successful numbers.

No.	PRIZE.
1299	A Silver Lever Watch.
1030	A Rifle.
960	A Ladies' Gold Guard.
244	A Mahogany Writing Desk.
1832	A Box of cigars.
3271	A Superb Inkstand.
1856	A Second hand Merschaum Pipe.
1319	A Eight jointed "Bottom" Fishing Rod Ringed and Ferruled with Spear and Socket.
19	A Ladies' Work Box.
1932	A Ladies' Tortoiseshell Backcomb.
1057	A Half-dozen Electro Plated Forks.
3611	A Handsome Tea Tray.
871	A Carte-de Visite Album.
250	A Panier or Fish Basket and Strap.
23	A Hair Brush.
2450	A Large Bottle of the Jockey Club Bouquet.
295	A Ladies' Gold Ring.

The smaller prizes were won by the following numbers—

565	1812	1210	3480	3921
2699	637	1894	1420	2637
3119	3700	374	2849	1042
652	52	1916	1987	801
287	2515	318	3126	1539
2858	2393	753	293	2036
192	936	839	747	3261
3905	135	136	1868	645
3788	2914	649	1029	1739
2756	3252	1873	3658	3181
2795	3441	1247	2000	1883
2844	2494	523	1357	

NOTICE.

The prizes can be had on or after Jan. 5th, 1866. Apply to Mr. F. A. Lugar, Chemist, North Parade, Beverley-Road Hull.

GRATIS! GRATIS! Gratis! Every person who will get 12 quarterly Subscribers to "The Amateur" a monthly Magazine price 2d, will be presented with a Members Ticket for the Bridlington Amateur Association, which offers prizes to the amount of £40 for Competition.

Address—The Amateur Association, Bridlington.

SEND your Carte-de-Visite and 3s. 6d. in Stamps to R. ELLIOTT, Nottingham-Road, Alfreton, and it will be returned with Fifteen correct Copies.

Specimen Carte 4 Stamps.

THE Youth's Firework Chest contains Chemicals and Directions for making Fireworks. Post free 15 Stamps. J. MILES, Jun., Bedwell House, George-St., Ryde, Isle of Wight. Colored Fires 4d per packet.

FIRE BALLOONS nearly 3 feet high, sent free for 14 Stamps, by F. Sevorg, Newport, Isle of Wight.

A BARGAIN. 200 Silk Worm Eggs post free, 4 Stamps. Stamps sent on approval. A Few Genuine Bank Notes for sale.

Address, C. WATERFALL, 19, Springfield, Place, Leeds.

J. CHEESEMAN sends Stamps on inspection to any address on receipt of stamps.

Collectors in Hull can have their duplicates exchanged. All kinds of Stamps and Curiosities on hand. The "Collector's Herald" office, Beverley Road, Hull.

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GENERAL

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THE COLLECTOR'S HERALD.

Published on the 1st of every Month.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

No. 7.

FEBRUARY, 1866.

VOL. I

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Blocks of Stamps let out at 6d each to Ornament Dealers price lists, publications, &c. send stamp for list to The Collector's Herald Office, Beverley-Road, Hull.

Baptiste Lulli, the Boy Musician.

(Continued from No. 6.)

CHAPTER IV.

"THAT was difficult enough, your highness," said Baptiste, emboldened by the kind looks of the duke. "You must know, that when I picked up the money, and discovered the mistake that you had made, I followed you into the parlour to return it to you; but you were not at all the same man that you were in the porch; you paid no more attention to the poor Baptiste than to the very lowest of your servants. My heart failed me, and I dared not speak to you. Before my courage returned, came the hour for your departure, and you got into your carriage. The horses were just setting off, and as I could not keep the money which I knew you did not mean to give me, I was obliged to follow, I clung to the step, and held myself on as well as I could until the moment the carriage was broken; then I thought to take advantage of the accident and give you back your gold, and to return to Florence, where I left something behind me; I am so very sorry for it; but there is no use in talking of that now. I approached the carriage to speak to you, but instead of letting me explain, you threw me a piece of money, calling me 'beggar!' Look, your excellency, I would have followed you everywhere, even to the end of the world, sooner than keep the last money with the title of beggar. But as the step of the carriage was not very comfortable, I finished my journey in the dog's basket. This is the whole story, your excellency; and if you wish to give me anything for my little tune, be quick, for I am in

a hurry to return to Florence, where, as I told you before, I left something behind me that is a great grief to me." "And what is that, my boy!" "My violin, your excellency. You must not laugh, for my violin was my fortune, my livelihood, my life; and if I find it broken when I get to Florence---the mere thought---makes me shudder---I had much rather my arm was broken, I assure you." "Well, here is something to buy another with," said the Duke of Guise, putting his hand into his pocket and taking out several pieces of gold, which he laid upon the table, with the one which Baptiste had already left there, "that would not do at all, your excellency." "Well, how much more was it worth?" "Oh, much more, your excellency, much more." "Why, child, what do you mean?" "You do not understand me, your excellency; for you have all kinds of nice things; a carriage, fine cloths, horses, servants; you have fine gentlemen for your friends, and so much money, and I do not know how many more things; so, if you lost one or two out of all, you do not miss them. But I, your excellency," added the little boy, the tears in his eyes--- "but I, poor I, have nothing in the world but that very violin. That violin was my friend, any other violin would be to me only a violin. You see it would be very different." "Well, take this money and try to find your violin. Here, take it." "All?" cried Baptiste, with a stare of astonishment. "All!" replied the duke, laughing. "Oh, my lord, my lord!" said Baptiste, trembling with emotion. "May it please your grace, breakfast is ready," said a servant. The duke rose to leave the room, but when he

came to the door he turned, and saw Baptiste, who had not yet taken the money, gazing after him wistfully. "Well, what are you waiting for now?" asked the duke, "do you want anything more from me? speak." "Yes," said Baptiste, with his whole heart in his eyes, "I should like to stay with you always." "And your violin?" "That is a great trouble to me; but in your presence I will try to forget it." "Well, settle the point with my people, and follow me to Paris, if you like it." "Thanks, thanks, your excellency," said Baptiste, kissing the hand which the duke held out to him. Baptiste was now admitted into the Duke of Guise's suite. No longer contented with the step of the carriage, or with a dog's post, he would gladly have had a horse like the rest; but as the men did not give him much credit for horsemanship, it was arranged that the valet, to whom he had the first introduction, should take him behind him; indeed, seeing him in favour with his master, he offered to do it of his own accord.

The scene of our story now shifts to Paris.

CHAPTER V.

ONE night in the month of October, 1647, a coach-and-six attended by footmen in the livery of Orlean's, carrying torches, crossed the square of the Palais-Royal of Paris. They were driving to the entrance, when a cry of terror from within the carriage made the coachman pull up. "Take care; oh, take care; you are going to run over some one," cried a very young woman, putting her head out of the window, and pointing to a dark object extended upon

the pavement. "Pray, go see what that is." One of the footmen got down, and by the light of his torch, discovered a child asleep and given him a kick, he cried, "Be off; go sleep somewhere else, you little scoundrel." "No one has pity," said the child in a plaintive voice; then rising quickly, he lay down again at a little distance, apparently shivering with cold. This passive submission to an order so brutally given, and, above all, the silver tones of the voice, so expressive of suffering, deeply moved the young lady, whom the livery, as well as the crests on the carriage, pointed out as the Duchess of Montpensier, Anna-Maria-Louisa of Orleans, known by the name of "Mademoiselle." "Bring the child here," said Mademoiselle; and the boy, hearing the words, and remarking, by the light of the torches, the youthful and benign countenance of the princess, hastened towards her. "Who are you, and what do you here at this late hour?" asked Mademoiselle, gazing with pity on the delicate and noble features so little in keeping with the rags which barely covered the body of the unhappy little creature, "I was asleep, signora," answered he. "In the street; poor little one; you have, then, no home?" replied the duchess. "Alas, no signora!" "You are not French? Where do you come from?" "From Florence, in Italy, signora." "How did you come here? Where are your parents?" "My parents are dead, signora, and I came here in the Duke of Guise's suite." "And does the Duke of Guise allow his attendants to sleep in the street?" "It is not the Duke of Guise's fault? it was the cook who turned me out because I took all his stew-pans."

"And why did you take all the stew-pans?" said mademoiselle, who could not forbear laughing at the simplicity of this answer. "I wanted them for music, signora." "Music from stew-pans?" "I could not help it; they did very well, as I had no other instrument." "But music from stew-pans? impossible!" repeated the duchess. "Oh, not at all impossible, signora. You have only to arrange them in order, taking care to choose them of different depths and sizes; this forms the tones and notes; and then you are to tap the backs of them with a little stick." "That must make a very fine clatter indeed," said the princess with a burst of laughter. "That was what the cook said," replied the child with an abashed look; "but the booby had no ears, no soul for music; and after my finest piece and most harmonious airs he always declared that he never heard anything but the clinking of the stew-pans. But this is not all; one fine day, it was yesterday morning—he actually told me I bulged them. I was so indignant at the aspersion, that I called him Midas, 'and who is Midas?' said he to me. 'A king who did not like music, and who was given the ears of an ass,' answered I; and after this I found I had nothing for it but to run away. He wanted to cut off my hands with his big knife!" "I can well understand all that," said mademoiselle, "but I do not understand why the Duke of Guise brought you from Italy." "Oh, that is too long a story to tell just now, for I am very cold and sleepy." "And hungry too, perhaps?" added mademoiselle, remarking the weakness of the little Florentine, and the tones of his voice, which were sensibly lower and weaker.

"I have eaten nothing to-day," said he in the quiet tone of one to whom suffering had become habitual. "My poor, poor child," said the princess; then turning to her footman, she said, "Take this child to the palace, give him his supper and a bed, and to-morrow let him be dressed and brought to me at the breakfast hour. Go, my little one, follow this man," continued mademoiselle, smiling sweetly on the little Florentine. The next day, however, a treaty of marriage, between Phlip IV., King of Spain, and Mademoiselle de Montpenseir, having been brought on the carpet by the prime minister, Mazarin, the little *protege* of the preceding evening was totally forgotten. Leaving him, therefore, down stairs among the errand boys and other subordinate members of the household, we enter the splendid drawing-room of the duchess, which was ornamented with the most costly engravings, &c., where, one evening numerous lords and ladies were assembled. "At what hour, Monsieur de Bantree, did you say little Michael was to arrive?" asked mademoiselle. "When I saw him this morning, madame, he promised to be here at six o'clock," answered Bantree. "It is now seven," replied she quickly. "Pray who is this little Michael?" asked the Duke of Guise, approaching; "since my return from Italy I have heard of nothing else." "Have you heard him sing, my lord?" asked one of the company. "No, indeed," said the duke, "but I imagine——" "You cannot imagine anything about it, duke," interrupted mademoiselle. "Those who have not heard Michael Lambert, have heard nothing. As for me, I shall be inconsolable if he does not come this evening.—(To be continued.)

Country Sports and Pastimes.

ANGLING.—Fish in Season:—Barbel, Carp, Cockles, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Perch, Pike, Salmon, Smelts, and Tench. Baits same as last month.



British Birds, their Eggs, Nests, Haunts, &c.

CHAPTER III.

THE REDWING.

This is only a winter visitor, it breeds abundantly in Norway and Sweden, and occasionally in this country, it haunts large forests and is a very sweet singer. Its nest reminds you of the blackbird's, except that a few small twigs are generally added to the outward structure, the eggs vary from three to six in number and are less than those of the Ring Ouzel. The colour is (ground) a bluish green, blotched with dark red brown.

THE MISSEL THRUSH,

Known also by the names of Storm cock, Holm Screech, Felfra, Mistletoe, &c. This is a very handsome bird and begins to build about the latter end of March. Its nest may be found in the fork of an apple or other fruit tree, in a garden or orchard, and also in trees, &c., but always very near to the ground, in fields, and generally near to some houses, and dwellings of mankind, it builds a large nest similar in structure to the blackbird's with the additions of long rushes and roots (which are bound tightly together,) and sometimes a little moss may be seen on the outside. The eggs are generally four or five in number, of a whitish ground, colour tinged with light green or sometimes faint red and well blotched with red brown and slate colour.

To be Continued.



A Chapter on Ants.

By C. S. A.

This insect, although so small, has been well-known from the earliest ages, having been held up by the ancients as well as by moderns, as an insect remarkable for its singular industry and economy; the ant is a distinct genus of insects of the order *hymen optera*, or those with men-

tranceous wings, being distinguished from the other genera of the order by having an erect *squama* or scaly body placed between the thorax and abdomen. Ants, like bees and wasps, are divided into males, females, and neutres, the latter being also called barren females, workers, or nurse ants; the neutres constitute the greater portion of a colony, being employed in building and repairing the nests, taking care of the eggs and young, and also in guarding the females, and in feeding the nest. The white ants of the East Indies, Africa, and South America, are the most wonderful of the whole tribe, their nests being divided into chambers, magazines, &c.! these nests are generally of a pyramidal shape, and so strongly built, that they are capable of supporting a weight of from three to four hundred pounds, there are generally several together, while in Senegal whole villages may be seen; these ants are so numerous and vigorous in their assaults on their prey that frequently large animals, and sometimes men are killed by their regular modes of attack. But we must now turn our attention to the order in general.

It was once the prevailing opinion that all ants were born with wings, such a great number being seen with wings in most nests giving rise to this belief; this has now been found to be an error, the neutres never having these appendages, but only the males and females, the latter, as before observed, are more carefully protected by the workers, and if by any chance one should succeed in passing the guards, a party is instantly dispatched to bring the straggler back; in the course of time, however, the females become so numerous that they are enabled to effect their escape through force of numbers,—and it is by the way a singular fact that the winged ants are always endeavouring to quit their native colony—when this escape is effected *parring* takes place, after which, numerous scouting parties are despatched from the colony to catch fertile females, whom they bring back to their nest, in order to prevent the same from being depopulated; sometimes, however, success does not attend these small parties, in this case whole colonies have been known to go in search of females, should their chase lead them far, they do not return but establish colonies on their own account with the females they happen

to make captives; there are naturally many females who manage to escape altogether, these often—if not always—begin a small establishment themselves, which gradually becomes numerous enough to scout, capturing fresh females, till at last the new nest becomes a colony; after pairing, the males being unprovided with mandibles soon die, and the females by a curious method throw off their wings. The forming of numerous nests or colonies, is chiefly confined to the red and ash coloured ant, both of which are very common, while the less common species of the yellow and wood often remain in the same spot for years.

To be continued.



On Fern Collecting.

BY ALFRED DISHAL.

Very damp and dry places may seem a vague term to those who read my introduction in the last number of this Magazine, but I wished to say that Ferns are proverbial for growing in the *moist damp* places and in *most dry*. So I recommend all young collectors to take this hint.

HOW TO BEGIN:

Take a certain species, say the Polypodium and get all you can by your own labour. If you wish to *complete* the collection of this species, I must once more recommend Mr. Laders, of Horsham, (the Publisher of this Magazine is his agent.) You have but to apply to him and he will send all the information you can require.

Suppose you have completed the Polypodium, then would I recommend you to seek the Aspeniums. But before I go on further I must explain how to

DRY THE FERNS:

Take a half quire of *white* blotting paper and place the Fern to be dried between the leaves. Then place a moderate weight upon the blotting paper and leave it for a fortnight. Take the Fern out and lay it on brown paper. If you wish them to change colour, this is sufficient, but they are sure to rot. If you wish to preserve the natural colours, send once more to Mr. Laders and ask for his 'Preservative for Dried Ferns.' With a camel's hair-brush lay a little on the Fern. Then you must place it between the blotting paper for one more week, and the drying is complete.

To be Continued.

Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

CHAPTER VI.

We favour our readers with an engraving of the One Penny Western Australia mentioned in our last number.



The next colony we describe is

VICTORIA.

The first Stamps were issued for the Town of Melbourne. Twopenny, mauve and twopenny brown, next with half length portrait of Queen Victoria on throne, (1857.) viz.: onepenny, rose and cinnamon; twopenny, pale brown, and threepence, blue; also with full length of Queen on throne; onepenny, green, and sixpenny blue, and one shilling, blue with diademed head of Queen to left in circle; next with diademed head of Queen to left in oval, (1862.) onepenny, black and green, twopenny, lilac, threepenny, blue, fourpenny, rose and red, sixpenny, yellow and black, (two issues of each slightly differing,) and brownish red, one shilling blue and two shillings grn.; next issue (1863,) engraved head of Queen to left with ornament in spandrels, onepenny, green, twopenny, chocolate, and fourpenny, rose; also a registered stamp printed in blue and rose, value one shilling, a sixpenny, lilac and green, (*too late*) and an official hand stamp with Arms *Lion* and *Unicorn* printed in blue ink. The Victoria Stamps are much diversified in pattern and design. In New South Wales the earliest and most extensive of the British Colonies in Australia. The postage stamps (like the English,) printed from plates impressed by a steel die, are so every stamp on a sheet is exactly like the rest. The engraving here given represents the onepenny last issue, mentioned in the review in our number four.



