

Branford 1906(3)

THE

Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN. N. B., NOV. 1872.

NO. 1.

IT had been our most earnest intention to issue a handsome 16-page journal, in the interests of Philately, under the above title, on or about the first of this month; and it is now with the most sincere regret that we announce to our friends and the Philatelic public generally, that, for obvious reasons, we are unable to do so at present. It had been our intention to illustrate it handsomely with cuts of new emissions, but we find it impossible to procure any fair specimens in the Dominion, unless at exorbitant prices, which we would not be justified in giving. However, as we have had a handsome heading cut for our new magazine, it is not at all improbable, that, should we find ourselves better able to do so a few months hence, we shall publish it. For the present we shall issue this sheet quarterly, or monthly, as occasion may require, and shall endeavor to give as complete and concise a list of new emissions as we possibly can, more especially for the information of our younger patrons. We have now been in the trade eight years, and by our strict integrity and prompt attention to our patrons, have won for the 'Foreign Stamp Depot' a name unsurpassed by that of any in the trade in America. The collection of the Foreign Stamp Depot now numbers 2,460 varieties, all genuine, and about two-thirds of them unused. To our friends who have kindly, voluntarily, and gratuitously contributed to the STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE, we tender our most sincere thanks, and to our paid contributors we would say, that as they are in no wise responsible for our inability at present to issue the magazine, we shall retain their manuscripts for future use, and shall at once remit them for same.

The majority of the Stamps classed in the following list we have imported direct from the issuing countries, and think we can safely say that they cannot be bought at cheaper rates of any existing dealer, unless they be *bogus*.

CHEAP SETTS.

 Those marked thus * are unused sets.

No. 1.	*Alsace and Lorraine, set of 6	\$0.30
" 2.	Austria, 1850, - - -	5 16
" 3.	Antigua, - - -	3 15
" 4.	*Angola, - - -	2 20
" 5.	Argentine Republic, - -	3 30
" 6.	*Azore Islands, - - -	5 50
" 7.	Bahamas, - - -	3 15
" 8.	*Bremen, - - -	5 25
" 9.	*Bavaria Return Letter	4 16
" 10.	Belgium, 1866, - - -	5 18
" 11.	*Bolivia, - - -	2 30
" 12.	Brazil, - - -	6 20
" 13.	Brunswick, - - -	6 10
" 14.	Bermuda, - - -	4 40
" 15.	Canada, - - -	10 12
" 16.	Ceylon, 1872, - - -	6 24
" 17.	Cape of Good Hope, - -	5 10
" 18.	Cuba, - - -	5 20
" 19.	*Cashmere, - - -	3 100
" 20.	Confederate States, - -	4 16
" 21.	*Dronheim, - - -	3 15
" 22.	Dutch Indies, - - -	5 18
" 23.	Egypt, - - -	10 25
" 24.	*Fiji Islands, - - -	3 25
" 25.	*French Republic, 1871,	5 12
" 26.	Finland, - - -	5 15
" 27.	*Gambia, - - -	2 50
" 28.	Greece, - - -	7 12
" 29.	*Hamburg, - - -	9 40
" 30.	Helsingfors, - - -	2 10
" 31.	*Heligoland, - - -	4 40
" 32.	Hong Kong, - - -	9 20
" 33.	*Japan, - - -	4 30
" 34.	*Liberia, - - -	3 75
" 35.	Luxemburg, - - -	5 10
" 36.	*Mexico, - - -	5 35
" 37.	Modena, - - -	4 20
" 38.	Natal, - - -	4 25
" 39.	Naples, - - -	6 24
" 40.	*Newfoundland, - - -	7 100
" 41.	*New Granada, - - -	2 10
" 42.	Norway, - - -	5 10
" 43.	*Oldenburg, - - -	5 20
" 44.	*Orange Free States, - -	3 65
" 45.	Parma, - - -	3 25
" 46.	*Prussia, - - -	5 15
" 47.	Prince Ed. Id, <i>obsolete</i>	7 75
" 48.	Queensland, - - -	5 15
" 49.	*Romagna, - - -	9 50
" 50.	Russia, - - -	6 15
" 51.	*Saxony, - - -	6 20
" 52.	- - -	6 10
" 53.	South Africa, - - -	4 24
" 54.	*Sicily, - - -	7 45
" 55.	Turkey, - - -	10 30
" 56.	Tasmania, - - -	6 24
" 57.	*Turk's Island, - - -	3 65
" 58.	Trinidad, - - -	4 20
" 59.	*Virgin Islands, - - -	4 70
" 60.	Victoria, - - -	7 20

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT

PACKETS OF FOREIGN STAMPS.