To be Continued.



A Valuable Stamp.

BY LISLE ARCADINE

IN the latter days of the French Presidency, before the present Emperor his tout-puissant title, a French nobleman who still adhered to the fallen fortunes of the Bourbon family, had hitherto remained unmolested notwithstanding he rather loudly protested against the Presidency. But one day he received a letter from an intimate friend, on which was one of the then newly issued postage stamps, bearing the effigy of the President. The letter contained nothing of importance, and the envelope was thrown to the count's only son, a little boy of four years of age. The child attracted by the portrait, tore it off the envelope, when he saw some writing on the place where the stamp was before. "Ah papa, regarde, il y a quelque chose decrit." The count snatched it and read: 'fly instantly', with the initials of the friend. He accepted the warning, and departed that evening, without giving any intimation to his friends, for England, where he arrived in safety. The next day a letter arrived from the friend above mentioned, stating that his house and property had been seized, and a reward offered for his apprehension. The child of the count retained that stamp, which formed number one of the best collection I believe extant, which he collected.



Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

COLUMBIA, three more New Stamps have been issued, viz.: 25 cents, blue; 50 cents, yellow and 1 peso lilac; the centre contains the Arms, with two flags at each side, and an eagle hovering over the top of them, inscription "Sobreporte," round the centre, and value below, each stamp slightly differs from the other.

FRANCE, two New Stamps have been issued, value respectively, 20 and 40 francs, to be used for heavy letters.

GERMANY, (Southern States,) has issued another Envelope Stamp, viz.: 1 kr. green on white paper, same design as the former issue.

LUBECK has issued a new value, viz.: 1½ schilling, of a rich mauve colour, which stamp (our correspondent informs us,) is to be a substitute for the 1¼ schilling, the type &c., is similar to those issued in 1863, also an Envelope Stamp of same value and colour.

NEW FOUNDLAND, the new issue for this colony has made its appearance, and each stamp has a different design, viz.: the two cents is green, and contains in the centre a fish; at each angle the figure 2; at each side, the word two above New Foundland, and below two cents. The five cents is chocolate, and contains in the centre a beaver, above New Foundland, below value in full, at each side the word five, and at each corner the figure 5. The 13 cents is yellow; the centre contains a ship in full sail, below the value in full; above New Foundland, and the figures 13 in small circles at each side, they are oblong and perforated.

SHANGHAI, a set of Locals have been issued, viz.: 2 Candareens black; 4 c. yellow; 8 c. green; and 16 c. red. In the centre is a dragon ornamented. Inscription above Shanghai L.P.O., (Local Post Office) and value below, they are printed in colour on white paper.

SPAIN, the 20 cent of the new issue, appeared last month, it bears resemblance to the issue of 1860. The centre contains head of Queen to left inscription above Correos, and below 20 cents de esco; there is a shield in the two top corners, the one to the left containing a castle, and the right a lion, both of which are crowned. The colour is lilac, perforated,



Notes on Publications, &c.

The Amateur.—Bridlington, the Amateur Association.

As promised in our last, we give a review of this magazine, which is a very good one, containing some very interesting and well written essays on various articles, it is carefully printed and well worthy of public support.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, Bath, Stafford, Smith & Smith.

THIS most excellent magazine still keeps up its career of usefulness, and contains information about stamps of a most reliable character; it is neatly and carefully printed on the most excellent paper, and illustrated with many cuts of rare stamps, &c. The price is fourpence; an unobliterated postage stamp is given away with each number. It is most certainly the best conducted stamp magazine in the world.

The Curiosity Shop, Chicago, U. S. America, Haines & Alcott.

This small unassuming journal, containing four pages; is published on the 15th of every month, its reading is very interesting, it gives a list of new stamps every month, and is neatly printed, and taking in all it is a literally curiosity. The subscription is 50 cents, (2s.) per annum.



Collectorial, Information &c.

AMUSING SIMPLICITY.—At Dumfries, a young woman, too obviously "from the country," was seen standing with a very perplexed air at a pillar letter-box. She was observed to knock several times on the top of the iron pillar, but obtaining no response, she passed round to the opposite side, and raising the cover of the slit in which letters are placed, she applied her mouth to the aperture, and called out, loud enough for the amazed bystanders to hear, "Can ye let me hae a postage stamp?"

THE LIVONIAN STAMPS.—The Russian Government, it is said, intends to introduce the use of the Russian language in the transaction of administrative affairs in the German provinces adjoining the Baltic, where the German is still used! As the supersession of the Polish language by the Russian was followed by the suppression of Polish stamps, it seems not probable that the Livonian Stamps may be, in like manner abolished.

THE French Colonial Stamps are now used in the Isle of Rennion.

An Exchange Paper contains the following:—"Nicaragua is so called after the name of an Indian King who ruled that country previous to the discovery by the Spaniards. The country is in a very insecure condition at present, and it is not safe to enclose money in letters,

THE Chinese curiosities of the late Duc de Morny, collected by M. de Montigny, formerly French Minister in China, have produced 150,000 francs at the end of a sale that lasted eight days.

THE "post runner" between Tarland and Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, declares that he has been attacked by a highwayman, and robbed of the mail bags, which contained notes to the amount of £900. Suspicion attaches to himself, for he is in custody, and no other traces of a criminal has yet been discovered,

Puzzles for the Ingenious, No. 2.

ENIGMA.—I consist of two words containing 15 letters; my 9, 7, 15, 13, and 5, the art of reasoning; my 13, 4, 3, 15, 10, an idol; my 12, 10, 14, 2, a kind of booth; my 9, 10, 15, 13, 7, 14 a body of soldiers; my 3, 15, 10, 14, 2 a deputy; my 4, 3, 9, 1, part of the rigging of a vessel; my 5, 7, 12, an article used for cooking; my 6, 7, 5, 3, 8, a kind of gun; and my 6, 7, 3, 8, a mineral; my whole is a very interesting pursuit.

The first sender of a correct answer to the above, will receive a set of Greece stamps.

To be sent in not later than February 15th, the answer in our next.

Answers to Puzzles, on page 50.

ENIGMA.—Envelopes.

CONUMDRUNS No 1.—Chili.

" No. 2.—By gum.

" No. 3.—A. Y. Z. (A wise head.)

1ST PRIZE.—(A rare Italian,) has been awarded to Mr. W. Andrews, Alfreton.

2ND PRIZE.—(A rare Colonial,) has been awarded to Mr. Logan, Hunter, London.

Answers have been received from T.W.G. (Leeds); Thomas P., (Campbelltown); R.E. (Alfreton); T.B.A., W.B. and others.



To Correspondents.

W.L. (Horsham) we always display continued Advertisements a little,

G.L. (Dunkerque,) Advertisement received and will be inserted next month, would be glad to appoint you as Agent.

A.B.M. (Chicago,) back numbers as promised not yet received, but please send them.

C.S.A. (Bryn Rhedyn,) contributions received, many thanks, it was a mistake, there were 564 instead of 64, they were received safe.

A.M. (Paris); **W.D.A.** (London); **H. & O.** (Chicago, U.S.) and **I. & Co.** (Preston,) have our best thanks for copies of their magazines, &c.

A.Mc.P. (Campbelltown,) please to accept our thanks, hope you will introduce our magazine to your friends.

J.L.H. (London, N.E.) are glad you were pleased with our puzzles. The stamps you enclose, there are only four of any use to us, the others being English. The "beautiful" red one is the 80 lep. Greece. We send you number six and seven of the COLLECTOR'S HERALD, in exchange for them, (post free, 4d.)

T.D. (Ilfracombe,) are glad you were pleased with our magazine. We always pay our agent's postage one way; hope you will introduce it to your friends. Yes, we have plenty of back numbers always in print. Are sorry for your accident.

W.D.A. (London,) thanks for kind wishes.

ARTICLES that will appear in our future numbers, (which have been received,) viz.: "On Artificial Fly Making;" "On Baggamon;" "On Witchcraft," (by C.S.A.) and "The Pleasures of an American Editor," an extract from the *New York Tribune*, (S.P.F.)

DEALERS and Publishers will oblige by sending their Price Lists, Publications, &c., to the editor of this magazine.

A FAIR price will be given for Files of Stamp and other Magazines, now defunct, or Exchanges made; apply at the office of this magazine.

Defaulter's List.

J. CHEESEMAN of Hull, sent on May 6th, 1865, stamps on inspection, to John Higgs, Stationer, Cheap-Street, Newbury, value 4s. 2d., has written several times since, but no reply.

MESSRS. A. Schroeder &c., Glasgow, and a few other gentlemen, will oblige J. Cheeseman, by settling their accounts of long standing, for which repeated applications have been made.

Special Notice.

The following parties are *not* Agents for this Magazine, so therefore not authorized to receive Advertisements or Subscriptions, viz.: J. B. Crossly, King-Street, Farnworth; A. Schroeder & Co., 12, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow and Edinburgh, &c.

WANTED, the Address of Messrs. R. COLLINS & Co., Antiquarians, late of 5, Albemarle-street, London, E.C., by J. Cheeseman, Beverley-Road, Hull.

NOTICE. The Drawing of prizes which were advertised last month, to take place in March, will not take place, but the attention of our readers is drawn to Alfreton Prize Drawing. Tickets 4d. each, can be had at the Collector's Herald Office, of J. Cheeseman.

J. CHEESEMAN,

DEALER in British and Foreign Curiosities, Fishing, Tackle, Music, &c. Has on hand and for Sale, viz., British, Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps, used and unused at the lowest prices. Selections sent on Approval on receipt of stamps.

Ferns, Foreign and English, a large Stock on hand, send stamp for List.

Coins, a few on hand send stamp for list, Franks, sold in packets at very low prices, Bird's Eggs, a lot on hand at very low prices, send stamp for list.

Postmarks sold in Packets at low prices.

Music, Comic and Sentimental, at 3d. per sheet, send stamp for list.

Stamp Magazine, a lot on hand send stamp for list, exchanges made.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions always on hand, (also baits) send stamp for list.

Stationery, all kinds on hand, Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, &c., Cards, VALENTINES, Children's Books, &c.

THE COLLECTOR'S HERALD, Book-sellers, Stationers and the trade supplied at 9d. per doz. up to 4 doz. and 8d. per doz. when the order is over 4 doz. Carriage Free.

AGENTS WANTED in every town to receive Advertisements and Subscription, 25 per cent. Commission Allowed.

Cards, Bill-Heads, Lottery Tickets, Circulars, Dealer's Price Lists, (Illustrated,) and all kinds of Printing on the Most Liberal Terms.

A stamp must be sent for reply in all cases. Apply for all the above to

J. CHEESEMAN
HULL.

A New Way to Detect a Thief.

THE father of Mr. Webster, the great American statesman, was a very humorous and jocose personage, and the following excellent story is related of him:—

As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, not far from his native town, he stopped late one night at an inn in the village of——. In the bar-room were about twenty persons, who called out to him to discover a thief. One of the company, it appeared, had a watch taken from his pocket a few minutes before, and he knew the offender must be in the room with them.

"Fasten all the doors of the room—let no one leave it," said Mr. Webster: "and here, landlord, go and bring your wife's great brass kettle."

"You don't want hot water nor nothing to take the bristles off no critter, do you, squire?" said the landlord—the preparations looking so much like hog-killing.

"Go to your barn and bring me the biggest cockrill you've got."

Boniface went to the barn, and soon returned with a tremendous great rooster, cackling all the way like mad.

The old rooster was thrown under the inverted kettle, and the lamp blown out.

"Now, gentlemen, I don't suppose the thief is in here; but if he is, the rooster will crow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands. Walk around in a circle, and the cock will make known the watch-stealer. The innocent need not be afraid, you know."

"All done, gentlemen?"

"All done," was the cry; "where's your crowing—we heard no cock-adoodle-doo!"

"Bring us a light."

"Now hold up your hands, good folks."

"All up?"

"All up," was the response.

"All black!"

"A—ll—don't know; here's one fellow who hasn't held up his hands."

"Ah, ha, my old boy! let's take a peep at your paws?"

They were examined, and were not black like those of the rest of the company.

"You'll find your watch concealed about him; search him?" exclaimed Mr. Webster.

And so it proved. This fellow not being aware, any more than the rest, of the trap that was set for the discovery of

the thief, had kept aloof from the kettle, lest when he touched it the crowing of the rooster should proclaim him a thief.

As the hands of all the others were blackened, the whiteness of his own, of course, showed that he dared not touch the old brass kettle, and that he was the thief.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAMPS! STAMPS! STAMPS!

OUR Sixpenny Packet of Foreign Stamps is sure to give satisfaction.

The best and cheapest out-Stamps sent on approval.—Address,

GOODALL BROS,
Headingley, Leeds.

FIFTEEN CARTE DE VISITES for 3s. 6d. Send Carte and Stamps, and it will be returned with fifteen beautiful atoned copies.

The Alfreton Grand Prize Drawing, will take place on March 16th, 1866. First Prize, a Silver Lever Watch, value £4.

Tickets 4d. each. Free, five stamps.

Agents Wanted for the Sale of Tickets. Commission, £15 per cent. Address, R. ELLIOTT, NOTTINGHAM-ROAD, ALFRETON.

LE TIMBRE POSTE, (Stamp Collectors Journal,) containing every Month a Current price of Stamps, Annual Subscription 3s 6d. to be forwarded in unused Postage Stamps of the lowest denominations. Apply

T. B. MOENS, Galerie Bortier, Brussels Belgium.

FRANCIS OLIVER,

GENERAL

STEAM PRINTING WORKS,
8, Dock-Street, Hull.

Publishing Office of the Hull Advertising
Circular and Temperance Visitor.

One Shilling per annum.

NOTICE.—Here's a chance for Collectors and Dealers in Foreign Stamps. 150 Foreign Stamps, rather soiled, but containing some of the rare stamps that often fetch from 6d. to 1s. each, some of which are only just soiled, and some were unused, post free, 1s. 2d.; also 50, post free, 9d.; and 100 ditto Colonial Stamps, contains many of the rare old issues, post free, 2s. 2d.; 50, post free, 1s. 1d.; and 25, post free, 8d.—Apply at once, J. CHEESEMAN, *Collector's Herald* Office, Hull.

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“*Collector's Herald*” Office, Beverley Road, Hull.

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 Bristol.. A. J. Taylor, Camden House, Bedford Pl
 Bridlington.. Thos. W. Jennings, 8, High street
 Beverley.. G. Outhwaite, Toll Gavel
 Birmingham.. James Handley, 46, Paradise Place
 Barmethon.. James Havercroft, News Agent
 Barnstable.. R. O. Hearson, 90, High street
 Camborne.. Mr. Edwin Paul
 Caermarthen.. E. Jeffries, 20, Pictou Terrace
 Campbelltown.. John Gillies, Longrow
 Dover.. J. Blackman & Co., 10, St. Martin's Place
 Driffeld.. G. R. Jackson, Times Office
 Ely.. A. E. Porter, Waddington Terrace
 Grimsby.. W. Eden, Guardian Office
 Hartlepool—James J. Woods, Alliance street
 Hull.. P. Newton, Charles street
 „ J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road
 Horkstow, (near Barton).. Mrs. Johnson, News Agent
 Horsham.. R. Sheppard, Jun., & Co., 13, Albion Terrace
 Horsham.. W. Laders, Mr., Dealers in Ferns
 Ilfracombe (Devon)—J. S. Dennis
 London.. W. D. Atlee, 32, Ellington st., Barnesbury Park, N.
 London.. A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Rd., Bayswater
 „ W. Turner, 39, Colebrook Row, Islington
 „ J. T. Church, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill
 „ J. Logan Hunter, Triangle, Hackney, N.E.
 Leamington.. W. H. Smeeton, 27, Warwick street
 Leeds.. C. Waterfall, 19, Springfield Place
 Liverpool—A. G. Edwards, 47, South John street
 Lowestoft, (Lynn.)—Samuel Tymms, 60, High st
 Larkhall (N.B.)—R. Robson, Stationer Cross
 Newcastle-on-Tyne—Wm. Simpson, 41, Quayside
 Ryde, (Isle of Wight.)—J. Handsford, & Co., 65-George street
 Sidmouth—E. T. Sanders, Rosemount
 sheffield—Frank Bich, 19, Brackling street
 Salford—J. Dickson & Co., 11, Oldfield Road
 Stockton-on-Tees—Thomas W. Pybus & Co.
 South Killingholme—J. Johnson, News Agent
 Southcoates, (near Hull.)—W. H. Wilkinson, Post Office
 St. Helen's—W. Rideing, jun., 22, Duke street
 Tetney—William Butt, Post Office
 Uleby—Mr. J. Eidey, News Agent
 Weymouth.. D. Dean & Co., Hope Square
 Worlaby.. G. Duffill, News Agent
FOREIGN AGENTS.—
 France.. Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin-de-St. Pierre, Havre
 Germany—Ernst Roschlau, Coburg
 United States—A. B. Mason, 365 Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois
 „ Haines & Olcott, Rox 6212, Chicago, Illinois

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PRICE ONE PENNY.