- No. 1 contains 20 used stamps, no duplicates, - - - \$0.15
- No. 2 contains 25 obsolete foreign stamps, including old Ceylon, Saxon, &c., 0.20
- No. 3 contains 50 mixed Continentals, no duplicates, - - - 0.25
- No. 4 contains the complete set of Hamburg Boten, 116, - - - 0.30
- No. 5 contains 20 used and unused, including Mexico, St. Christopher, Chili, &c., &c., - - - 0.35
- No. 6 contains 100 varieties used and unused Foreign stamps, - - - 0.40
- No. 7 contains 20 varieties, including Japan, Fiji Islands, &c., - - - 0.50
- No. 8 contains 25 varieties Foreign stamps, including Natal, Egypt, 1872, Servia, &c., - - - 0.50
- No. 9 contains 35 varieties, including Finland, Levant, Livonia, &c., - 0.50
- No. 10 contains 50 varieties, including Alsace, Hong Kong, Spain, &c., - 0.50
- No. 11 contains 40 obsolete stamps, including Naples, Peru, Tasmania, Italy, Roumania, Cuba, &c., - - - 0.75
- No. 12 contains 20 unused Foreign stamps, including Newfoundland, P. E. Island, 1872, Denmark, 1872, Gautemala, Ceylon, &c., - - - 0.75
- No. 13 contains 100 used Foreign stamps, well mixed, - - - 0.75
- No. 14 contains 50 Foreign stamps, including Sarawak, Kustendjie, &c., - 1.00
- No. 15 contains 200 mixed stamps, including Tuscany, Malta, Cernawoda, Turkey, &c., - - - 1.00
- No. 16 contains 25 rare obsolete stamps, including Shanghai, Bolivia, &c., 1.00
- No. 17 contains 80 rare unused stamps, including Oldenburg, Malta, Nova Scotia, St. Thomas, &c., - 1.50
- No. 18 contains 25 very rare and obsolete, including Suez Canal Co., &c., 1.50
- No. 19 contains 100 used and unused, including Martinique, Guadaloupe, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., &c., 2.00
- No. 20 contains 250 used and unused Foreign stamps, no duplicates, including some of all in the preceding Packets, - 5.00

We have now ready a very fine stock of Mixed Continentals, at 1.50 per 1000. We have also an assortment at \$0.90 per 1000, *postage extra*.

NEW ISSUES IN 1872.

The following list has been prepared expressly for those of our younger patrons who may not subscribe for any of the stamp periodicals. There are several other coun-

STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE.

tries which have issued single stamps or post cards, not chronicled below, but we have given the principal emissions.

BRAZIL.

Portrait in Oval.

300 reis, Green and Violet.

CASHMERE.

On glazed foreign paper.

4 annas, Green.
8 " Red.

CEYLON.

Head of Queen to left.

2 cents, rect., Light Brown.
4 " " Grey.
8 " " Chrome-yellow.
16 " " Light Mauve.
24 " " Green.
36 " " Light Blue.
48 " " Carmine.
96 " " Ash-brown.

CHILI.

POST CARDS.

2 Centavos, Black.
5 " Red.

ENVELOPES.

2 centavos, Bronze.
5 " Vermillion.
10 " Blue.
20 " Green.

DECCAN.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, rect., Red.
1 " " Faded Purple.
2 " " Light Green.
4 " " Dark Grey.
8 " " Deep Brown.
12 " " Azure Blue.

EGYPT.

*Pyramid in centre, Sphinx to left.
in oblong oval.*

5 paras, oblong, Light Brown.
10 " " Mauve.
20 " " Prussian Blue.
1 piastre, " Red.
2 " " Chrome-yellow.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " Purple.
5 " " Emerald Green.

FIGI ISLANDS.

Crown above C. R. Fine thin paper.

1 penny, (2 cents) rect., Bright Blue.
3 " (6 cents) " Green.
6 " (12 cents) " Rose.

FIGI "TIMES EXPRESS."

1 penny, Black on Rose-Tinted Paper.
3 pence, " " "
6 " " " "
9 " " " "
1 shilling, " " "

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Embossed Arms in circle in centre.

$\frac{1}{4}$ groschen, rect., Mauve.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " " Green.

$\frac{1}{4}$ groschen, rect.,

1 " " Orange.
2 " " Rose.
5 " " Blue.
10 " " Bistre.
30 " oblong, Slate.
1 kreuzer, rect., Blue.
2 " " Green.
3 " " Orange.
7 " " Rose.
18 " " Blue.
Bistre.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1 groschen, Rose.
3 kreuzer, "

NEWSPAPER BANDS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ groschen, Green.
1 kreuzer, "

HOLLAND.

Head to left.

5 cents, rect., Blue.
10 " " Carmine.
15 " " Bistre.
20 " " Green.
25 " " Mauve.
50 " " Chamois.

JAPAN, 1871.

Oriental Designs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ tenpoe, square, Brown.
1 " " Blue.
2 tenpoe, " Vermillion.
3 " " Green.

MEXICO.

Juarez in profile, to left.

6 centavos, rect., Yellow-green.
12 " " Blue.
25 " " Pale Red.
50 " " Yellow.
100 " " Lilac.

MADERIA.

50 reis, rect., Orange-green.
80 " " Orange.
120 " " Blue.

NICARAGUA.

1 centavo, oblong, Brown.

NEW ZEALAND.

Same design as former issue.

1 penny, Pale Brown.
2 pence, Vermillion.
6 " Blue.

NORWAY.

3 skilling, rect., Rose.
4 " " Violet.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Head Queen to left, in various designs.

1 cent, rect., Orange.
2 cents " Blue.
3 " " Rose.
4 " " Green.
6 " " Purple.
12 " " Black.

STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE.

RUSSIA.—LOCAL STAMPS.

Tamboff, 3 kopec,	Black on White.
do. 5 "	Lilac on White.
Ijvat, 3 "	Crimson.
Soumma, 5 "	Red on white.
Kolonna, 5 "	Vermillion.
Borovichi, 5 kopec,	Black and Crimson on White.
Rjef, 3 kopec,	Black and Red.
Bogorodsk, 3 kopec,	Black.
Charkoff, 5 "	Red.
Berdiansk, 10 "	Green and Black upon Blue Ground.
Cherson, 10 "	Red and Black.
Valdai, 2 "	Black on Lilac.
Belozersk, 3 "	Black on White.

POST CARDS.

3 kop,	Red-brown on Grey.
5 "	Sea Green.

SWEDEN.

3 ore, rect.,	Brown.
5 " "	Green.
6 " "	Lilac.
12 " "	Ultramarine.
20 " "	Red.
24 " "	Chrome-yellow.
30 " "	Dark Brown.
50 " "	Rose.
1 rik-daler,	Blue and Buff.

SIERRA LEONE.

1 penny, rect.,	Crimson-Red.
3 pence, "	Yellow.
4 " "	Blue.
1 shilling, "	Light Green.

UNITED STATES.

7 cents, rect.,	Rich Vermillion.
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ENVELOPES.

7 cents,	Vermillion on Lemon.
7 "	" " White.

We would call especial attention to our New Catalogue, just out. It has been compiled and priced especially for us, and is handsomely illustrated with over 100 engravings. Sent to any address, postage paid, for 15 cents

A CHOICE assortment of Mixed Continental stamps just received, about 200 varieties, selling at \$2.00 per 1000.

COMplete Sets of Obsolete Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island at low rates.

NOTICE! Collector's desiring an Agency will do well to send for our terms, we allow twenty-five per cent. cash on our sheets.

ALBUMS. We have a large and choice stock of Stamp Albums on hand, at all prices, ranging from \$0.50 to about \$12.00.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for the "Stamp Collector's Magazine," "The Philatelic Journal" and the "Philatelist," the leading English Stamp Periodicals, at \$1.50 per annum, Gold. Also for the "American Journal of Philately," published in New York, at same price per year, and the "Canadian Philatelist," an 8-sheet paper, published monthly at Quebec; handsomely illustrated, at the low price of \$0.50 per year.

The P. E. Island Stamps.

We notice that considerable furor has been made by the different Philatelic publications in reference to the existence of a 10 cent Prince Edward Island, and a 1d surcharged 2 cents. For the information of those still in doubt, we beg to announce that we have postal authority for stating that no 10-cent stamps have been issued, or are in contemplation, and that the surcharged 2 cents that are afloat are *bogus*, and never emanated from the Department, as the supply of 1d. were nearly exhausted when the new stamps arrived, and we have concluded arrangements to purchase the remainder.

We have a few of the old New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1 shilling stamps on hand, which we offer at \$3.00 each. Also, a few genuine Bancroft "Locals," 5 cents Blue, which we think should have a space in every Philatelic Album: the opinions of the English Philatelic Press to the contrary notwithstanding.

On hand,—a few genuine New Brunswick Connell 5 cent stamps, at \$2.00 each,—Cash.

To Foreign Correspondents and Agents.

Ar. B. P.—Constantinople.—Please drop us a line at your earliest convenience. Since writing you some seven months ago, we have received no communication from you.

T. W.—Victoria, Australia.—Wrote you, enclosing order, about three months since, have had no answer as yet.

THE

"Stamp Collector's Chronicle"

is published occasionally, at St. John, N. B., by W. H. Bruce, of the Foreign Stamp Depot, and is distributed *gratis*. Address—

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,

P. O. Box 419,

St. John, New Brunswick.

G. A. KNOELL, Printer, St. John, N. B.

THE

Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DEC. 1872.

NO. 2.

THE "BANCROFT LOCAL."

Although considerable has been said and written in reference to this stamp, and although its spurious character has been fully written up in the "Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette" published in this city some years ago, yet as we have up to the present time advocated its collection, we now willingly give space to the following from the pen of an able subscriber:—About the year 1865 a couple of gentlemen identified with stamp collecting in the city of Montreal, called upon Mr. Bancroft the owner of an Express, which bore his name, in Great St. James' St. and obtained permission from that gentlemen to use his name in connection with a forthcoming local stamp; which they were about to issue. The furore for "locals" was then at its height, and the collection which did not contain at least 300 or 400 United States Locals, passed for hardly any account at all. The "Bancroft" was a *real* stamp in no proper sense of the word. It was a purely manufactured article, made to sell only, and had no real existence as a legitimate "local" in anyway. Like the famous New Brunswick Local "Baldwin's Railroad Postage two-pence," and the equally infamous "Fenian Stamp," it was the coinage of the brain of an over-cute sharp stamp dealer. Mr. Bancroft must not be held in any way responsible for the dodge, for dodge it certainly was, and the only object aimed at in its

existence at all; was the one desiderative to fleece Philatelists, and in this humane desire the manufacturers were only partly successful. The stamp was in existence but a short time, never in use, and one day the Government stepped in and forbade its issue. Those on hand were destroyed, by order; but as is usually the case, some were held over, and these no doubt are the ones that are in the market. They are spurious stamps, fit only to be preserved as curiosities of their publicity.

The November number of the "Curiosity Hunter" is on our table. This little paper began its life very humbly, coming out in 4 pages in September last. The October number appeared enlarged to 8 pages, and now the November number comes to hand, in a neat and handsome cover, and containing many interesting and well written articles interesting alike to coin collectors and timbrophilists. Most heartily we tender its gentlemanly editor our sincere congratulations upon the success with which it has met.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of Ulexes' Catalogue of Postage Stamps issued in Hamburg, it is probably the handsomest published on the Continent, but as it is printed in German, with which language we are not conversant, we cannot more than notice its handsome appearance and general magnificent "get up."

The Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

DECEMBER, 1872.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Terms—50 cents per year. Postage Paid.

Advertisements, 50 cts. per inch, each insertion.

A GENUINE
OBSOLETE
ROUMANIA STAMP
Presented with
THE DECEMBER NUMBER
OF
The Stamp Collector's
Chronicle.

In presenting *gratis* to our patrons last month, the first number of the Stamp Collector's Chronicle, we intended it only as an occasional publication, issued as a means to advertise our stock, whenever we should deem it necessary. But flattering congratulations on its fine appearance, and promises of support should we issue it monthly, have come to hand so rapidly and in such numbers, that we have not the least hesitation in announcing to our friends that we shall issue it monthly, and shall look to them that they tender their promised support. We shall make no promises whatever in regard to our little sheet, but shall use our utmost endeavours to advance and aid the science set forth in its pages, and to make it what its name indicates—a Chronicle of Postage Stamps, including New Emissions, Rare and Obsolete Stamps, Counterfeits, &c.