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VOL. I

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TO ANGLERS.

FISHING LINES made to order, Floats, Sinkers, Flies, Baits, &c., always on hand. Rods made to order, Pastes and Ground Bait prepared, Rods and Paniers lent out to parties living in the town. List of Tackle, &c., post free one stamp.—J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley-road, Hull.

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LOOK! Music 3d per sheet—Comic and Sentimental, Sacred, &c.—Send stamp for list to J. Cheeseman, Beverley-road, Hull.

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MMAGIC! The whole art of Magic description and exposition of Conjurors' tricks with cards and coins, &c., for seven stamps.

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ONE HALFPENNY!!!

SEND 2 Stamps to Mr. W. Laders, Horsham, Sussex, for 2 numbers of the *Boy's Circular*, for March. Advertisements 3d per 9 words.

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Wilkinson & Bulmer,

FOREIGN STAMP DEALERS,

25, Charles-St., Bradford.

POSTMARKS, Foreign and English sold in packets, of 12 for 3d. post free, all different. J. Cheeseman, Beverley-road, Hull.

COINS.

G. H. TURNER, 45, Lime-street, Liverpool, has on hand a large quantity of Silver pennies of the Edward's, in excellent preservation, very cheap. Send one stamp for price list.

GRAND Raffle of Bird's Eggs, Tickets 4d each, post free, Address: George Bennet, Junr., Polstrow Camborne, Cornwall. For particulars send stamped envelope.

COINS.—A collection of English Silver and copper, and a few Foreign on Sale. Address: William Bolton, 9, Harrowgate-street, Wigan, Lancashire.

RARE STAMPS !!

BUENOS Ayres, (ship,) Bolivian, a Republic, Sidney, Montevideo, New Granada, Ocean Pacific, Lucon, Spain, Colonial, Corrientes, Republic and Confederation of Argentine, Bermuda, Honduras, Vancouver, &c., &c., and all sorts of Essays, from GUSTAVE LEGLISE, DUNKERQUE, FRANCE.

STAMP ALBUM.

TO be drawn for in shares at 6d, per ticket, a splendid stamp Album, Lalliers, containing about 450 stamps, many new and rare.—Agents wanted for the sale of tickets.—Apply to L. H. Penryn, Cornwall; or to the *Collector's Herald* Office, Hull

BIRDS EGGS. a lot on hand at very low prices, send stamp for list to J. Cheeseman, Beverley-road, Hull.

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THE ALFRETON PRIZE DRAWING On March 16th Tickets to be had up to the 9th inst, Fourpence each, Free Five stamps, Prospectus post free one stamp.

First Prize, a Silver Lever Watch, value £4.

Second Prize, a Locomotive Engine, value £3.

All agents accounts to be settled by the 9th inst.

Address:—Mr. R. Elliott, Nottingham road, Alfreton.

NOTICE.—Pens, Penholders, Ink, Books, Writing Paper of all descriptions, Envelopes, Slates, Slate Pens, Pencils, Periodicals, Boy's Magazines, How to detect forged stamps, Stamp Albums, and every description of stationery, &c., always on hand, J. Cheeseman, *Collector's Herald* Office, Beverley-road, Hull.



NOTICE TO

STAMP DEALERS AND OTHERS.—Blocks of Stamps let out at 6d each to Ornament Dealers price lists, publications, &c. send stamp for list to The *Collector's Herald* Office, Beverley-Road, Hull.

Baptiste Lulli, the Boy Musician.

(Continued from No. 7.)

CHAPTER VI.

"He will scarcely fail to avail himself of the honour your highness has done him," said the Duke of Guise.

"I see you do not know him, my lord," said Mademoiselle. "If, on his way hither, he saw a tavern, and any one at the door invited him in, he would forget not only me and my invitation, but even the king and his eminence the cardinal, and everything else."

"This little Michael is a profligate, then?" observed the duke.

"No, I believe not, only an original—a very heedless man."

"But who is he, and to what family does he belong?"

"Here he is, here he is!" cried a young lord, who, to make himself agreeable to Mademoiselle, had not left the window until he espied the singer.

"Make haste; and while he pays his porters, and arranges his dress, tell us who he is, Monsieur de Bautru; for, except that he sings delightfully, I know nothing about him."

All the company gathered around Monsieur de Bautru, who thus began: "The story told of him, madame," said he, addressing himself particularly to the princess, "is this. Michael Lambert was born at Vironne, in Poitiers, in 1610, I believe. His mother, a poor woman, one of the people, had such a passion for music that she scarcely ever stirred from a church where some nuns used to sing to the organ. This circumstance had probably an influence on the temperament of the

child, for, before he was ten years of age, he actually began to sing in the choir, and his voice and style of singing were so wonderful, that it became quite famous in the country, and people flocked from a great distance to hear."

At this moment a slight noise in the antechamber appearing to announce the approach of him who was the subject of conversation, Monsieur de Bautru was silent; but no one appearing, and being requested by Mademoiselle to resume his recital, he went on: "Thouliniez, leader of the choir at the royal chapel, hearing him sing by accident, was so charmed that he proposed to him to become one of the choir. The child accepted the offer, and made his début in Paris. Your highness may have heard of Niert, formerly a servant of Monsieur de Cregniers, the ambassador, who followed his lord to Rome, and took up in Italy a new style of singing, which soon became the fashion in the court of Louis XIII.; this Niert offered to give lessons to little Michael, who has profited by them, as your highness will have the pleasure of judging immediately."

Monsieur de Bautru was again interrupted by an unusual bustle in the palace, which seemed to herald some very important personage.

"Michael Lambert could not have arrived when you spoke. You must have been mistaken, Monsieur de Benserade," said Mademoiselle, addressing the young nobleman, who with a bow replied, "I can assure your highness that it certainly was he."

"What can he, then, be doing amongst the servants?" said she.

"From what I know of his character," said Monsieur de Bautru,

"he is just the man to be drinking with them and singing for them. He pretends that people only can applaud properly without being afraid of deranging their dress or losing their caste."

At this moment certain extraordinary sounds burst from the apartments inhabited by the domestics.

"What a dreadful noise below : do but listen my lords!" said Mademoiselle. "It appears to me to be chimes," said the Duke of Guise, now roused to listen attentively. "It is a regular crash," said another. An angry voice was now distinctly heard crying, "My stew-pans, you rascal, my stew-pans!"

"By my word, this is odd indeed," said the Duke of Guise, advancing towards the door which opened upon the grand staircase. "I brought with me from Florence a child whom my cook was obliged to turn away, because he could never find a stew-pan in its place. He made a deafening orchestra of my kitchen range."

"And that very child I found one night in the street, and brought home with me ; but I had forgotten him," said Mademoiselle, also rising and advancing towards the grand staircase.

The company having followed Mademoiselle, a curious spectacle presented itself.

In the midst of a number of stew-pans, ranged in regular order in the vestibule, was a boy dressed as a scullion, with a stick in his hand, capering about like one mad. He went from one stew-pan to the other, striking now one, now another, singing all the time to this rather original music.

At a little distance, in the middle of a group of servants, stood the

cook, with a furious look and clenched fists, crying out, "My stew-pans, villain, my stew-pans!" and vainly struggling to disengage himself from the grasp of a very ugly little man who was holding him back from Baptiste, saying, in an under-tone, "Silence, wretch, silence! —let them get supper as they can, but do not disturb the boy. How true! what good time!—these stew-pans speak—they have a voice, they have a soul."

"Let me go, sir ; are you mad ?" said the cook in a passion. "Instead of a voice and a soul, it would be much fitter for them to be preparing removes, ragouts, and fricassees. Music from stew-pans!—was such a thing ever heard of?"

"Since I have not my violin," said the little scullion in his turn, angrily addressing the cook, "I must get music out of whatever I can lay my hands upon."

"Can you play the violin, my lad?" inquired the man, who was no other than the famous Michael Lambert, whose arrival has been so long expected.

A little, signor," answered Baptiste ; and if I could see a man that they call Michael Lambert, I know very well what I would say to him."

"Well, I am Michael Lambert ; now what have you to say to me, my good little man ?"

"Are you Michael Lambert?" replied Baptiste, approaching and eagerly looking up in his face ; "and will you listen to me? I have no money ; I therefore cannot ask you to give me lessons in music, but if you would permit me to hear you play now and then, or to follow you when you go to give lessons in the town, I promise, on the word of Baptiste Lulli, that you shall have

in a little time a pupil who will do you honour."

"I will try you," said Lambert. "Take my violin and play."

Little Baptiste did not wait to be asked twice. He took the violin which Lambert presented to him, and raising it to his shoulder, he said with deep emotion, "At last, then, these fingers once more hold a bow." And he began to play.

After the first notes were struck. Lambert never took his eyes off the boy, who managed the bow with the dexterity of a practised hand and the precision of an admirable ear.

The longer the child played, the more rapturous became the delight of the artiste; when Baptiste, enjoying the astonishment which he created, suddenly stopped, and, with an arch look and mirthful tone, said to him, "Well, signor, what do you think of that?"

Lambert, in an ecstasy of admiration, ran to Baptiste, took him in his arms, and kissing him several times, cried, "Wonderful! admirable! You are a musician, my boy. Quit your kitchen, quit your skillets, your stew-pans, and come with me. Come, you are my child; come! I will take charge of you of your education, of your introduction into the world. I expect you will make your fortune—you must make it. Where is Mademoiselle? Where is she?" added he, going to the staircase, dragging Baptiste after him. He did not go far before he met the Duchess of Montpensier, who with her suite, had remained at the top of the staircase, silent and motionless spectators of the whole of this scene. "Madame," said Lambert, whom the presence of the beautiful princess, and the brilliant assemblage of nobility around her did not seem to

abash, "a boy of talent like this," pushing Baptiste towards her, "ought not to remain buried in your kitchens. I demand him of your highness, to make a musician of him, and a celebrated musician too."

"Make a musician of him; I consent to that, Monsieur Lambert," replied Mademoiselle kindly; "but I am too delighted to have one among my people to suffer little Baptiste to leave me: I will allow him to go to you as often as he likes to take lessons, which I shall pay for, and I give you my word, that if he profits by them, I will form a company of musicians of which he shall be one."

Then turning towards Baptiste, she added, with a glance full of kindness, "Go, throw off your livery, and change it for a page's dress." Six months afterwards Baptiste Lulli wore the black doublet of a secretary, and was the leader of twelve violins, to which he gave such pretty airs of his own composition, that his Majesty Louis XIV. demanded him of Mademoiselle, and put him at the head of his own band, so well known and celebrated at that time by the name of "Les Petits Violons."

In the brilliant festivals, of such perpetual recurrence in the court of Louis XIV., Lulli soon found an opening for his talents in the lyric drama. He composed the music of those interludes and after-pieces in which the king himself did not disdain to take part; and Molière had recourse to him for the operatic and ballet parts of his pieces. Endowed with a lively and original mind, he did not the less prove that he was able both to feel and express the higher emotions and deeper sensibilities of the soul.

In her letter of 6th May 1672,

Madame de Sevigné, giving an account of the funeral ceremony of the Chancellor Séquiér, says of Lulli, "As for his genius, it is a thing which cannot be expressed. In the music we had yesterday at the royal chapel, Baptiste outdid himself. His beautiful miserere was added on this occasion. There was also a libera, at which all eyes were full of tears."

Louis XIV., wishing to reward Lulli munificently, gave him that year the professorship of the Royal Academy of Music, which, up to that time, had belonged to the Abbe Perrin; and to him in conjunction with Quinault, is attributed the glory of bringing to perfection the grand opera, the pride and boast of the French.

Neither the greatest merit nor the greatest success can avert accidental misfortunes. In 1687 poor Lulli, whom we have traced from obscurity to distinction, in the midst of his well-earned honours, had the misfortune to hurt his foot severely in beating time to a Te Deum, performed on the recovery of his majesty from a severe illness. Unhappily, mortification ensued. As he lay on his death-bed, he composed a hymn, "Sinner, thou must die," and sang it with a faint and tremulous voice.

He died a few days after. His widow, who was the daughter of Michael Lambert, his first master, erected a magnificent monument to his memory in the church of Petits Pères, where he wished to be interred. Sauteuil composed his epitaph, in six Latin verses, the substance of which translated is as follows:—"Oh, Death! we know that thou wert blind, but in striking Lulli, thou hast taught us that thou art deaf also."

Country Sports and Pastimes.

ANGLING.—Fish in Season this month, viz.:—Carp, Eels, Flounders, Perch, Pike, Salmon, Smelts, Trout and Tench.



Description of Fishes.

CHAPTER II.

THE TROUT.

THERE are few fish that afford the angler greater diversion than the Trout; they are at all times exceedingly circumspect, and for which reason it is in vain to angle when the water is low, as they then retire under the banks and roots, refusing every kind of bait. On a cloudy day after a gentle shower, they will freely take Minnows, worms and flies of all kinds in their proper season. In March or April, angle for them with the worm in the forenoon, and with a fly or Minnow, according to the state of the water, the remainder of the day. The natural flies best adapted are the May Fly or Yellow Cadow, the Grey Drake, the Orl, and the Canon or Down-bill Fly, all of which are to be found in bushes near to the river-side in the months of May and June. Angle in the swiftest and sharpest currents, provided the day be clear and bright, and in the deeps early and late, but if the water be discoloured, or very thick, angle in the gravelly shallows near the sides and tails of streams with a worm only, to run on the bottom, one large shot, a foot at least from it.

The Minnow is the best of all baits for the Trout, the whitest and middle-sized ones should be chosen. Angle with the point of the rod down the stream, drawing the Minnow up the stream by degrees near the top of the water. When the Trout sees the bait, he will dart most fiercely at it, but be careful not to snatch it away, and never strike with until he has turned with the bait.

Trout fishing requires a strong rod, although not quite so stiff as what is used for Pike fishing; the longer it is the better, provided it be not heavy. The line should be about a foot longer than the rod, and about eighteen inches of strong gut, or Indian weed, should be put to the end of it, twisted threefold, with a swivel to fix the bottom link upon, with four or five duck shot split and fastened on it. The hook should be 5 or 6.

In ground angling the bait should be a large lob-worm, or two marsh or dew worms, well scoured and very lively; the bait being cast in, let it gently drag on the bottom; when a fish begins to bite, do not strike the first time you feel the tug, but rather slacken the line; when you feel two or three sharp tugs then strike smartly, and if a heavy fish give him line, and be not in too great haste to land him.

To prepare the tackle for Trout fishing in a stream, a small piece of music wire should be whipped to the upper end of the shank of the hook, for the purpose of keeping the bait in a proper position. No precise directions can be given for leading the line, as it depends so much on its length, the depth of the stream, and the rapidity of the current: the bait should sink quickly, and fish near the bottom. If the line be over-led it will be found extremely troublesome, as the hook will frequently be entangled with whatever it meets at the bottom, such as stones, roots of trees, rushes, &c.

The following method of taking Trout is highly recommended by some experienced anglers. Make a pair of wings of the feather of a Land rail, and on the bend of the hook put one or two Cadis, the heads of the Cadis being kept close to the wings. Angle with a rod about five yards long, the line three, and the hook No. 3 or 4. Let the bait float down the stream just below the surface, then gently draw it up again a little irregularly, by shaking the rod, and if there be a fish in the place, it will be sure to take it. If two Cadis be used with the wings, put the hook in at the head or out of the neck of the first, and quite through the other from head to tail. Two Brandlings, or small Red Worms, may be fished with in the same way.

The following Artificial Flies prove good baits for Trout, viz.:—Red Palmer, Dotteral, Chantry, Blue Dun, Red Spinner, Black Knot, Red Ant, Alder, Coachman, and Cowdung Fly; all of which can be obtained from J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.



British Birds, their Eggs, Nests, Haunts, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIPPER,

KNOWN also by the names of Water Ouzel, Water Crow, Bessie Ducker, &c. Hew

lovely it is to see our white-breasted friend, as we ramble by our mountain becks and streams, when he sits on the waters-edge and sings like a Lark and looks so lively and jolly, even on a cold winter's day, then in he dives and brings out his prey; he is also able to walk under water, as well as dive and swim, and often on coming to the surface they float for several seconds. Its nest is made of moss and feathers, and is generally in the bank or cavities in a rock at the water side. The eggs are five or sometimes six in number, and of a pure white colour.

THE SONG THRUSH,

OR Mavis, &c. Few if any birds are so well known as the Thrush, so it needs very little description. Its nest is made of bents, dry grass, roots, &c., lined and neatly plastered with clay. The eggs are generally five in number, blue and spotted with black.

THE FIELDFARE

OR Blue Jack, Jack Bird, &c. This is a very common visitor in winter. It breeds abundantly in Norway, Sweden, Austria and Russia, and occasionally in Great Britain. The nest is generally placed against the trunk of a fir tree at different heights, and is similar in structure to the Ring Ouzel's, except that a few small twigs are generally added to the outward structure. The eggs are four or five in number, and of a greenish white ground colour, marked and blotched with red brown.

To be Continued.



On Fern Collecting.

BY ALFRED DISAL.

I will now enumerate the different species of the Polypodi. The figures following the name signify the height in feet or fraction of a foot; the month, that in which the fern is in perfection, and the year, that in which they were first introduced in England; the country signifies that of which the fern is native. *Herbaceous* plants are those whose stems die away in winter whilst the roots remain alive. Hardy plants live out of doors in winter. P. means Polypodium.

HARDY HERBACEOUS.

- P. Alpestre (Alpine) $\frac{1}{2}$, July, 1820.
 — Calcareum (spur-branched) $\frac{1}{2}$, July, Britain.
 — Phegopteris (Sun Fern) $\frac{1}{2}$, June, Britain.
 — Cambricum (Welsh) 1, July, Britain.

STOVE HERBACEOUS.

- P. Augustifolium* (narrow leaved) †, May, 1820.
 — *Aureum* (golden) 3, March, W. Indies, 1742.
 — *Dryopteris*, 1, July, Britain.
 — *Hastatum*, 2, July, Jamaica, 1820.

These are the most common, but there are nearly 50 other varieties of *Polypodii*, but they are most inaccessible to the young Botanist. The *Polypodium Vulgare* is the commonest of all Ferns, except the Brake, and grows on almost every hedge in the counties of the South of England. It grows with long connecting roots, creeping about half-an-inch below the ground. Very easy of culture, the leaves remain green throughout the year if the plants are slightly sheltered.

To be Continued.



A Chapter on Ants.

By C. S. A.

(Continued from page 59.)

THE eggs of ants—unlike those of most insects—are loose, being found in clusters of about half a dozen; then, during the process of hatching, are removed from place to place by the neuters, to regulate the temperature, in hot weather being taken towards the top, while in wet weather and at night they are taken below; a similar treatment takes place with regard to the young when hatched. In a large colony when the grubs are hatched they are fed by the neuters, but in a small one by the mother by means of a liquid disgorged from the stomach; these grubs being full grown spin a kind of web, or escoon, in which state they remain for some time, then the covering is cut through by the neuters, who gently extricate the young ant, which, after a short period of babyhood, is full grown and able to take its part in working. We will now turn our attention to the *nest* itself after taking the above short survey of its inmates. The manner in which the workers make passages, galleries, streets, cells, and chambers is truly wonderful, they exhibit an unceasing amount of perseverance and skill marvellous to the beholder, indeed, in all their undertakings, since their nest have to be cut out of the solid earth, all of which is carried upwards, forming in time those mounds called anthills, so frequently seen in our fields, though in the case of

some ants, the *sanguinary* ant for example, the earth thus obtained is scattered about; the former plan being pursued by the *curf* ant, which builds regular walls to protect the interior; the hills alluded to are entirely built of the soil quarried up from below; this building generally takes place in wet weather, or at night, when the workers are enabled to form their works of the proper consistency, since the clay can then be tempered. It has frequently been observed, that when a long period of dry weather has crumbled the walls down, no attempt is made to repair them till a slight shower happens to fall, in which case, the needful repairs are carried on with an astonishing rapidity; the manner in which stray blades of grass are coated with earth, forming columns, from which arches are sprung to form chambers, is also worthy of remark, as is also the manner in which smaller chambers or cells are made by partitioning the above large chamber into smaller rooms. During the migration of several species of ants they may be seen moving in solid columns of yards, and even miles square, according to some writers, which migration is caused by a desire to visit new localities; terrific battles often take place between opposing squadrons, generally resulting in great slaughter; the nests of the conquered being ransacked to capture eggs, which, on being hatched, are made slaves.

I have now given a short essay on these wonderful insects, but time and space forbid me to say more.



On Egg Collecting.

By W. M. C.

Is one of the most interesting, amusing, and profitable pastime which school-boys can employ.

Suppose you have been out in the woods and found a tolerable share of eggs, the next thing you would do would be to empty them of their contents, which is done in two or three ways. The worst of which is the old fashioned one:—A hole is broken in each end of the egg (sometimes making an ugly place) then applying one end to the mouth and blowing the contents out of the other. then, without so much as washing it out, it is strung upon a piece of thread, and hung upon a wall to fade, decay, and spoil.

The following is the best way:—Before you can blow your eggs, you must procure

the following instruments:—A set of glass tubes, some curved at the points, also some drills and needles, and a bottle of camphor water, with these you can blow any egg. Hold the egg to be blown in the left hand, take a drill in the right, make a small hole about the size of shot No. 7. Apply a tube to the hole, draw the contents into the tube till full, then blow it out, and repeat till empty; wash it out with water till it comes out as clean as it went in. Having next washed it out with camphor water, place it in a dark place to dry. When dry paste a piece of paper over the hole, and it is ready to place in the Cabinet.

In blowing the egg it can be blown with two holes made under the egg, apply the tube, and empty the shell, then wash as above.

Next month I will write a few lines upon "The choice of a Cabinet."



Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

CHAPTER VII.

QUEENSLAND.

This colony is rapidly rising, and promises to be one of our most flourishing and valuable dependencies. The Postage Stamps are as follow:—Name, with diademed head of Queen Victoria in oval, rect, one penny, red; twopenny, blue; threepence, brown; sixpence, green; and one shilling, dark purple; also, a registered letter stamp, colour chocolate.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,

or Tasmania, so called in honour of Tasman, who discovered the island in 1642, and subsequently re-christened after the Dutch Governor, Van Dieman, became a place for the reception of English transports in 1803, and was regarded only in this light for many years. As a place of voluntary emigration, the colony suffered considerably in consequence; but since 1831 it has rapidly improved, and is now in a very thriving condition. The Postage Stamps employed are as follow:—1st, Head of Queen Victoria, to right, name Van Dieman's Land; onepenny, blue; fourpenny, orange and brown; and, head to left, tenpenny, red. 2nd, 1860, with diademed head of

Queen Victoria in Oval name "Van Dieman's Land," one penny, red, twopenny, green, and fourpenny blue, also with "Tasmania." sixpenny lilac, and one shilling red

NEW ZEALAND.

This colony has lately attracted a considerable share of attention in consequence of the war with the natives, it was formerly associated with the Government of New South Wales, the separation took place in 1860, and it has now a Governor of its own with a Legislative Council, composed in the usual manner. The postage stamps are as follows:—with diademed head of Queen Victoria in circle, onepenny, vermilion, twopenny, blue, sixpenny, brown, one shilling green. 1862, sixpenny, chocolate. 1863, threepenny, violet, and 1865, fourpenny, rose.

To be continued.



Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

BRUNSWICK.

THERE is a new Issue for this country, viz: $\frac{1}{2}$ groschen, black, 1 groschen, rose, 3 groschen, blue, also 3 groschen bistre.

EGYPT.

Has issued 4 stamps, viz: 5 Paras, slate green, 10 paras, light brown, 20 paras, azure, and 1 Piastre, rose, perforated.

MAURITIUS.

Has issued a new sixpenny green stamp, rather paler than the one previously issued

NEW FOUNDLAND.

We have to chronicle three more new stamps for this colony, viz: 10 cents, black, with bust of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, New Foundland above, and ten cents below, 12 cents rose, with bust of Queen Victoria to left in an oval, with the words "New Foundland, twelve cents," round it, and 24 cents, blue, same design with full face, crowned in an Octangular frame, "New Foundland" above, supported by two pillars cents below, and figures 24 at right and left lower angles in an oval perforated.

SPAIN.

The new issue has appeared, viz: 2 Cuartos rose, 4 Cuartos, blue, 12 Cuartos, orange, 19 cuartos, brown, and 10 cent de esco, green, (equal to 1 real) the 20 cent (equal to 2 reals) was mentioned in our last, col-

oured impression on white paper, perforated

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The shilling stamp is now changed to red brown.

SWEDEN.—We understand Sweden has issued 2 new stamps, viz: 17 ore and 20 ore.

UNITED STATES.—Three new stamps have been issued, viz: 5 cents, blue, 10 cents, green, and 25 cents, red, for to carry newspapers outside the mails, and also three envelope stamps, viz: 9 cents, yellow 18 cents, red, and 30 cents, green.

VICTORIA.—A new stamp has just been issued, viz: tenpenny slate, green, with laureated portrait of Queen Victoria, in oval inscription above "Victoria" below tenpence, and figures of value at sides, each corner is filled in with ornamentation.

Puzzles for the Ingenious, No. 3.

ENIGMA.—I am a word of 14 letters to be found in this magazine. Printers call me 1, 2, 14; my 8, 4, 3, 9, 5, 12, a river in England; take nothing from 100 and you get 5, 11 and 12; my 10, 7, 12, 13 is the place for money.

THE first sender of a correct answer to the above will receive a set of Greece Stamps. Answers to be sent in not later than the 15th of March.



Answers to Puzzles, on page 61.

ENIGMA.—Stamp Collecting.

THE Prize (A set of Greece) has been awarded to Mr. R. Elliotts, Alfreton.

ANSWERS have been received from the following, viz:—W.M.C. (Ipswich); T. W.G., (Leeds); W. H. T., (Lynn); T.T., (Devon); W. B. M., (Hull); H.T. and others.



To Correspondents.

H.M. (Newport); Yes, we shall give engravings shortly of Eggs, Birds, Fishes, &c. Hope you will try and introduce our magazine to your friends, are glad you think it a cheap pennyworth, you are not the only one we have had letters from on the subject.

M.C. (Ipswich); Contribution received and inserted, hope you'll try again, are glad you like our magazine, hope you'll try your best to obtain subscribers for it.

F.D.T. (Alton); You can obtain all you require in the fishing-tackle line, by writing to our publisher, Mr. J. Cheeseman, we shall continue our list of ponds, rivers, &c., in our next number, you had better order early.—Yes, the winning numbers of the Alfreton drawing will be published in the *Collector's Herald*.

A.B.M. (Chicago); Send us back numbers of your journal and 2 copies each month.

G.S., Jun., (New Brunswick); will send you 2 copies each month in exchange, send word what commission you allow. We allow 25 per cent. Please insert enclosed advertisement, and send one same number of words in exchange.

S.A.T. (Boston, U.S.); Send us back numbers of your journal, and two copies every month, and we will exchange.

Editors and Proprietors of Magazines, &c. will oblige by exchanging agency. Advertisements and Magazines with us.

Contributions received and placed over for insertion in our future numbers, viz: 'The blind and their benefactors,' also a Chapter on Spiders, by our well and able correspondent, C.S.A. (Buya Rudyn.)



LITTLE THINGS.

Little eyes, little eyes,
Twinkling, star-like, on the sea
Of all our troubles, all our sadness,
Heaven-born lights are ye.

Little feet, little feet,
Falling on our humble floor,
Bringing faith, and hope, and gladness,
Where doubt was before.

Little hands, little hands,
Softly, meekly, clasped in prayer;
Pleading at the gates of heaven
For the loved ones there.

Little heart, little heart,
Beating out the golden hours,
Coining all that life hath given
Into buds and flowers.

Little thoughts, little thoughts,
Working in that little brain;
Restless, endless thoughts a-sowing;
Seeds for joys or pain.

How I love ye! how I love ye!
Tongue can never tell how much!
Life is doubly worth the knowing,
When we live for such.

MR. EDWARD A. CRAIG, of Saint John's N.B., has on hand a large quantity of Colonials, both absolute and present use, which he wishes to exchange with respectable parties, at wholesale prices. Stamps on approval solicited, when prompt returns will be made, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address: pre-paid, Edward A. Craig, box 145, Saint John, N.B.

ONE HALFPENNY!

WILL be published on the 1st of March, No. 1 of a new Magazine, for Boys, *The Boy's Agency Circular*. Send two stamps and receive by return of post two numbers. Yearly subscription 1s 6d, post free. Advertisements of stamps crests, coins, &c., inserted at the low price of 1s. per 4 lines of 9 words each. J. Chessman, Beverley-road, Hull.

LE TIMBRE POSTE, (Stamp Collectors Journal), containing every Month a Current price of Stamps, Annual Subscription 3s 6d. to be forwarded in unused Postage Stamps of the lowest denominations. Apply

T. B. MOENS, Galerie Bortier, Brussels Belgium.

THE VALUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

—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 the knowledge of foreign currency. Many, to whom the names of Luzon, Nevis, Nicaragua, 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 neugroschen and silber groschen, skillings-banco and cre. 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 adopted bearing the Savoy cross. On the annexation of Naples to Sardinia this again was superseded by and bearing the effigy of Victor Emmanuel, though still retaining the Neapolitan "grani" currency.—



A Long Look Ahead.

A contemporary turning his visage to the future and the misty distance of two hundred years, sees and describes the following:—*Scene*—House of citizen in New York. *Time*—A.D. 2065. A telegraphic message has been sent to a servant, who presents himself at the window in a balloon. *Master*: John, go to South America, and tell Mr. Johnson that I shall be happy to have him sup with me this evening. Never mind your coat, go right away. In five minutes John returns. *John*: Mr. Johnson says he will come; he is obliged to go to the North Pole for a moment, and will call here as he comes back. *Master*: Very well, John; now you may wind up the machine for setting the table, and telegraph to my wife that Mr. Johnson will be here presently. After that, John, you may dust out the balloon—I have an appointment in London at ten o'clock. John disappears to execute these orders, while his master steps down to the West Indies to get a fresh orange.—*American Paper*.

FRANCIS OLIVER,

GENERAL

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J. CHEESEMAN,

"Collector's Herald" Office, Beverley Road, Hull.

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THE COLLECTOR'S HERALD.

Published on the 1st of every Month.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

No. 9.

APRIL, 1866.

VOL. I

HOW to take Wild Rabbits alive without trouble.—Directions 12 stamps
John Taylor, Richmond, Yorkshire.

AIR Rifle for Sale, with extra shot, barrel quite new, cost £7 10s, no reasonable offer refused.—Address John Taylor, Richmond, Yorkshire.

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DAVID P. Gooding, Proprietor, Tower Mill, Ipswich, at which establishment may be obtained

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FIRST CLASS PIGEONS.

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A SPLENDID new Pack of Playing Cards, for 13 stamps.

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Address A. B. MASON, 365, Michigan Avenue' Chicago, Illinois, U.S. America.

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A. O. MANN, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, has all kinds of unused and used Stamps for sale. Parma unused, 9 cents; Provincial Government; Modena all kinds; Bavaria, 1 kr. black, 2s.; Austria, 1 kr. black, 3s.; Moldavia, head of Couza, 2 Paras, orange, 1d. each; Greece, used, 3d. per set of 7; 2s. 6d. a dozen sets. Unused Colonials, 10d. per dozen, mixed; used Continentals 10d. perdozen, mixed, good.

ALL Stamp Dealers and Collectors should have a share in our drawing The 1st prize consists of the whole stock of stamps of a large stamp firm (genuineness of every stamp warranted) The 2nd Prize:—The contents of this parcel is calculated to beat the philosopher's stone into fits, and will make the fortune of the lucky winner. The other prizes consists of large collections, albums, &c., and all sorts of stamp novelties Tickets, 3d each Every purchaser of a dozen tickets will have a free chance in the drawing. Agents wanted, liberal commission. — Froud and Musgrave, 74, Great Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, London, E.C

POSTAGE STAMP UNION.—Grand Drawing of Prizes on the Art Union principle. Tickets 3d each.—1st Prize: A large parcel, consisting of several thousands of stamps, an immense variety of all nations, ranging in value from 1d to 10s each, the whole valued at £30. Genuineness of every stamp warranted. 2nd Prize: A large parcel of sundries, contents valued at £20. Other prizes consist of large collections, arranged in splendid albums, Moens, Lalliers, Oppens and other albums, handsomely bound, volumes of stamp magazines, &c; packets of all kinds, sets of rare and newly issued stamps; books on forgeries, guides, catalogues, &c; magnifying glasses, &c. Drawing to take place on Saturday, April 21st, 1866, in presence of subscribers. Tickets and list of prizes post free for four stamps. List of results post free for one stamp. May be had of all stamp dealers in town and country, and of the proprietors.—Froud and Musgrave, 74, Great Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.—Established as E. Froud and Co. in the neighbourhood nearly half a century.

STAMP ALBUM.

TO be drawn for in shares at 6d, per ticket, a splendid stamp Album, Lalliers, containing about 450 stamps, many new and rare.—Agents wanted for the sale of tickets.—Apply to L. H. Penryn, Cornwall; or to the *Collector's Herald* Office, Hull



Blocks let out at 6d. each, apply at the *Collector's Herald* Office.

AGENTS WANTED.—20 per cent commission.—W. Rideing, junr., 62, Albion-street, Liverpool.