We have set 50 cents per annum as the subscription for the Chronicle, and those who wish to receive it regularly for twelve months, will please remit that amount at once, with full address. We shall give a good genuine stamp away, with each number of the magazine every month, and with our Christmas number, (Issued Jan. 1st), we shall give a hand-

some Crest to all subscribers whose subscriptions are received before the first of January. Our friends will place us under obligation by forwarding us any items of interest to Philatelist; for which we shall give a good price.

NEW AND EXPECTED ISSUE.

CHILI.

From the *Stamp Collector* we take the following list of new issues by that Government.

POST CARDS.

2 centavos	- - - - -	Brown.
5 "	- - - - -	Purple.

ENVELOPES.

2 centavos	- - - - -	Brown.
5 "	- - - - -	Purple.
10 "	- - - - -	Blue.
15 "	- - - - -	Pink.
20 "	- - - - -	Bronze-Green.

DUTCH INDIES.

The new set of stamps consist of the following values on various tints of paper:—

10 reis	- - - - -	Black.
20 "	- - - - -	Carmine.
40 "	- - - - -	Blue.
100 "	- - - - -	Emerald-Green.
200 "	- - - - -	Yellow.
300 "	- - - - -	Violet.
600 "	- - - - -	Mauve.
900 "	- - - - -	Violet.

FRANCE.

We are in receipt of a curiosity from this Republic per last English mail in the shape of a letter from a correspondent at La Rochelle bearing a stamp of the 1869 issue, head Napoleon. The mystery about this adhesive is that across the lower end, immediately above the value, and extending full across the stamp, is the word "Specimen" in large, clear, black letters. Whether it was struck as a specimen of the '69 issue while they were in contemplation, and before their presentation to the public, or whether it is a bogus affair, we are not prepared to say, although the fact of its being allowed to pass through the French Post in lieu of the present issue, and at its face value, would seem to suggest the former as the most probable theory. We have written our correspondent for information, and in the

meantime we shall be happy to forward the stamp to any of our more learned contemporaries who may desire it for examination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A system of sixpenny postal telegrams is soon to be established in this Kingdom.

JAMAICA.

To the *Philatelist* (English) belongs the honor of first heralding a new half-penny stamp for this Island. The color is Carmine on White.

MAURITIUS.

The *Canadian Philatelist* announces two new envelopes for the Mauritius 10d. rose, and 1s. 8d. blue; also a 10d. adhesive in "Morocco color and Gold."

PERSIA.



The annexed cut represents the new set of stamps recently struck for this Government, from a die prepared some seven years ago, but not used until the present.

NEW ZEALAND.

A new set of stamps are in preparation and will consist of the following values. 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. and 1s. The colors are not yet definitely known.

RUSSIA.—Locals.

A Local stamp for the district of Boguchar has just come to hand from our St. Petersburg correspondent. The value is 6 kop, black on white. In reference to this local the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* says, "As a postmark it would pass muster but as a stamp it is nowhere."

Local envelopes for Fatejh have also made their appearance, of the following denominations,—4 kop deep blue, and 6 kop carmine.

SWEDEN.

New envelopes and post-cards of the value of 10 ore, are soon to be issued. The two values—9 and 17 ore—wanted to complete the set of adhesives, are announced.

TRINIDAD.

We are in receipt of the 1 shilling stamp of this Island struck in Yellow.

UNITED STATES.

We clip the following telegram from a St. John daily:—

NEW YORK, NOV. 18.

A Washington despatch states that the Postmaster-General will recommend the postal telegraph system, the abolition of the franking privilege, and consolidation of the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices.

THE POSTAGE STAMP TRADE.—It has been generally supposed, by Philatelists at least, that since the demise of the "Stamp Collector's Gazette," and the retirement of its editor, Geo. Stewart, Jr., Esq., from the trade, that stamp collecting in the Maritime Provinces had completely died out. This is a grand mistake however, as the large trade at present done by the Foreign Stamp Co, will amply prove. Mr. W. H. Bruce, correspondent of the company, has shown us an order received this week from a German firm amounting to \$110.00 gold. The business done by this firm for the month of October amounts in the aggregate to over \$200. — *St. John Telegraph, Nov. 20.*

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN POSTAL TREATY.—In regard to this treaty a new difficulty has arisen, and one which like all the rest, arises from French 'red-tapeism,' and the difficulty of getting through the Circumlocution Office. In Cabinet council M. Thiers acknowledged the very large deficits in the postal revenue, and reluctantly confessed that there had to be a change. M. de Remusat has favoured a treaty with the United States, and a large reduction of the present rates, on the broad ground of modern progress, and M. Thiers finally came to the same view, on the ground of the importance of the Commercial interests between the two countries. Anything tending to increase the means of intercommunication would tend to increase the general revenue arising from taxes on commerce.—*Paris Correspondence New York Times.*

The first steamer of the new British Pacific Mail Company will leave Hong Kong for San Francisco about the first of January. The company has secured American agents in both San Francisco and Hong Kong, and seems determined to make a strong effort to succeed in the Pacific carrying trade.

Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents in remitting can do so either by Bank Notes or by Money Order. If amount be less than \$1.00 script or unused three-cent stamps will be accepted. An uncanceled 3c. stamp should always be enclosed in small orders to ensure an answer. Correspondents in Great Britain and United States will please prepay their letters in full 6c. each, per 1/2oz. as we will take no letter from the office that are insufficiently stamped. In remitting large amounts, our correspondents should always avail themselves of the Registered Letter System as we are not accountable for lost remittances. Foreign Correspondents in sending parcels of stamps will be careful that they are securely put up. We received a package the other day from Germany, which had been done up in brown paper by the Officials in London, and upon opening found the original wrapper all in shreds, it is needless to say that not over one-half of the stamps sent were in the wrapper.