The Unknown Painter.

Murillo, the celebrated artist of Seville, often found upon the canvass of some one of his pupils sketches or specimens of drawings imperfect or unfinished, but yet bearing the rich impress of genius. They were executed during the night, and he was utterly unable to conjecture the author. One morning the pupils arrived at the studio before him, and were grouped before an easel uttering exclamations of delighted surprise when Murillo entered. His astonishment was quite equal to their own on finding an unfinished head of the virgin, of exquisite outline, with many touches of surpassing beauty. He appealed first to one and then to another of the young gentlemen, to see if they could lay claim to the choice but mysterious production, but they returned a sorrowful negative.

"He who has left this tracery will one day be master of us all. Sebastian," said he—a youthful slave stood trembling before him—"who occupies this studio at night?"

"No one but myself, senior."

"Well, take your station here to night, and if you do not inform me of the mysterious visitant to this room, thirty lashes will be your reward."

He bowed in quite submission, and retired. That night he threw his mattress before the easel and slept soundly till the clock struck three. He then sprang from his couch and exclaimed: "Three hours are my own, the rest are my master's!" He then seized a palette and took his seat at the frame, to erase the work of the preceding night. With brush in hand to

make the oblivious stroke, he paused "Oh, those eyes," said he, "they pierce me through! that blood will run from those purple veins; I cannot, Oh, I cannot erase it! rather let me finish it."

He went to work; and soon the slave, the darkened brow, the child of toil and suffering, are merged into a youthful spirit, rising from the impetus of his own deathless energies into a sphere of liberty and bright beauty.

"A little colouring here, a touch there, a soft shade here;" and thus three hours rolled unheeded by. "Oh those beaming eyes! those lips will speak and bless me! my beautiful! Oh, my beautiful!" A slight noise caused him to look up. Murillo with his pupils stood around, the sunshine was peering brightly through the casement, while yet the unextinguished taper burned. Again he was a slave, and the spirit's folded wing scarce seemed to flutter. His eye fell beneath their eager gaze.

"Who is your master, Sebastian?"

"You, Senior."

"Your drawing master, I mean?"

"You, Senior."

"I have never given you lessons"

"No, but you have given them to these young gentlemen, and I heard them."

"Yes, you have done better—you have profited by them. Does this boy deserve punishment or reward, my dear pupils?"

"Reward, Senior," was the quick response.

"One suggested a suit of clothes, another a sum of money; but no chord was touched in the captive's bosom. Another said:

"The master feels kindly to day; ask your freedom, Sebastian."

He sunk on his knees, and a groan of anguish burst from him; he lifted his burning eyes to his master's face: "The freedom of my father."

The death chill had passed from his heart, and he breathed. Murillo folded him to his bosom. "Your pencil shows that you have talent, your request, that you have a heart; you are no longer my slave, but my soul! Happy Murillo! I have not painted but made a painter!"

There are still to be seen in classic Italy many beautiful specimens from the pencils of Murillo and Sebastian.



The Blind and their Benefactors.

By O. S. A.

Although our most beautiful impressions and perceptions are derived from the organs of sight, and, notwithstanding that the loss of that sense is an imparable one, still we are too apt to consider the blind as objects of pity; this they may be to a certain degree, but when we come to consider their characters, their actions, and their feelings, then instead of exciting our pity they excite our wonder, for although they are unable to know what is going on about them by sight, their other senses, those of having smells, feel, and taste are exercised in a manner which almost compensates for the absence of light, the sense of hearing is continually imparting knowledge, then if smell and taste daily contribute their portion, while that of feel is by no means idle; thus from constant experience gained in the above manner, a blind person is able to receive and correct ideas, till at

length, so far as ordinary conversation goes, and sensible discourse is concerned, he is able to hold his opinions against many naturally more favored. It is to be regretted that this is not more generally known, for as the matter now stands most parents, if their child should happen to be thus or by other means deprived of sight, regard it as one of the greatest calamities, to them it may appear so, but if they did their best to compensate for the loss by teaching and other means, they would find their efforts amply repaid; as by proper methods nearly all knowledge—except the colours of objects—may be conveyed to the mind of a blind person, which task, though tedious at first, would eventually prove a high source of gratification. The fact that the blind were capable of being taught, although not perhaps generally known, has been acted upon for centuries, with such results, in some instances—as to pass comprehension and to excite doubts over, not the instances referred to so well authenticated. It is, however, to be regretted that while many asylums have been erected, the success has not attended them which might have been expected, which arises from two reasons, the first being this:—In many of these institutions the plan adopted has been to provide homes more than schools, which have not produced results in a beneficial manner, the second being:—That on the contrary, in some asylums, all thoughts of future benefit has been overlooked, and while some are taught to perform deeds which excite wonder in the spectators, the rest are forgotten. Happily these two faults are now eradicated, since the asylums of the present day both feed, clothe, and educate their in-

mates, thus rendering them useful to society, and capable of supporting themselves. Many methods have been adopted in order to teach the blind to read, Valentine Harry, brother of a celebrated miner alologist of the same name, who lived during the First Empire, was the first to invent the art of printing in relief, and also was the founder of the institution for the blind at Paris, he died in 1822, various other means were in operation before his time, but all have now given way to his invention, among these may be mentioned letters in relief—or now properly characters—alphabets composed of knots, large pincushions, on which letters were formed by means of needles or pins, and many others too numerous to mention. Music was also taught by means of raised notes, this seldom, if ever repays, the trouble taken, also geography, by raised maps, globes, and in like manner all things, with but few exceptions, may be taught with due care and attention. Among those men who have devoted their time and talents to relieve the blind, may be mentioned Charles M. de L'Épée, a French able founder of the deaf and dumb institution at Paris, not only did he spend his whole income and various contributions in the education and maintenance of his pupils, but often deprived himself of the necessities of life, in order to contribute his mite; he died in 1789. He was succeeded by Roch Ambrose Sicard, also an abbé, who suffered imprisonment during the French revolution, but being released, again devoted himself to his object with great credit and success, after publishing several works on the subject he died in 1822. Louis IX, King of France, who was afterwards can-

onised, founded in 1240, an hospital for those of his soldiers who had lost their sight in the East, which is still in existence, several other gentlemen have devoted their talents in furtherance of this object, such as Mr Eall, Mr Craig, of Edinburgh; Dr. Fay, of London; and many others. The first asylum established in England, was in the year 1791, at Liverpool, which still continues in active operation, in this institution the inmates are taught the art of making baskets shoes, rope, carpets, rugs, and many other trades equally useful. In 1792 one was established at Edinburgh. In 1793, one at Bristol. In 1799, the school for the indigent blind was opened in London. In 1805 one for the same purpose was opened at Norwich. In 1828 another at Glasgow. In 1831 one was established in Yorkshire, since which period many have been erected and are now in active operation.

Before concluding this short article I will give the names of several blind, who being educated, were remarkable for their learning and sense: Nicaise of Maluils, a native of the Netherlands, during the 15th century, became blind at the age of three years, and was at the time of his death a proficient in law and divinity. Blaise Francois, Count de Pagan, a Frenchman, of the 17th century, lost one eye at the battle of Montauban, in 1621, became entirely blind in 1642, notwithstanding which he pursued his military studies, published several works on Mathematics, Mechanics Fortification, and Astronomy. Nicholas Sanderson, a native of Yorkshire, lived in the 17th century, and became blind at the age of twelve, but at his death was a student in Mathematics, Medicine, and Physic.

Huber, the celebrated naturalist lost his sight from intense cold at the age of 17, his after success is well known, though much may be attributed to his wife. Nicholas Bacon, of London, in the 18th century, became blind at an early age, and obtained the degree of L.L.D., and lastly, John Metcalfe, of Knarborough, who lived in the 18th century, becoming blind when six years old, but was afterwards an able Surveyor and Contractor. These are but a few out of dozens of instances, and having now completed this brief sketch, I must conclude, though further particulars equally interesting might be given.



Country Sports and Pastimes.

ANGLING.—Fish in season:—Carp, Chub, Eels, Flounders, Perch, Pike, Smelts, and Trout.

Salmon and Tench are in the highest perfection. How to fish for Salmon, see number 5, page 34 and 35.

VARIETIES.

A very good bait is paste, made with bread rather stale and dipt in water, and kneaded till firm, if too dry moisten it with honey.

Meal worms, which can be got at millers or bakers, prove an excellent bait. Choose a dull day, mild, and with very little wind, and if small rain the better.

A few good flies for this month. The Cow dung, sand stone, oak flies, blue duns, Palmers, &c., &c.

Baits, Worms, &c., always on hand, Paste's prepared at J. Cheeseman's, Beverley-road, Hull.



Description of Fishes.

CHAPTER III.

THE EEL.

It has been long a matter of dispute in what manner Eels are generated. Lace-

pede, the eminent French naturalist, decides, in the most unqualified terms, that they are viviparous; whilst, on the other hand, Sir Humphry Davy, in his *Salmonia* considers them to be oviparous. Sir Everard Home regards them as hermaphrodites. Leaving this dispute however, to be settled by naturalists, we will instruct the angler in what manner they are to be caught.

The most favourite haunts of Eels are still waters amongst weeds, under the roots of trees and large stones, and in the clefts of the banks of rivers. The habits of the Eels are nocturnal, and the finest and largest are usually caught with night-lines. The best bait for angling is the lob-worm, the hook small, about No. 4 or 5, and it is proper to use a small plumb or pistol bullet. They bite best in dark cloudy weather, after showers attended with thunder and lightning.

There are two ways of fishing for Eels, the first is called snigging, which is performed as follows:—Take a short strong rod, and a line exceedingly strong with a small hook, which must be baited with a lob worm well scoured, the end of the hook must be placed slightly in the cleft of a stick, in order that it may easily slip out. With the stick and the hook thus baited, search for holes under stones, timber, roots, or about flood gates. If an Eel be there he will certainly bite; but let him tire himself by tugging, before any attempt be made to pull him out, or otherwise the line will be broken.

The second method is called blobbing, which is viz:—Take the largest garden worms, scour them well, and with a needle run some very strong thread or worsted through them from end to end, as many as will lightly wrap a dozen times round your hand, then tie them fast with the other two ends, in order that they may hang in so many hanks, then fasten all to a strong cord, and about three inches above the worms fasten a piece of lead of about three quarters of a pound, making the cord fast to a long and strong pole. With the worms thus arranged, you will find the Eels tug strongly at them, and when it is supposed that they have swallowed the bait as far as they can, draw the worms and the Eels gently up, but when they are at the top of the water, then pull them up with all your strength suddenly, and land the fish as speedily as possible.

The following is the most approved

method method of fixing the night lines for Eels. Having made a sufficient number of links of twelve hairs, double them and tie a small strong hook to each link, having an equal number of strong whipcord lines, about twelve or fifteen yards each, which have been used, and are soft, such as old trolling or Barbel lines, fasten one end to a small stake of ash or hazel, about a foot long and pointed at one end, making a noose at the other end of each line large enough to admit a Dace or a Gudgeon; fasten a bullet about a foot from the noose; take the links and bait them with Gudgeons, Minnows, or lob worms (the former are to be preferred) by making an incision with the point of the baiting needle at the shoulder, running it under the skin, and out at the middle of the tail, drawing the link after it. The point of the hook should be upright towards the back, and it matters not how proud, as the Eel is a most voracious fish. Take the lines to the pond or river in the evening, and unwinding a line from the stake, peg it fast to the ground near the side. Take one of the links near the side. Take one of the links baited, put the noose of the link upon the line, and drop the bait through the noose upon the line, throw the bait in a good away, but not to the extent of the line as Eels will run a little before they gorge.

Fishing Streams, Ponds, &c.

THE TRENT.—This is a fine river for bottom fishing, &c. It takes its rise from the north-west part of Staffordshire, some ten miles of Tamworth, where it receives the *Tame* (mentioned in our No. 1.) After this the Trent is enlarged by the waters of the *Dove*, after which it receives the *Derwent*, which descends from Derbyshire and the whole of these waters flow in a body towards Nottingham and Newark, to the *River Humber*. The Trent has an entire course of over 250 miles, and communicates with most of the principal rivers in the kingdom. It abounds with Trout and Greyling for many miles, but when it reaches Derby they run rather scarce, their is also a fair proportion of Pike, Perch, Dace, Roach, Bream, Chub and Eels, and bottom fishing is more practised than anything else, the Flies mentioned last month for Trout, prove an excellent bait on its waters.

MARFLEET DRAIN, (Marfleet, Hull) This is a good stream for Roach, Dace, Chubb, Eels, Flounders, Perch, &c. The best baits for this place are Lob and Red Worms, Maggetts, Meal Worms, Red and White Paste, and the Artificial House Fly, or Black Gnat, all of which can be obtained of Mr. Cheeseman. The best places are near Southcoates, near the mouth of a small rivulet, and large Pike are often taken near where the drains cross each other, with the trimmer baited with a Frog or small Roach. The fish bite best from 5 to 9 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—In our next number we shall give a description of a good Angling Station, in Lincolnshire.



British Birds, their Eggs, Nests, Haunts, &c.

CHAPTER V.

THE RED BACKED SHRIKE, or *Lesser*

Butcher Bird, Murdering Pie, Flusher Jack Baker, &c.—The male is a beautiful bird, they only spend part of the year in England, at which period their nesting is involved. This bird deserves its name, for it is a great slaughterer, and it is really wonderful how the Beetles, Birds, Caterpillars, Frogs, Cockchafers, &c., (which form its food) are fixed so firmly on the strong thorny point. Their carcases are hung up in regular shambles round its nest, which is large-sized for the bird, cup-shaped, and made of coarse and withered herbage and lined with hair or fibrous roots, is generally placed a good height up in a strong thick hedge or bush, the eggs are four or five in number, and vary in ground colour and markings more than any other bird; they are generally of a dull white ground colour with markings of Brown, Dark Red, or Purple, which forms a zone or band round some part of the egg.

THE GREAT GREY SHRIKE,

Or Greater Butcher Bird, Cinerious Shrike, Chat Shrike, &c.—This is a very rare visitor to our shores, but has, I believe, been known to nest here once or twice, though I could not vouch for the truth thereof; it breeds abundantly in Denmark, Germany, France, Russia, and

a few other countries. It frequents large woods and forests, and builds in the hedges and bushes, also occasionally in trees at some distance from the ground, the nest is made of dry stalks, roots, and wove and lined with dry grass and fibrous roots with an outward husk of moss, the eggs are generally six or seven in number of a yellowish white ground colour, marked with spots of grey and light brown, which, same as the other Shrikes, form a zone or girdle round some part of the egg.

To be Continued.



A Chapter on Spiders.

By C. S. A.

In the class *Arachinda* are included spiders, mites, and scorpions, this order is distinguished from insects with which they were formerly classed, by having no antennæ; in the eyes being generally eight in number, and when only two never placed laterally on the head; in the legs being generally eight, though sometimes ten or six, and in their respiratory apparatus consisting of radiated tracheæ, communicating with a sort of gills, inclosed in pouches, situated in the lower part of the abdomen. The greater part of this order are carnivorous, and are provided with the requisite organs. Having now given the distinguishing points of the order, not very interesting by the way to all readers. I will pass on to give a few words in favour of that much abused class spiders, which we are accustomed to regard with abhorrence and disgust, and are by many considered, so to speak, the very essence of cruelty and ferocity. I trust, however, that a perusal of the following lines will somewhat redeem their character, and can assure the reader that he may learn many lessons from them in various ways. Among the many insects which promote man's welfare, this class ranks nearly first, since they subsist entirely on those insects which would greatly inconvenience men, was their increase not checked, thousands of which are hourly destroyed. Some author, a foreign one, remark that a spider furnishes an evening guide to the weather, when rain may be expected they spin their chief threads short and thick, but when fine weather, long and thin, and he further asserts, that when we see a spider repairing its web, we may expect fine weather for

some days, whether this is correct or not I leave my readers to determine, and in the meantime proceed to continue my remarks. Spiders have five tubercles or *papillæ* at the extremity of their bodies, which apparatus they can contract or enlarge at pleasure through these they spin a glossy substance with which their stomachs are full, one end of the thread they fix to any substance, by applying a papillæ to the same, and then working from the thread spins out. Their method of constructing the web is well worth study, as is also the manner they carry themselves considerable distances, which is done thus: the spider is observed to stop suddenly while spinning her web, and then turning her tail to the wind ejects a thread with great force, which is carried off by the wind, still issuing from the body several yards, she then springs into the air, the thread naturally raising the spider up, and mounts her to a considerable height, in these aerial flights they are supposed to catch and eat various kinds of insects. To give an idea of the thickness of their thread, it is estimated that it would require 10,000 single threads of a full grown spider to make a thread of the thickness of a hair from a horses tail, while upwards of 35,000 of those of a young spider would be required for the same purpose, that is provided the hairs were perfectly round. Although most spiders confine themselves to insects as food, some are so large as to be able to attack and kill birds, this species is happily no native of England, but is to be found in the East Indies, its scientific name is the *Aranæ*, *Aricularia*, and another species has been discovered strong and courageous enough to attack scorpions. Spiders are divided into male and female, the former are easily distinguished by their size, often one third less than the latter, males are also provided with organs at the end of their feelers, whilst those of females taper to a point. The egg of a spider compared to the size of the insect, makes it appear almost impossible that they could be contained in so small a space, but, on enquiry, we find an easy method of solving the difficulty, spiders eggs are so soft that they can be squeezed quite flat, and do not become round till they issue from the ovarium or egg bag, when they are by most species enveloped in a round bag in the following manner: the spider spreads a thin coat of web on the ground, making it circular by an easy method, she then builds a small wall all round of the requisite height in the

same manner, and this cup her eggs are laid which is also an operation worthy of attention, unlike birds, a spider's egg issues from a cavity under the breast, which cavity is provided with a small hook-shaped organ, with the aid of this hook each egg is placed—altogether by the sense of touch—in its proper position in the cup, till the same is full, when she spins a covering to the cup, which assumes a circular shape, this completed her quiet solicitude in her care of it is a matter of pleasing wonder, that species especially which is to be seen under clods of earth, is chiefly remarkable for this care? most others fix their eggs under stones, but this species attack their eggs to the extremity of their bodies, and carry the same about everywhere, to deprive her of this treasure is equal to depriving her of life; with what eagerness does she seize the cherished bag again, in case it is restored, her very actions show her great joy, in an instant it is in her jaws and carried off to some place of safety, nor does her care cease when the young are hatched, they also find shelter on the body of their mothers, and food is by her provided for them, till the young are large enough to feed themselves. Space compels me to conclude, but should the reader wish to learn for himself, I refer him to nature, and he will find his researches into the habits of this interesting insect amply repaid.