If the young man writing from the Provincial Secretary's Office, Quebec, will send us his name, we will forward his Packets of stamps.

Our Agents.

Our list of Agents at present from whom all stamps for sale by us can be procured, are :—

F. P. TRITES,.....	Amherst, N. S.
KILLAM & BINGAY,.....	Yarmouth, N. S.
ARTHUR H. REID,.....	Halifax, N. S.
JOHN A. CRAIG,.....	Truro, N. S.
F. B. TODD,.....	St. Stephen, N. B.
A. E. COGSWELL,.....	Sackville, N. B.
B. STRATON,.....	Fredericton, N. B.
LIONEL MYERS,.....	Montreal, Quebec.
ED. A. LYNDE,.....	Bangor, Maine.
L. F. BAUM & Co.,.....	Syracus, New York.
ROBT. A. MARSH,.....	Amherst, Mass.
KENT. K. HAYDEN,.....	Omaha, Nebraska.
J. DEAN,.....	San Francisco, Cal.
F. ANSARD,.....	Auckland, New Zealand.
AD. KERN ...	Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
SENIOR. D'ISCARDO,.....	New Castle, Spain.
STANLEY THOMSON,.....	Ormskirk, England.

We should like an Agency in all the large Cities of the Globe. Our terms are equal to any dealers. On all our goods we allow 20 per cent. *Cash.*

JAMES A. PETRIE. *Elizabeth, N. J.,*
U. S. A. Dealer in Foreign Stamps.

SAMPLE PRICES.

25 varieties all different.....	10c.
50 " " " "	25c.
100 " " " "	50c.

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamps must accompany every order. Try my *Eureka Packet* only 50c., and contains stamps worth over \$2.00 at catalogue prices.

ENGELHARDT FOHL, Riesa, (Saxony), has a great stock of OLD Hanover Strmps and Envelopes, also some of Prussia, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Hanover, (bugle horn and horse.) All stamps sold or exchanged. Exchanged stamps in advance in all cases.

WE are just in receipt of about 200 old New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 3d. *used*; also, a couple of dozen of New Brunswick 6d. *unused*; also, about 1 dozen *unused* genuine Connell, 5c. stamps, all of which we are selling at our usual low prices.

Address

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

FRANCIS S. P. LINDSAY, Wholesale dealer in Stamps, 14 Akenside Terrace Newcastle-on-Tyne (Eng.) (late of Leith), has on sale the following unused sets of Stamps.

Bergedorf (5) 7d; Hamburg (10) 9d; Oldenburg (5) 6d; Mecklenburg (5) 7d; Sch. Holstein (10) 8d; Servia (8) 1s. 10d; Prussia (5) 4d; Montevideo env. uncut (2) 1s. 4d; Saxony (6) 2d; Austrian telegraph (5) 9d; for prices of above per dozen sets and of a large variety of Continentals 2s 10d. per 1000.

 Rare Stamps bought and exchanged.

OUR HANDSOME NEW CATALOGUE mailed to any address upon receipt of 15 cents. Circulars and sample copies of the "Stamp Collector's Chronicle" free upon receipt of address.

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

L. W. DURBIN, Importer of Foreign Postage Stamps, No. 106 South 10th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly Price List and List of Packets sent free on application to any address. Send for them.

BENJ. SCOTT, JR. No. 5 Market St.,
Oxford, England, Wholesale and Retail
Importer of and Dealer in Foreign
Postage Stamps. Prices equal to any in the
trade. Price Lists free upon application.
Agents wanted. Send for our Sample Sheets
forwarded to any address for inspection
upon receipt of card. Send for list of
Packets, cheap as any published.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

EDITED BY

W. HARRY BRUCE.

An Illustrated Journal, devoted to Philately.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

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PUBLISHED BY THE

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE

Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

NEW SERIES,---VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH, 1873.

No. 1.

ABOUT the first of March we purpose issuing the introductory number of a Journal under the above title, which, with the countenance and support of our thousands of patrons and friends, we shall make the leading amateur Philatelic Organ on the American Continent. Our Magazine will contain from 16 to 20 pages of solid Philatelic matter, embracing choice and interesting Essays, from the quills of the most talented writers on Philately, and its appurtenances to be had this side the Atlantic; interesting and instructive Editorials on subjects pertaining to Postage Stamp Collecting; a most authentic and complete record of all New Issues, Resuscitations, Forgeries, &c. Although recent numbers of the English Stamp Periodicals are most fully exposing and denouncing those scurilous dealers in Forged Stamps, who carry on such an extensive trade in these nefarious articles in England and on the Continent, yet as many of our American Collectors do not take the English Journal, they, consequently are frequently fleeced by those swindlers, for their benefit, therefore, we shall include a Black List in our Programme, and shall republish from the English Black Lists, all exposures of *fac simile* dealers, as well as those we may glean from other sources.

To add to the interest of our Magazine we have concluded to open each number with an interesting sketch, which we hope will tend to dissipate that glum feeling with which some subscribers take the Magazine, glance at the plates, remove the *gratis* stamp, then cast it aside to be no more thought of,—never perused, and invite them to

a further perusal of the contents of the number, and eventually awaken in them an interest in the Magazine, and a desire to propagate and aid in its support and circulation, for in a measure the success and extension of the CHRONICLE will, of course, depend upon our subscribers. Every subscriber will receive *gratis*, with each number, an unused stamp of not less than 5 cents value. In Our Review we shall endeavor to judge equally and impartially of the merits or de-merits of our exchanges. We cordially invite an exchange with any literary or Philatelic Journals. Although in our views of Stamp Collecting, we side most fully with the Canadian School system, yet our friends of the other side will ever find our columns open for a free discussion of their ideas. True, we may not be able at all times to make our Magazine acceptable to all, as little articles will occasionally creep in not consonant with the respective ideas of the varied classes of Collectors, but we shall endeavor, as far as practicable, to so tone our articles as to give none just cause for complaint. So, of our friends, one and all, we ask the small sum of 50 cents, which you will never miss, and for which we will send you a Magazine, which if not so well learned in its expressions as some of our esteemed contemporaries, will at least supply our Canadian and American Collectors with a complete reference on all matters incident to Postage Stamp Collecting. Don't wait to see how many of your comrades are going to take it, send along your subscriptions at once, and by your example encourage your friends to "go and do likewise."

CLUB TERMS, AGENCIES, &c.

To a person sending us \$1.20,	we will send 2 copies of the CHRONICLE 1 year, and a set of good unused Foreign Stamps.
" " " 3.00,	we will send 5 copies of the CHRONICLE 1 year, and 1 Gold Pen, first quality.
" " " 6.00,	we will send 10 copies of the CHRONICLE 1 year, 1 Fairchild & Co.'s A 1 Gold Pen, and \$1.00 worth of Foreign Stamps from our Catalogue.
" " " 10.00,	we will send 20 copies of the CHRONICLE 1 year, 1 set unused P. E. I. 1872, 1 set Bergedorf, unused, and \$2.00 worth of Foreign Stamps.

The following are the *only* authorized Agents to receive subscriptions for the CHRONICLE, and we shall not hold ourselves responsible for any subscriptions not received by us.

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THE

Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

QUARTERLY.

"PRAESTO ET PERSTO."

An Illustrated Journal, devoted to Philately.

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PUBLISHED BY THE

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

AGENT'S SPECIAL NOTICE.

All accounts with **THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE**, both Advertising and Subscription, must be kept separate from those with the Foreign Stamp Depot. Settlements to be made Quarterly.

St. John, N. B., March 31st.

A GENUINE CUT HANNOVER ENVELOPE

Presented gratis with
THE MARCH NUMBER
OF

*The Stamp Collector's
Chronicle.*

NEWFOUNDLAND Postage stamps, current issue.—

The complete set, unused, comprising:

1 cent	mauve	The nine stamps post free for \$1.00.
2 "	green	
3 "	vermillion	
6 "	black	
6 "	carmine	
10 "	black	
12 "	red-brown	
18 "	orange	
24 "	blue	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

HENRY WATKINS,

Bewell House,

STAMP IMPORTER,

HEREFORD, ENGLAND.

FOREIGN correspondences and consignments wanted from all parts of the world. Cash or liberal exchange. Illustrated prospectus and wholesale list post free. 100,000 used American Stamps wanted. Send wholesale prices.

BERGENDORF Postage Stamps, obsolete and unused.

Complete set of five, comprising—

1 schilling	blue	The complete set post free for 20c.
1 "	white	
1½ "	yellow	
3 "	blue on rose	
4 "	brown	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

Agents Wanted Everywhere!

To sell the "STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE." It pays one hundred per cent. It is the largest, most complete, and most authentic Magazine on Stamp collecting published in America. Retail price: 15 cents a copy, wholesale \$1.00 a dozen copies. Subscription terms only 60 cents per year, U. S. Currency, or 50 cents Gold. Unsold copies not returnable. Published by

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,

P. O. Box 419.

St. John, N. B.

ROMAN Postage Stamps, unused and obsolete. The set of ten, comprising—

1 bajocco,	purple	The ten stamps post free for 50c.
1 "	green	
2 bajocchi,	greenish-yellow	
3 "	pale brown	
3 "	deep brown	
4 "	yellow	
5 "	rose	
6 "	blue	
6 "	grey	
8 "	white	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

ITALIAN "Segna Tasse" Postage Stamps. The set of ten used stamps, comprising—

1 centesimo	red and buff	The ten stamps post free for 65c.
2 "	" "	
5 "	" "	
10 "	" "	
30 "	" "	
40 "	" "	
50 "	" "	
60 "	" "	
1 lira	red and blue	
2 lire	" "	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,

St. John, N. B.

THE Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

NEW SERIES,---VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH, 1873.

No. 1.

William Haberly.

ABOUT thirty years ago, said Judge P—, 'I stepped into a bookstore in Cincinnati, in search of some books that I wanted.

While there, a little ragged boy, not over twelve years of age, came in and inquired for a geography.

'Plenty of them,' said the salesman.

'How much do they cost?'

One dollar, my lad.'

'The little fellow drew back in dismay, and taking his little hand out of his pocket he commenced to count some pennies and little silver pieces that he had held until they were all damp with sweat. Several times he counted them, and then he said:

'I didn't know they were so much.'

He turned to go out and even opened the door, but closed it again and came back.

'I have only got sixty one cents,' said he, 'you could not let me have a geography and wait a little while for the rest of the money?'

How eagerly his bright little eyes looked for the answer; and how he seemed to shrink within his ragged clothes when the man not very kindly told him he could not. The disappointed little fellow looked up to me with a very poor attempt at a smile and left the store. I followed out and overtook him.

'And what now?' I asked, kindly.

'Try another place, sir.'

'Shall I go too and see how you succeed? I inquired.'

"Oh yes, if you like" said he in surprise.

Four different stores I entered with him and each time he was refused.

"Will you try again?", I asked.

"Yes sir; I shall try them all, or I should not know whether I could get one."