Choice of a Cabinet for Eggs.

(By W. M. Cole.)

This may at first seem a very simple and easy matter, but a great deal of care as well as discretion is required to choose one that will answer the purpose required. You can get a Egg Cabinet any size you like, they are made with from 4 to 20 or more drawers, but this entirely depends upon the numbers of species it has to contain. The depth of the drawers must vary considerably according to the size of the eggs it has to contain. A drawer to contain the eggs of the Vulture Eagle, or Osprey, or the large Water Birds, as the Heron or Ducks, and many more of the same size, would want to be much deeper than that for the Blackbird or the Buntings. If the Cabinet is bought at a dealers, or second-hand it will in all probability be ready for use, partitioned,

labelled, and wadded; but if made at a cabinet-makers or carpenters, the wadding and labelling must be done by yourself; the former can be bought in sheets, at a draper's shop at a small cost, and as for the labels, they can be bought at a dealer's for a few pence. It is best to have your Cabinet made of hard wood, as oak, beech, or birch, as deal or pine shrink with any heat or length of time, which hard wood will not. Deal or pine is more likely to harbour mites, which would injure the egg. To make it safe against these insects, the drawer should be well washed with spirits of wine, in which a piece of corrosive sublimate have been previously dissolved, also keep a price of camphor in each drawer, for where this is, no insect will attempt to go. This the amateur will find a very effective and sure way of keeping the cabinet free from those insects which so frequently infests cabinets of eggs, insects &c. Having, I think, said enough upon this subject, as well as occupied such space that can be spared, I may conclude by telling my readers that a very good, as well as substantial cabinet can be bought at Mr. Gardner's, 420, Oxford-street, for about £1.

On Fern Collecting.

(By Alfred Disral.)

The next most accessible species after the Polypodii, are the Lastreæ. In the following list L. will be the abbreviation for Lastrea, and the county, &c., same as in my list of the Polypodii.

HARDY.

- L. Aculeata (or common prickly fern) 2½, May.
- Cristata, ½ July, Britain.
- Dilatata, 2½ July, Britain.
- Felix-mas (or male Fern) 3, Britain,
- Oreopterio (or mountain fern) 2½, June, Britain.
- Recurva (turned back) 2, June, Britain.
- Spinulosa (or crested prickly) 1, June, Britain.
- Thelypteris (or lady fern) 2, July, Britain.

STOVE.

- L. Appendiculata, 2, August, E. Indies

There are a great many stove Lastreæ

but as they would be mostly inaccessible to the young Botanist, who does not care to give two or three guineas a root for them, I will not mention them here. The *Lastrea Thelypteris* is the most graceful and pretty of all our English ferns, and is neither too plentiful to be common, nor too scarce to be out of the reach of beginners.

To be Continued.

Chit, Chat.

Pleathe thir give uth a buthineth card ?

POST OFFICE YARN.—A letter was lately put into a provincial letter box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of stamps, and had failed to make one stick at all. He had tried, and vainly tried, but the inveterate portrait of Her Majesty would curl up; at last, in despair he pinned to the envelope, and wrote under it: paid providing the pin doesn't come out.

Domestic Music, The Teakettle Singing

Who was the first post-boy?—Cadmus; he carried letters from Phœnicia to Greece.

"I am on the trail of a dear," as a gentleman said when he trod on a lady's dress.

THE ABSENT MAN.—Mr. L— receives a letter, he knows the handwriting—he wants to read it in haste—it is already dark, he strikes a light, tears a paper, and lights a candle, but the letter has gone—he has used it to light the candle with.

"Home, Sweet Home."—As the bee said when he entered his hive.

A FISHY CONUNDRUM.—Q. Who swallowed Jonah? A. The whale. Q. Then why is a milkman like a whale? A. Because he gets his prophet (profit) out of the water.

A fly in a man's butter is the least pleasant of all kinds of butterflies.

A NOVEL POSTAL PACKET.—A Highlandman, who had been enjoying the fair presented himself at the local post office, requesting to know "*Hoo much ye would tak*" to carry him to Grangemouth and back? on being told twopence per ounce,

with an advise to try the railways as the cheapest, he walked away quite dumb-founded.—*Glenock Advertiser.*

THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK.—A knock that brings everyone down.

"I can take no pleasure in you when you get in one of your snappish ways," as the rat said to the trap.

"What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?"—"Why, you see that my grandmother is deaf, and I'm writing a loud letter to her."

Some boys were recently trying to ascertain to which class of trees the Tree of Knowledge belonged, when one little fellow gave it as his opinion that it must be a birch tree.

Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony has issued three stamps, with diademed head of Queen Victoria to left in an oval, and around which is the inscription "British Honduras," and value in a band, each corner is ornamented, they are printed in colour on white paper, one penny blue, sixpence carmine, and one shilling dark green, perforated.

FINLAND.

A new set has been issued for this Russian dependency, viz: 5 P. mauve. 10 P. buff, 20 P. blue, and 40 P. rose. they are printed in black on coloured paper.

NEW ZEALAND.

The fourpenny rose has been changed to yellow.

ST. DOMINGO, OR HAITI.

Has issued a stamp, it is square, and the centre contains the arms of the republic, on the right hand side is '*Correo*' and on the left '*un real*,' it is printed in black on yellow paper—the stamp is surrounded with a wavy line, which gives it the appearance of being perforated, but it has not that improvement.

VENEZUELA.

Three stamps have been issued, viz:—Square, the centre contains the arms of the republic in an octagonal frame, which contains the inscription "*Correo de los E. E. U. U. de Venezuela*," and the value, they are printed in colour, on

white paper, and valued respectively, $\frac{1}{2}$ Real, rose, 1 Real, red, 2 Reals, yellow.

PARAGUAY.

Three new stamps have been issued, viz: 1 real, red (to be used for home postage) 2 reals, green, and 4 reals, blue (for foreign letters)

EGYPT.

Since our last number we have received specimens of three more new stamps, viz: 2 Piastres, straw colour, 5 Piastres, rose, and 10 Piastres, light blue, perforated.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The onepenny red is now changed to green.

SHANGHAI LOCALS.

The *candareen* issue has been succeeded by a *cent* issue, viz: 2 cents rose, 4 cent violet, 6 cent green, and 8 cent blue, perforated.



Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

CHAPTER VIII.

JAMAICA.

THIS is one of the largest of the West Indian islands belonging to Great Britain. Its area is estimated at 6,200 square miles; its population exceeds 400,000, and consists of British residents, foreign settlers, and the colored races—sambos, mulattoes, quadroons, &c. We obtained possession of the island in 1655; until the abolition of slavery it was the privileged seat of our sugar plantations. The sugar trade has since declined, but the cultivation of cotton promises to be more advantageous to home and colonial interests than the growth of sugar even in the most prosperous times. The executive power is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council. There is a Legislative Assembly of 47 members. The currency of the United Kingdom is in circulation, and the penny postage system in active operation. The stamps are as follows:—1861, one



penny blue, twopenny rose, fourpenny orange, and sixpenny lilac, with laureated head of Queen Victoria. 1863, one shilling brown, and threepence green, an engraving of which we give.

TRINIDAD.

This island was formerly the property of the Spaniards, from whom it was taken by the French, but afterwards restored. In 1787 it was taken by the British, and has since remained in our possession. The island forms an irregular square, the length from north to south being fifty miles. Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, is considered one of the finest towns in the West Indies. The postage stamps employed are as follows:—first issue 1867, Britannia seated in oblong frame, value not indicated; red, blue, grey, and black; March, 1861, same device, crimson, blue, purple, and slate; next value indicated, viz:—onepenny red, fourpence violet, sixpence green, one shilling blueish-black; 1863, fourpence purple.



Puzzles for the Ingenious, No. 4.

ENIGMA.—I consist of eight letters, give my 8, 4, 5, to a young gentleman; give my 5, 6, 3, 4 to a young lady; use my 1, 3, 4, 6, for exercise, and the answer for 7, 8; my whole is the name of a historical personage.

The first sender of a correct answer to the above will receive a set of Greece stamps.

CONUNDRUMS.—No. 1.—Why is a sheet of perforated stamps like distant relations?

No. 2.—Why is an author the most peculiar of animals?

No. 3.—Which is the largest jewel in the world?

The sender of the most correct answers will receive a set of Hamburg Local Stamps, (Hamers,) to be sent in not later than April 20th. The answers will be in our next.



Answers to Puzzles, on page 74.

ENIGMA.—Advertisements.

The prize, (a set of Greece) has been awarded to Mr. W. M. Cole, of Ipswich.

ANSWERS have been received from G. W.A., (Seaforth); J.C.L., (Wisbeach); T.G., (Norwich); W.M.B., (Cheltenham); G.T., Maud Anne, and others.

THE ALFRETON PRIZE DRAWING
was to have taken place on the 16th,
but was adjourned till the 24th.

The Drawing took place on that date.
The numbers came out in the following
order:—

489	390	158	463	509
382	68	217	589	644
671	332	467	140	219
327	339	56	518	399
225	41	392	661	600
400	281	293	325	487
841	857	441	455	

All applications for prizes to contain a
stamped envelope and be addressed:—
H. ELLIOTT, Nottingham Road, Alfreton.

NOTICE! The Collector's Herald will
here after be issued on the 15th of
every month, and advertisements for
insertion in the next number must reach
the Office, Beverley Road, Hull, on or
before the 6th of May. The charges are
one halfpenny per word.

Displayed Advertisements as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Column or $\frac{1}{2}$ Page	8s 6d
$\frac{1}{4}$ Column or $\frac{1}{4}$ Page	16s 0d
One whole Page	30s 0d

N.B.—If the same advertisement be
inserted two months, an allowance of 5
per cent. will be made; for three months,
10 per cent.; for six months, 20 per cent.;
for twelve months 25 per cent. discount
off.

It is requested that parties will write
their advertisements on one side of the
paper only.

See the next number—excellent prizes
will be given.

Now's your time to subscribe yearly
subscription, 2s. halfyear 1s; quarterly, 6d
post free.

The tale of Baptiste Lulli. commenced
in No. 3, and ended in No. 8. All back
numbers are in print.

Agents wanted in towns where none are
yet appointed, to receive advertisements
and subscriptions for this magazine; 25
per cent. commission allowed.

All Orders, Communications, &c., to
be addressed prepaid to the Publisher,

J. CHEESEMAN,

"Collector's Herald" Office, Beverley
Road, Hull.

LIST OF AGENTS

Who are authorized to receive Advertisements and
Subscriptions:—

- Alfreton.. R. Elliotts, Nottingham Road
Bradford.. James Wilkinson & Co., 25, Charles st.
Barnard Castle.. Wilson Lee and Dalston, Stamp
Merchants
Bristol.. A. J. Taylor, Camden House, Bedford Pl
Bridlington.. Thos. W. Jennings, 8, High street
Beverley.. G. Outhwaite, Toll Gavel
Birmingham.. James Handley, 46, Paradise Place
Barnetby.. James Havercroft, News Agent
Barnstaple.. R. O. Hearson, 90, High street
Camborne.. Mr. Edwin Paul
Caermarthen.. E. Jeffries, 20, Picton Terrace
Campbelltown.. John Gillies, Longrow
Cheltenham—H. and W. Lyford, 2, Clarence-street
Dover.. J. Blackman & Co., 10, St Martin's Place
Driffield.. G. R. Jackson, Times Office
Ely.. A. E. Porter, Waddington Terrace
Grimsby.. W. Eden, Guardian Office
Hartlepool—James J. Woods, Alliance street
Hull.. P. Newton, Charles street
" J. Cheeseman, Beverley Road
Horkstow, (near Barton).. Mrs. Johnson, News
Agent
Horsham.. B. Sheppard, Jun., & Co., 13, Albion
Terrace
Horsham.. W. Laders, Mr., Dealer in Ferns
Huddersfield.. Edward Payne, George-street.
Ipwich.. W. M. Cole, 93, St Helen-street
Ilfracombe (Devon)—J. S. Dennis
London.. W. D. Atlee, 32, Ellington st., Earnes-
bury Park, N.
London.. A. O. Mann, 23, Ledbury Rd., Bayswater
" J. T. Church, St. Peter's Chambers,
Corahill
" J. Logan Hunter, Triangle, Hackney, N.E.
Leamington.. W. H. Smeeton, 27, Warwick street
Leeds.. C. Waterfall, 19, Springfield Place
Liverpool—A. G. Edwards, 47, South John street
" W. Rideing, Jun., & Co., 62, Albion-st
Lowestoft, (Lynn)—Samuel Tymus, 60, High st
Larkhall (N.B.)—E. Robson, Stationer Cross
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Wm. Simpson, 41, Quay-side
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Sidmouth—E. T. Sanders, Rosemount
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Stockton-on-Tees—Thomas W. Pybus & Co.
South Killingholme—J. Johnson, News Agent
Southcoates, (near Hull.)—W. H. Wilkinson, Post
Office
Tetney—William Butt, Post Office
Ulceby—Mr. J. Ridder, News Agent
Weymouth.. D. Dean & Co., Hope Square
Worlaby.. G. Dußil, News Agent
Wisbeach James E. Limer, 12, Chace-street
Foreign and Colonial
France.. Leon Chandelier, 22, Rue Bernardin-de,
St. Pierre, Havre
Germany—Ernst Roschlau, Coburg
United States—A. B. Mason, 365 Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
" Haines & Olcott, Rox 6212, Chicago,
Illinois
New Brunswick Ed. A. Craig, Box 145, St John's

Published by J. CHEESEMAN, at the
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THE COLLECTOR'S HERALD.

Published on the 15th of every Month.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

No. 10.

MAY, 1866.

VOL. I.

TO ANGLERS.—Fishing tackle in all its branches, first class articles at E Balchin's, Gun Maker, &c, 37, Market-place, Hull, send stamp for list.

THE "Coin and Stamp Journal," published on the 15th of every Month. Yearly Subscription 2s. in advance. Address A. B. Mason, 365, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S. America.

MR. EDWARD A. CRAIG, of Saint Johns, has on hand a large quantity of Colonials, both obsolete and present issues, which he wishes to exchange with respectable parties, at wholesale prices. Stamps on approval solicited, when prompt returns will be made, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address: prepaid, Edward A. Craig, box 145, Saint Johns, N.B.

SILKWORM'S EGGS, 1½d. per 100. Apply to W. H. Bradbury, Hampton Villa, Chippersham.

NOTICE!!!

TO be ballotted for. A first class Album, (Lalliers.) containing about 450 stamps, many new and rare. at 6d. per ticket.—Agents wanted all over the world. Apply at once to L. H. Penryn, Cornwall; or to the *Collector's Herald* Office, Hull.

150 BOOKS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, comprising, "Boy's Own Magazines," "Routledge's Annuals," "Wild Sports, &c." Send three stamps for catalogue, to J. Horner, 4, Groves Lane, York.