We entered the fifth store, and the little fellow walked up manfully and told the gentleman just what he wanted and how much money he had.

"You want the book very much?" said the proprietor.

"Yes, sir, very much."

"Why do you want the geography so very, very much?"

"To study, sir; I can't go to school, but I study when I can at home. All the boys have got one and they will get ahead of me. Besides my father was a sailor and I want to learn of the places where he used to go?"

"Does he go to these places now?"

"He is dead," said the boy softly. Then he added after a while: "I am going to be a sailor too."

"Are you, though?" asked the gentleman, raising his eyebrows curiously.

"Yes, sir, if I live."

"Well, my lad, I will tell you what I will do I will let you have a new geography, and you may pay the remainder of the money when you can, or I will let you have one that is not new for fifty cents."

"Are the leaves all in just like the others, only not new?"

"Yes, just like the new ones."

"It will do just as well, then and I'll have eleven cents left towards buying some other book. I'm so glad they didn't let me have any at the other places."

The bookseller looked up inquiringly, and I told him what I had seen of the little fellow. He was much pleased, and when he brought the book along I saw a nice new pencil and some clean white paper in it.

"A present my boy for your preserverance. Always have courage like that and you will make your mark."

"What is your name?"

"William Haverly."

"Do you want any more books?" I asked him.

"More than I ever can get," he replied glancing at the books that filled the shelves.

I gave him a bank note. "It will buy some for you," I said.

Tears of joy came into his eyes.

"Can I buy what I want with it?"

"Yes, my lad, anything."

"Then I'll buy one book for mother," said he.

"I thank you very much, and some day I hope I can pay you back."

He wanted my name and I gave it to him; then I left him standing by the counter so happy that I almost envied him; and many years have passed before I saw him again.

Last year I went to Europe on one of the finest vessels that plowed the Atlantic. We had beautiful weather until very near the end of our voyage; then came a most terrific storm that would have sunk all on board had it not been for the captain. Every spar was laid low the rudder was almost useless, and a great leak had been discovered, threatening to fill the ship. The crew were all strong, willing men, and the mates were practical seamen of the first class, but after pumping for the whole night, and still the water was gaining on them, they gave up in despair and prepared to take the small boats

though they might have known that no small boat could live in such a sea. The captain, who had been below with his chart, now came up; he saw how matters stood, and with a voice that was heard distinctly above the roar of the tempest, he ordered every man back to his post.

It was surprising to see all those strong men bow before the strong will of the captain and hurry back to the pumps.

The captain then started below to examine the leak. As he passed me I asked him if there was any hope. He looked at me, and then at the other passengers who had crowded up to hear the reply, and said rebukingly:

"Yes, sir, there is hope as long as one inch of this deck remains above the water. When I see none of it, then shall I abandon the vessel, and not before: nor any one of my crew sir. Everything shall be done to save it, and if we fail it will not be from inaction. Bear a hand, every one of you, at the pump."

Thrice during that day did we despair; but the captain's dauntless courage, perseverance and powerful will, mastered every mind on board, and went to work again.

"I will land you safely at the dock in Liverpool," said he, "if you will be men."

And he did land us safely, but the vessel sunk, moored to the dock. The captain stood on the deck of the sinking vessel, receiving the thanks and blessing of the passengers as they passed on the gang plank. I was the last to leave. As I passed, he grasped my hand and said:

"Judge P——, do you recognize me?"

I told him I was not aware that I ever seen him till I stepped aboard his ship.

"Do you remember the boy in search of a geography years ago, in Cincinnati?"

"Very well, sir; William Haverly."

"I am he," said he, "God bless you."

"And God bless noble Captain Haverly!"

Postal Cards.

Their Utility, Collection and Arrangement.

LEON W. DURBIN.

THE latest advance in the matter of cheap postage is the Postal Card. First appearing in Austria in 1870, it has been adopted by various Governments, and doubtless will ere long be in vogue in all the Stamp Countries,—at least in all those that desire to keep up with the times. Our own country (the United States) seems to be slow in everything connected with improvements in the Postal affairs. This may partly be accounted for by the immense amount of other more important (?) business that demands the attention of Congress. A bill authorizing the emission of Postal Cards did indeed pass at the last session, but the small matter of an appropriation for them did not enter the minds of our law makers. So we are still without them. The consumption of Postal Cards in England has run up into the millions annually, and they certainly will become as popular everywhere when introduced, and as soon as the people learn that the Postman has not the time, had he the inclination to read them on his journeys to and from the Post Office. The "reform" in Sweden does not give to the people the boon of cheaper postage. The single rate for letters is 12 öre, while the value of the Card is the same. The only advantage they derive from it is the convenience of writing a note wherever they may be, and dropping it in the first box (?) without the trouble attendant upon writing a letter when in a hurry, or where all the materials necessary are not at hand. Holland, and I think Belgium, have in use a "reply-paid" card, which consists of two cards joined together;—one to be torn off, the answer to be written on it, and returned by the same postman if desired. The Field Post Card used in the German Army, during the Franco-Prussian war is very interesting. The soldiers carried