ALL Stamp Dealers and Collectors should have a share in our drawing. The 1st prize consists of the whole stock of stamps of a large stamp firm (genuineness of every stamp warranted) The 2nd Prize:—The contents of this parcel is calculated to beat the philosopher's stone into lits, and will make the fortune of the lucky winner. The other prizes consists of large collections, albums, &c., and all sorts of stamp novelties Tickets, 3d each. Every purchaser of a dozen tickets will have a free chance in the drawing. Agents wanted, liberal commission. — Froud and Musgrave, 74, Great Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

A FACT! THE BOOK OF MAGIC with Directions by which 120 Different Tricks can be performed, (defying detection;) also, 100 Tricks and Experiments with Fireworks, Chemistry, &c., sent post free, for seven stamps.—R. Robieson, Stationer and Agent, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

FOR SALE! 6000 1d, 2d, and 4d English, and 280 old 1d, 2d, and 4d English, to the highest bidder.—Address, HALKET, 10, Broughton Place, Edinburgh.

A. O. MANN, 23, Ledbury Road, sends stamps on approval. Agents wanted, 25 per cent. commission given. Shops preferred. Used Colonials 10d per dozen; mixed used Continentals 10d, good mixed. Bayswater, London.

POSTAGE STAMP UNION.—Grand Drawing of Prizes on the Art Union principle. Tickets 3d each.—1st Prize: A large parcel, consisting of several thousands of stamps, an immense variety of all nations, ranging in value from 1d to 10s each, the whole valued at £30. Genuineness of every stamp warranted. 2nd Prize: A large parcel of sundries, contents valued at £20. Other prizes consist of large collections, arranged in splendid albums, Moens, Lalliers, Oppens and other albums, handsomely bound, volumes of stamp magazines, &c; packets of all kinds, sets of rare and newly issued stamps; books on forgeries, guides, catalogues, &c; magnifying glasses, &c. Drawing to take place on Saturday, May 26th, 1866, and not as announced last month, in presence of subscribers. Tickets and list of prizes, mode of drawing, and every particular, post free for four stamps. List of results post free for one stamp. May be had of all stamp dealers in town and country, and of the proprietors.—Froud and Musgrave, 74, Great Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.—Established as E. Froud and Co. in the neighbourhood nearly half a century.

N.B.—Prizes may be seen on application.

EXCHANGE.

“WOOD'S ZOOGRAPHY,” 3 vols., “NATURAL HISTORY of CEYLON,” SYLVAN SKETCHES,” for well set specimens of Lepidoptera. Any of the above, given separately if preferred.—Address—T. WILKINSON, High Street, Market Harborough.

R. R. AMBLER, FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, PRESTON, has always on hand large quantities of all kinds of Foreign Stamps on Sale or Exchange, at the lowest possible prices. The Shilling Packet contains 50 varieties, including Cuba, Roumania, Russia, American Envelopes, &c., post free 15 stamps. The Sixpenny Packet contains thirty, including Lubeck, United States', envelopes, Russia, &c., post free, seven stamps.

All Stamps Warranted Genuine and Perfect. Rare Stamps always in Stock at Cheap Rates.

Agents, 25 per cent. commission.
Colonial Correspondents Wanted.

ALL Stamps and Envelopes of Germany, present issue, both Southern, (1, 3, 6, 9, 15 and 30 kr., adhesive, and 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 envelope,) and Northern States (1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 s. gr. envelopes) can be bought unused at cost price, with 20 per cent. commission against cash, in Prussian, English, French, or American notes, or unused stamps.—References, W. D. ATLEE, Esq., 32, Fillington-St., London, N; Messrs. YOUNG and STOCKALL, and M. P. Mahé, 18, Rue des Canettes, Paris. Address—DAVID FLESCHE, Esq., 51, Langestrass, Frankfort on Main.

RAFFLE. An Album containing 160 Stamps, value 10s, to be raffled on the 8th June next. 30 draws sixpence each. Apply to A. ALLEN, the Hall, Burnham, Somerset—other prizes given. The winning numbers will appear in the “COLLECTORS HERALD” for June 15th.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

WANTED to purchase Foreign and Colonial Stamps; the best price given. Collections bought. Address, enclosing stamp for reply—C. GEDDES and Co, Stamp Dealers, 103, Burnside, Street (West,) Glasgow.

TO ANGLERS.

FISHING LINES made to order, Floats, Sinkers, Flies, Baits, &c., always on hand. Rods made to order, Pastes and Ground Bait prepared, Rods and Paniers lent out to parties living in the town. List of Tackle, &c., post free one stamp.—J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley-road, Hull.

NOTICE!

J. CHEESEMAN is appointed Agent for Messrs. Froud and Musgrave's Stamp Drawing Tickets, threepence each, postfree, four stamps; apply at once.



Blocks let out at 6d. each, apply at the Collector's Herald Office.

The Lottery Ticket.

BY ALFRIED DISRAL.

A cunning lawyer resided in a small town, in one of the midland counties; his housekeeper, cook and maid, were all united in Betsy, a very cleanly dame, who had for many years been his only domestic, as he was not married. One day when Betsy was removing her master's breakfast, he remarked that she was very serious and fidgety. "Well Betsy, whats the matter," said he, "I can see you have some news on your mind? I like to hear of anything that is going on in the town, so you had better unburthen yourself." "That is what I wants very much to do sir; for the last three nights, each night I have dreamed the same dream; it was this sir: I thought as how I was passing Mrs. Bennett's shop, where the library is sir, and I saw, in big letters, in the window, that anyone who liked to spend two pun ten, would have a chance of getting 20,000 puns; so says I to myself, in my sleep you know sir, I have just enough money to buy a ticket, so in I walked, and has my choice of a lot of tickets, I choosed number 16,511; I remember it as well as if I had really done it. All the three dreams ended there sir. This morning I thought I really must go out and see if a part of my dream was true, and true it was too, for Mrs. Bennett told me that she was a country agent for a monster furrin lottery. I asked her all in a breath, if she had a ticket for sale, number 16,511,

"Oh," yes, says she, "would you like to have it?" "No, not yet, thankee; and I walked out of the shop."

Here poor Betsy stopped quite exhausted, for she was rather a corpulent little body of 40 years old, and had rattled out the above in about a couple of minutes.

"Well, you stupid woman, you know that you spent all your money on that dress, at least so you said, and I have not given you any since;" said her master severely.

"I know that, master, but I was agoin to ask you, if you would be so good as to advance me a quarters wages"

"You are a silly, superstitious creature, Betsy," replied her master, to put any faith in dreams, and *mind* that is for your next quarters wages, here." "Thank you kindly, sir," she bounced out of the room, put her bonnet on, and ran up to Mrs. Bennett's. "Let me have the ticket No. 16,511," cried Betsy; she received it and payed for it, the vendor telling her that she was only just in time, as she was going to send the remaining tickets back to Hamburgh that evening. When Betsy got home, she carefully hid her precious ticket in the mattress of her bed.

Weeks and months passed, poor Betsy thought her chance was over; many a time did she trudge up to Mrs. Bennett's, but no prize was forth coming. Ah those nasty dreams; but sure they never said anything about my winning anything.

The same morning that Betsy had made these sad reflections, her master was scanning down the columns of that days Telegraph, and the following met his eye.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL LOTTERY.
The drawing was held at Hamburgh on the 1st inst., and the following Numbers were the winners. First

Prize £20,000, No. 16,511.

The lawyer read it over again, there was no mistake. "Humph," grunted he, "would'n't Betsy make me a capital wife; she is a famous cook, not bad looking; about my age;—yes, she would make me an admirable wife." He rings the bell, Betsy enters. "Sit down Betsy, I want to have a little chat with you." Betsy smoothed her apron, adjusted her cap, and obeyed her master. The lawyer then began in as affectionate a voice as he could sum up, "Betsy, a fact has been impressing itself on me for months, I may say for years, until this moment, I have paid no heed to it, but I can contain myself no longer; Betsy, the fact is, I love you," saying this in an emphatic tone, he cautiously looked over his spectacles at her. The poor woman exclaimed, "Oh, master, if I thought you was a-goin' to speak like that, I would have put on my best gown and cap; really sir, I am so dirty sir, you must let me make myself tidy, before you go on a-talking like that sir, oh, sir!" The lawyer graciously acquiesced, not having any particular objection to it, as Betsy had been cleaning the grates that morning.

A quarter of an hour passed, Betsy did not return, the lawyer quietly opened his door, and there was Betsy, just outside, all in a tremble, very tidy now. "I did'n't dare to come in without your ringing sir, explained she. Her master made her come in and sit down by his side, and again commenced. Dear Elizabeth, why did you trouble yourself to change your dress, when you know I love you in any one. Do you think you can love me, Betsy?"

"Oh, lud' you master, a real

gentleman, marry me, a poor ploughman's daughter, what could I say against it," exclaimed poor Betsy. Well the end of it was Betsy consented, the license was procured, and next morning they were married; when they returned from church, had gone into the parlour, Betsy very ill at ease, her husband took up a paper, and seemed to look at it very attentively, he suddenly dropped it and turning towards her in an excited tone exclaimed. "My Betsy, you are worth £20,000, your lottery ticket has gained the first prize."

"Oh, dear!" quoth Betsy, "what a pity, if I did'n't sell it, yesterday afternoon to that bothering School-master for four pun; I thought as you was going to marry me, it would'n't be much use to me!"



Old Letters.

Be sure never to burn or destroy kind letters. It is as pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words lie folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sward. Above all, never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of ones youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it, she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former-self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing room. "The Widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn

consolation from the letters of the beloved one, who has journeyed before her to the far off land, from which there comes no messages, and where she hopes, one day, to join him. No photograph can so vividly recall to the memory of a mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left her at the call of Heaven, as the epistolating outpourings of their filial love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a mother, is something better than an image of the features; it is reflex of the writers soul. Keep all loving letters, burn only the harsh and cruel ones, and, in burning, forget and forgive them.



Country Sports and Pastimes.

ANGLING.—Fish in Season:—Carp, Chub, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Perch, Pike, (Salmon in highest perfection,) Smelts, Tench, Trout and Greylings.

VARIETIES.—This is the best month for Trout and also Pond fishing, but bottom fishing you may leave off until July, with the exception of Gudgeons, Eels, Flounders and Perch.

The May Fly will be found an attractive bait until the end of June in all parts of England.

Wind from the South or South West, Is known to suit the angler best; When from the North or East it Blows Seldom the sportsman angling goes.



Description of Fishes.

CHAPTER IV.

PERCH.—The Perch affords the angler great diversion, and not only are the baits various but the modes of using them. Of worms the best kinds are small lob-worms, which have not any knots, brandlings, red dunghills, or those found in rotten tan, all well scoured. The hook may be varied from 4 to 6, being well whipped to a strong small silk-work gut, with a shot or two a foot from it. Use a small cork float, to

keep the bait at six or twelve inches from the bottom, or sometimes about mid water; in angling near the bottom raise the bait very frequently almost to the surface, letting it gradually fall again. Two or three rods may be employed, as the time they require to gorge is sufficient to allow the angler to be prepared to strike them. Try not long in one spot; when a fish bites slacken the line, and give time before striking; this often succeeds in bad weather, when all other methods fail, but more especially in a rough southerly or westerly wind.

The other baits for Perch are Sticklebacks, with the spines cut off, Miller's Thumbs, horse-beans boiled, bobs, and gentles; but the best and most enticing bait for a Perch is a live Minnow. Place a small reel on the rod, with about twenty or thirty yards of Indian twist, and a hook, No. 5, fastened to a link of gimp. Fix the hook through the back fin of the Minnow, and it will be found a most killing bait.

Although generally termed a bold biter, the Perch is extremely abstemious in winter, and scarcely ever bites at that season, but in the middle of a warm sunny day; he bites best in the latter part of the spring, from seven till eleven in the forenoon, except in hot and bright weather, and from two till six in the afternoon. In clear water sometimes a dozen or more of Perch have been observed in a deep hole sheltered by tress or bushes; by using fine tackle and a well scoured worm, the angler may see them strike which shall first seize it, until the whole shoal have been caught. The Perch may be angled for and taken until the end of September, but the preferable season is from the beginning of May to the middle of July.

Perch are to be found in clear, swift rivers with gravelly bottoms, they also frequent holes by the sides of, or near to gentle streams where there is an eddy, the hollows under banks, among weeds and roots of trees, piles of bridges, or in ditches and the back streams that have communication with the large river.



Fishing Streams, Ponds, &c.

As promised in our last, we here give a description of an elegant fishing station in Lincolnshire, viz. :—TENNEY, a large village situated about six miles from Great Grimsby, and two miles from the Ocean. Is an

admirable place for the angler:—First, the river Louth, commences at the Lock and runs up to Louth, and contains a good supply of Trout, Tench, Perch, Pike, Bream, Flounders, Roach, Dace, and Eels. Second, the Lock Drain, which also commences at the Lock, and has a few miles run, contains an abundant supply of Perch and Roach, and a moderate supply of Dace, Flounders, Chub, Jack, Tench, Barbel, and Eels. Third, Burman's Ponds, which are situated near the Lock Road, contain a moderate supply of Roach, Bream, Perch, Pike, and Eels. Fourth, the Blow Wells are well filled with most kinds of fish, but authority must be obtained to fish here. There is a curious rumour, which seems thoroughly satisfactory to the villagers, about these wells having no bottom, of course this must be a most ridiculous idea, for how would the water stand; but, however, let it be as it may, the angler must be careful when he fishes here, for the sides are very "boggy, and when once you are over the boot tops, you will find it difficult to get out again, you cannot bottom fish here, as no bottom can be either seen or found. It will be interesting for the angler to visit them, if its only for curiosity, and we may also add that there are small *ditches* or *grips* that run amongst the trees which are dangerous, and no bottom can be distinguished by the eye—although the waters of both are perfectly clear as spring water, and also much prized by the villagers. The sands at the sea are excellent for Cockles, and are situated about four miles from Cleethorpes.



AN EXTRAORDINARY REPTILE.—The Young England, from Sydney, Captain A. Clarke, has brought home a tremendous specimen of the savian tribe, which, in the opinion of the Australasian savans, is more closely allied to the extinct reptilia of the pre-Adamite era than any living animal yet discovered. It inhabited the unexplored interior of Queensland, near the source of the Fitzroy River. The account related of the destruction caused by the monster upon the native population, seemed perfectly incredible until the formidable jaws armed with fangs of astonishing size, were beheld, added to this, its claws of prodigious power and its invulnerable skin, rendered it most formidable. In the contest which ended in its destruction, one claw was torn off, but with this exception the body is in perfect preservation.

A Chapter on Wasps,

By C. S. A.

As an insect the Wasp is, doubtless, very well known to most of our readers; it may be that some have formed a too close acquaintance with it, but here the knowledge of this insect ends, few have troubled themselves to acquire more insight into its habits, habitations, &c., to consider which, we shall now proceed. Wasp is the name familiarly given to this insect of the genus *Vespa*, of which several other varieties exist; for example, the Hornet or *Vespa Crabro*, which build their nests in trees attached to the branches or otherwise. The nest of this species is generally composed of dry leaves, and is often seen as large as a good sized hat. There are also ground wasps, *Vespa vulgaris* and *Vespa rufa*, a very rare species and much smaller than the former; several species of tree wasps also claim notice, the *Vespa Anglica*, the *Vespa Brittanica*, and the *Vespa Borealis*. We cannot describe more than one species, the *Vespa Vulgaris*, a common wasp. As most our readers are aware, wasps live in societies of several thousand members, divided into three, or properly four orders, viz: females, two kinds; males and neuters; which the latter are in every respect similar to the females, only their being barren renders it requisite to class them separately. The first class of females are larger than the neuters, and lay both male and female eggs; the second class are about the same size as the neuters, and lay only male eggs; the larger species are the future queens of new colonies, and the founders of the same, and are also produced later than the

males and neuters; beginning her task alone, she manages to build a small nest, soon her children increase, and the nest is made larger in proportion to the size required, and the help given until at last the population of the colony exceeds 80,000. This rapid increase is owing to the fact that wasps breed three times a year, from the birth of her first wasp, to the destruction of the colony, which takes place at the approach of winter. The queen is active and takes part in the superintendance of the nest, and as greatly does the existence of the colony depend on her life, that if by any accident she dies, the neuters soon fall off, and the young kingdom is forsaken, that is should this event happen previous to the birth of any females of the first class. When a nest contains such a large population, it is almost a matter of wonder that wasps do not increase to an alarming extent, till we hear that Nature has ordained that few survive the winter, and still fewer females to form a new colony on the return offspring, which when once founded is never forsaken till winter sets in and destroys the same, the few that live, remaining in a torpid state till the warmth of the sun wakes them from their stupor, and impels them forth. As will be seen the inhabitants of a vespiary have no slight work to perform, which is set about and completed with an energy worthy of man. But we must turn our attention to the males, these, unlike the drones with bees, instead of being lazy, are most industrious, for although they do not assist to build the nest, they have to keep it clean when built; in fact they are the general street-sweepers and undertakers of the establishment,

and should one, perchance, having the latter duty to perform, come across a corpse too heavy to move without assistance, it removes the difficulty and body at the same time by cutting the latter to pieces, and removing it piece by piece; the males being of so useful a nature are not killed like drones, but share the fortunes of their colony from its birth to its death. As regards the neuters these are, as in all other insect communities, by far the most active of the whole population, architects, carpenters, miners, masons, and soldiers are to be found in their ranks, and the care of the commissariat devolves upon them, this class are, therefore, in a larger vespiary by no means idle; large numbers of workers sally forth daily in search of food, and in so doing intrude everywhere, contributions are levied in all directions, and spoil cannot be had without a struggle, they very soon resort to force, their scaly armour being nearly impenetrable to stings of insects, even the bee-hive is frequently assailed by a large body of wasps, and broken into; the spoil gained, the spoiler returns and perching itself on the top of the nest, proceeds to disgorge its sweets, which are equally divided amongst the females, males, and such of the neuters who remained to guard and repair the nest; this division takes place after sufficient is put aside for the young—never before. The neuters are not always engaged in these pursuits, and when not so employed are generally employed in building and repairing the nest, each has its allotted space, about an inch or an inch and a half, and thus each working together in regular order, at length rear a structure marvellous to behold, when compared to the size of its builders. The materials for the nest are gathered from any old post or tree, by means of their powerful jaws, which is kneaded up with saliva, and made up into a small sheet, which being placed one above another, soon make the walls thick enough; the rapidity with which they gather this material is astonishing, often has the author watched so many as fifteen or twenty busily engaged in a small space not larger than a good sized pipe-bowl,

gathering this material with an incredible speed, in a few seconds their jaws are full; and the busy worker returns to the nest with its load, and is soon once more engaged in gathering fresh.

With a description of a wasp's nest, we must conclude; they are generally built in an old wall, or in the ground, most frequently under a large stone in the latter case; but in either case they have to be excavated to the requisite size; the entrance is long or short according to circumstances, generally from one to six inches long; when full size the nest is of an oval form, and about eighteen inches high, by twelve broad; inside this outer covering are the combs, varying in number and size, the average number being from six to twelve; the smallest about one inch, and the largest six inches across; each of these combs are supported by small pillars resting on the one immediately below, as well as by supports connected with the sides, and certain cells which are placed with their mouths downwards, leaving the tops of each comb almost level; a peculiarity to be noticed with regard to these cells is that they are of two sizes—one to suit the first class of females, and the other for the other females, males, neuters; and what is more remarkable is the fact that although there is, generally speaking, but one entrance to the nest from the outside of the wall, there are always two holes—one at the top, and the other at the bottom—through the outside of the nest itself, thus one is used as a means of exit, and the other for entering, in this manner all confusion is avoided. We might go on with this subject for several columns, which space, however, forbids, consequently we cannot do better than advise the young naturalist to learn from Nature, and for the present must bid him a kindly adieu.



British Birds, their Eggs, Nests, Haunts, &c.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Or Bee Bird, Cobweb, Cherry Sucker, Post Bird, &c. This is a curious little bird, and builds its nest in many different places, viz:—in the hedge, in a bush, in a walltree,

on a rake head, in a hole in the wall, &c. The nest also varies as much in materials as the places where it is built: moss straw, twigs, grass, hair, feathers, &c., all are used. It lays four or five eggs of a bluish-white ground colour, spotted with faint red.

PIED FLYCATCHER,

Or Coldfinch. This is rather a rare bird in some localities. It builds its nest in holes in trees, walls, &c., which is made of moss, hair, roots, and dry grass, the hair constitutes the lining. It lays from six to eight eggs, of an uniform light blue colour.

THE HEDGE SPARROW,

Or Skuffewing, Cuddie, Hedge Accentor, &c. How very familiar to every nest seeker is the Cuddie, (*or Hedge Accentor, as Mr. Yarrall calls it;*) and the compact mossy nest with its lining of roots and hair, which may be found weeks before leaves or even buds are thought of, low in the hedge, on the bank-side, in a bush, amongst thorns and many other places might be spoken of where it is nicely concealed, and every one is acquainted with its four or five beautiful blue eggs, which are laid therein.

THE STONE CHAT,

Or Stone Checker, Black Cap, Chick Stone, Stone Warbler, &c. This bird is one of our earliest visitants, arriving here at the beginning of March. It builds its nest generally on the ground at the foot of low bushes, near to stone heaps, &c., sometimes in a bush, but very near the ground. The eggs are from four to six in number, white with the slightest blue or green tinge, and slightly freckled with dull reddish brown.



On Fern Collecting.

(By Alfred Disral.)

I AM sure that some of my young friends, in their rural walks, have noticed a very large, handsome, prickly fern, sometimes growing four or five feet in height. This fern is one of the *Polystichums*, the *P. Angulare*. Its foliage is very fine, and it is easily cultivated. The *P. Aculeatum* is also common, more stiff and prickly than the former, but not such a fine, full fern. The remaining British *Polystichums* are:

- P. Louchitis
- P. Lobatum
- P. Grandiceps
- P. Proliferum.

I do not think it is worth while taking up Mr. Cheeseman's valuable space in giving a list of the exotic Polystichum, as they are very numerous not very handsome and expensive. In the next number of this Magazine, I shall give a list of the Scolopendriums, a favourite species with fern collectors.

To be Continued.



Review of the Postage Stamps of all Nations.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

CHAPTER IX.

INDIA.—The Stamps issued in India are as follows: 1854 with diademed head of Queen Victoria to left (blue); 4 Annas red; 8 Annas Red; same device half Anna red and blue; 1 Anna red, and 2 Annas green.—1859, half Anna light blue; 1 Anna brown; 2 Annas pink; 4 Annas black; 8 Annas rose, and 8 Pies lilac.—1862, 2 Annas yellow.—1865, 2 Annas changed to straw color, to rose and to lilac. A contemporary (now defunct,) in November last mentioned the fact that a new issue had appeared, having in the centre an elephant, values viz., half Anna lilac; 1 Anna brown; 2 Annas light yellow; 4 Annas green; also 8 Pies and 8 Annas, which two are slightly different—the same magazine also promised its readers with better information respecting the above in the next number, but alas! this has never been seen or heard of; we also find the fact mentioned in two more magazines, and the editor of one recommends his readers that want to gaze on the elephant to apply at once, but lo! like the above, has been heard of no more. Having never gazed on the elephant ourselves, we shall be glad if any one better posted up in the matter than we are can give us any information on the subject.

To be continued.



Review of Newly Issued and Rare Stamps.

BERMUDA has issued a twopenny blue stamp.

CUBA.—There is a new issue, type same as those identical with the 1864 issue for Spain; they consist of four values, viz. :—15 Centesimos lilac; 20 c. green; 1 c. blue, and 40 c. rose.

CEYLON has issued a one shilling and ninepenny stamp, colour green, rectangular perforated.

HOLSTEIN.—A new $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling has been issued since our last, colour violet.

HAMBURG.—The colour of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ schill is now of a light green; a new $1\frac{1}{2}$ schill has been issued, colour pink; also a set of envelope stamps which we will describe in our next.

HAITI has issued another stamp, viz. :—Medio real, light green.

PRUSSIA.—Two stamps have been issued for registered letters, viz. :—10 silbr. gros., rose, and 30 silbr. gros., blue, they are rectangular with figures of value in centre, in an oval, round which is the inscription 'Preussen' above, and silbr. gros. below, perforated,

SWEDEN.—The colours of the two new stamps mentioned in our number eight, are 17 öre lilac, and 20 öre scarlet, they closely resemble the current 3 öre.

NORWAY.—The current series of this country are now completed by the addition of a 3 skil mauve.

THURN and TAXIS have issued a $\frac{1}{2}$ silber gros, same type as the higher values of the series now current.

UNITED STATES.—Three more envelopes stamps have been issued of same type as their predecessors and valued respectively, 12 cents, brown; 24 cents, blue, and 40 cents, rose.

VICTORIA has issued a sixpenny blue stamp, same type as the recently emitted twopenny, mentioned in our March number; the colour of the threepenny blue is also changed to lake, and no doubt the fourpenny will have a similar change,

In concluding this months notice, we favour our readers with a cut of one of the Shanghai locals of the candareen issue which are now obsolete on account of the cent issue mentioned in our last number.



Puzzles for the Ingenious, No. 5.

No. 1.—Why are the Post Office bags passing between Glasgow and Ayre like an elder son?

No. 2.—What Reptile does a man represent when he is lying on a board?

No. 3.—Why is a Postman in danger of losing his way?

No. 4.—What fishes congregate together in frosty weather?

The answers will be given in our next.

The first party answering No. 1 correctly, will receive an Edinburgh and Leith local, value ½d. For No. 2 they will receive a set of Hamburg locals (Hamers.) For No. 3 they will receive a set of Greece stamps. For No. 4 they will receive a Gut line with one hook. Answers to be sent in not later than the 6th of June next, and to contain a stamped envelope.



Answers to Puzzles on page 85.

Enigma—Columbus—The prize (a set of Greece) has been awarded to Mr. W. M. Clarke, Horncastle.

Conundrums No. 1.—Because they are slightly connected.

No. 2.—Because his tail (tale) comes out of his head.

No. 3.—The Emerald Isle—The prize (a set of Hamers) has been awarded to Mr. E. Ditmas, Beverley.

Answers have been received from W. B. Maude, W. T. M., Alford, and numerous others.



Correspondence.

ON THE EEL.

To the Editor of the Collector's Herald,

DEAR SIR,

It may interest the author of this able article, as well as others of your numerous readers, to know to a certainty the manner in which Eels are generated. I have had singular and rare opportunities of satisfying myself on this point, since I

have opened the bodies of six eels of about a pound and a half each, at breeding time, and in some found from four to six eels in an unborn state, enveloped in a thick mucous matter, resembling the usual matter found in the womb at that time; these young eels were not fully formed, but their movements were easily seen by the naked eye; thus establishing the fact that the common eel is viviparous; the common viper and snake are also viviparous, proved from similar experiments by myself, in fact as far as I noticed both, the circumstances of the position, appearance, &c., were exactly similar in each.

Yours Truly,

C. S. A.

Bryn Rhedyn, May, 1866.



To Correspondents.

F. J. H., (Edinburgh).—We shall give an article on "How to Catch Birds," and also on "Bird Stiffing," in our next.

G. W. A., (Gt. Crossby).—Your subscription will end July 15th.

S. P. F., (Wolverhampton).—Thanks for the stamp you sent us, you will find it mentioned in our Review of New Issues in No. 6.

J. B., (Thornton).—Our Bradford Agents can supply you every month; thanks for the trouble you have taken on our behalf.

P. T. B., your "Album" containing 1,150 Stamps, is a good one, you say you want to sell it, well the only advice we can give you or any other young gentleman who are getting tired of different articles they have been engaged in the pursuit of is to advertise them for Sale or Exchange in the Collector's Herald, which has we think the largest and widest-spread circulation of any other publication of a similar nature, and the charges are also very nominal.

W. SMITH, (Manchester).—We shall give Prizes for Merit shortly, and hope you will contribute. There will be an article on "Silkworms," in our next.

R. FRANKS, (Worksop).—The first Newspaper in England, was edited and printed by Barker, printer to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, and is still preserved in the British Museum. It is dated July 26th, 1588.

ANNE F., (Bristol,) wishes to know if we insert *Matrimonial* Advertisements, as she is in want of an husband, who must be a collector of renown. We are sorry, but we must decline the advertisement, recommending her to try the *London Journal*, *Herald*, or *Reader*, as better mediums than our magazine, and we have little doubt but what plenty of collectors read them.

W.L. (Horsham.)—The contribution by A. Disral we have inserted, but the article on *Ferns* is rather brief.

The following contributions have been received from our much-admired and able correspondent, C.S.A., (Bryn Rhedyn,) "Words and their Derivation," also, "A Chapter on Wasps."

* * SEVERAL letters stand over to be answered in our next.



NOTICE!—The following magazines have been discontinued;—

The Amateur, Bridlington; The Stamp Argus, New Brunswick; and The Curiosity Shop, Chicago, U.S.



The Postage Stamps of Central America. COSTA RICA.

The Republic of Costa Rica has an area of about 17,000 square miles, and the population numbers 100,704 inhabitants. The capital of the Republic is San José. The two chief ports of Costa Rica, are Matma, (on the banks of the Caribbean Sea,) and Puerto Arenas, upon the Gulf of Nicoyca, on the Pacific. The principal produce of the country is coffee, and the coffee exported from Costa Rica, is almost equal to that of any other nation.

In 1863, Postage Stamps were first issued in Costa Rica; in that year two values appeared, viz. :— $\frac{1}{2}$ reale, blue; 2 reales red. The device was two ships and rocks surmounted by five stars, enclosed in a frame, and the inscription "Correos de Costa Rica." In 1864, two others make their debut; 4 reales, green, and one peso, orange; the design being similar to the previous ones. The one peso, orange, is



very scarce, and used specimens sell at from five to seven shillings each. The above is a cut of the 2 reales, red.

MEXICO.

Mexico contains an area of about 1,038,865 square miles, and the population of the country is estimated at 7,340,000 inhabitants. On the 10th of July, 1864, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH I, of Austria, was declared Emperor, (born 6th July, 1832,) by an assembly of notables.

Mexico has issued no less than seventeen different labels for postal papers.

The first issue was in 1857—portrait of president in the centre, inscribed "Correos Mejica" at the top, and value at the bottom; the values were, $\frac{1}{2}$ reale, blue; 1 reale, yellow; 2 reales, green; 4 reales, red, and 8 reales, violet.

In 1861 another issue appeared; design similar to above, black ink on colored paper; $\frac{1}{4}$ reale, brown; 1 reale, green; 2 reales, pink; 4 reales, yellow; 8 reales, brown, and same design, colored ink and colored paper; 4 reales, red on yellow; 8 reales, green on brown.

The last issue was in 1864; design eagle, with serpent in beak, standing on tree, in frame, value at bottom; $\frac{1}{2}$ reale, brown; 1 reale, blue; 2 reales, orange; 4 reales, green, and 8 reales red.

Last year there was a series of Essays issued, bearing the profile of Maximilian I, in oval, inscribed at top "Postes" at bottom, "Cent" and figures in bottom corner printed in various colors.

NICARAGUA.

The Republic of Nicaragua contains an area of 39,378 square miles, and a population of 250,000.

In 1862 two stamps were issued, viz. :— 2 centavos, blue, and 5 centavos, black, transverse oblong; view, Sun rising from behind mountains, pole and liberty on top of third peak; "Nicaragua at the top, "Correos Porte" at sides; value, in words at bottom, and in figures at each corner. These stamps generally sell at about one shilling each. The above is a *fac-simile* of the 5 centavos black.



J. CHEESEMAN, the Collector's Herald Office, Beverley Road, Hull. 100 rare stamps, post free, 1s. 1d.; 50 post free, eight stamps; 100 Colonial, post free, 2s. 2d.; 50 post free, 1s. 1d.; Greece, the set of seven for 6d.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, list, price 1d.

Bird's Eggs, wholesale and retail, largest stock in trade, at lowest price; list, price 1d.

Franks, six varieties for 3d.; 25 varieties for 6d.

Music, — Comic, Sentimental and Sacred, at 3d. per sheet; 120 best Comic Songs, by Sam Cowell, &c., Music and words, price 1s.; list, price 1d.

Stamp and other Magazines, a lot on hand; list, post free, one stamp.

NO. 11 of the Collector's Herald will be published on the 15th of June, and advertisements for insertion therein must reach the Office, Beverley Road, Hull, on or before the 6th of June. The charges are one halfpenny per word.

Displayed Advertisements as follows:

$\frac{2}{3}$ Column or $\frac{1}{2}$ Page 8s 6d
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Column or $\frac{1}{3}$ Page 16s 0d
 One whole Page 36s 0d

N.B.—If the same advertisement be inserted two months, an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made; for three months, 10 per cent.; for six months, 20 per cent.; for twelve months 25 per cent. discount off.

It is requested that parties will write their advertisements on one side of the paper only.

Now's your time to subscribe yearly subscription, 2s. halfyear 1s; quarterly, 6d post free.

The tale of Baptiste Lulli, commenced in No. 3, and ended in No. 8. All back numbers are in print.

Agents wanted in towns where none are yet appointed, to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this magazine; 25 per cent. commission allowed.

All Orders, Communications, &c., to be addressed prepaid to the Publisher,

J. CHEESEMAN,

“Collector's Herald” Office, Beverley Road, Hull.

LIST OF AGENTS

Who are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions:—

Alfington.. R. Elliotts, Nottingham Road
 Bradford.. James Wilkinson & Co., 25, Charles st.
 Barnard Castle.. Wilson Lee and Dalston, Stamp Merchants
 Bristol.. A. J. Taylor, Camden House, Bedford Pl
 Bridlington.. Thos. W. Jennings, 8, High street
 Beverley.. G. Outhwaite, Toll Gavel
 Birmingham.. James Handley, 46, Paradise Place
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