them in their knapsacks or pockets, and after the battle, even before they had left the field, they could write on this Post Card the glad news, that they had safely passed through the day. Soon the postal-wagon would pass along, and long before they could get into Camp, and write a letter, their post card was being hurried to anxious wives, mothers, fathers, or sweet-hearts. But the Field Post Card carried mournful as well as joyful news. Some poor fellow has been mortally wounded, and by the dim light of the surgeons lantern he has but time to write a farewell word to the loved ones he left behind, ere his spirit winged its flight to the other world. But even that sad farewell word was a comfort, and the Field Post Card enabled him to send it. During the siege of Paris there was a Balloon Post Card, much used. It was expensive to send letters by this aerial route, and the light card was a favorite. The Postal Card is now I presume familiar to all. Any collector having seen one will recognise any of them, so that a description is unnecessary. That they should be collected has, so far as I know, never been doubted by any one, i. e., the collection of those cards bearing a stamp indicating their value. Those cards having no stamp impressed on them, have in my judgment, no more place in a collection than an unstamped envelope. The query, "how shall I mount my Postal Cards," will soon be forcing itself upon every collector. It is desirable to have some of them so placed that the back can be seen as well as the face, as for instance the Ceylon. It seems to me then that they could with advantage be fixed in the same manner as pictures in a photograph album. As they are of different sizes and shapes, it would require an album especially for them, and as the sale of such a work would be limited, at least while the cards are so few in number, no publisher is likely to prepare it. Another mode of placing Postal Cards, would be to bind them in a cover

with linen guards. The guards need not extend further than the border, and enough of them could be inserted to place all the cards that will be issued for years. The only objection to this rule would be that as hardly two cards are the same size they might not look so well bound in this way. An easy and very good way of mounting them would be to take sheets of heavy card-board and cut out spaces the proper size, leaving a little projection in each of the corners. Split this projecting piece and insert the corners of the card. The entire card if placed in this way, can be seen, except the little space on each corner. If the collector desires to show only the face of his cards, they could be laid flat on the page, and secured by a narrow strip of paper, gummed over each corner; or incisions made in the sheet, and the corners passed through it. Such are a few of the modes of mounting Post Cards that have suggested themselves to my mind. There are a couple of ways that I regret to say are followed by some, and perhaps always will be popular with those who collect stamps just to have them;—cut out the impressed stamp and gum it in the album with the rest of the collection; or put them in a bundle, wrap a piece of paper around them, and fling the package into a drawer or corner. Treated in the last named manner, they will soon become nicely soiled, and acquire an appearance of age truly refreshing in these days of reprint. The Postal Card marks an era in the universal demand for cheaper postage, and for their convenience will always be popular; but I look forward to the day when they will be largely superseded by letters at the same low rates. A member announced not long since that he proposed introducing a bill in Congress to reduce the single rate of letters to one cent, but he has not yet done so, and it would not pass if he did, for the time has not yet come. But that it will come can hardly be doubted in the light of the advance of the past few years in that direction. "Haste the day."

The Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH, 1873.

Salutatory.

 GAIN we lay before our friends and patrons, for their suffrages, the initial number of THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE, enlarged to 16 pages. In September last, when the first series of the *Canadian Philatelist* suspended issue, the dearth of Philatelic literature in the Canadian market,—for hundreds of our young collector's never heard of such Philatelic papers as the *American Journal of Philately*; *Philatelist*, or *Stamp Collector's Magazine*—suggested to us the necessity of some reliable paper on Stamp Collecting, we conceived the idea illustrated by the emission of THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE in November last. After two numbers had been issued, however, we concluded to abandon it; it serving no purpose, to our knowledge, other than adding to the numerous "small fry" already in the market.

At the earnest instigation of our many friends, however, we have been induced to try our hand again, and in the present number we take a new departure, substituting a handsome 16-page Journal, for the four page issue of the former series. It now rests solely with our patrons whether, having made our *debut*, we stand or fall. Accord us your support, and we shall give you a Magazine in every respect the equivalent of the sum invested; refuse it, and we must of necessity fall. We much regret our inability to appear monthly, but our time at present will not even admit of such a thought, we shall therefore, for the small sum of fifty cents, visit you quarterly. and if at the end of the year the information gleaned from our pages does not prove worth double the amount of subscription, we shall willingly refund the money. Try us.

Our programme we have endeavored to make as varied and interesting as possible to all. We shall open each number with an entertaining original or selected sketch; our numerous correspondents in various parts of the world will keep our readers supplied with the latest information on new issues, &c.; our editorial will endeavor to deal with subjects most benefitting Philately; in the interests of our Magazine are some of the most prominent and thorough Philatelic writers, to be had this side the Atlantic, from whose pens, from time to time, our readers will be entertained with choice essays on subjects incident to Postage Stamp Collecting. All we ask is your address and a contribution of fifty cents, which will ensure to you a copy of the CHRONICLE, each issue, for one year, also copies of all new Price Lists, Circulars, &c., which may be issued by us within the year. So send along your subscriptions, and help to sustain and improve a paper which cannot prove other than beneficial, and in the end remunerative to those who support it. To those of our friends who have extended to us a friendly hand, and tendered us their support in our endeavors to establish a permanent and independent Stamp Periodical in the Provinces, as well as to those who have so kindly contributed to our pages, we tender our most sincere thanks, and in closing would intimate to all that we shall with pleasure receive any contributions which our subscribers may be pleased to send us; and, if we deem them of sufficient moment, shall give them insertion in THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE.

We are necessitated, for want of space, to hold over considerable matter this issue, which will appear in the next number. We shall doubtless for the same reason have to dispense with our tale in future, as coming out only Quarterly it is desirable to devote all our space to Philately alone.

The Coin and Stamps of Prince Edward Island.

THINKING a few notes on the Coin and Stamps of this Island may prove beneficial to some of our readers at least, we propose laying before them, all the information we may possess on the subject, which, being gleaned from Island papers from time to time, and also from interested friends in the Postal Department, may be accepted as authentic. Most of our readers doubtless are aware that Prince Edward Island is a small Island lying between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to the North. It covers an area of about 2,133 square miles, and was up to the beginning of the present century known as St. John's Island, and was previous to 1768 a French possession; it was in that year ceded to England, and in 1770 established a separate Province, a position which it has maintained up to the present time; its alliance with the Dominion, however, is now daily looked for, and it is probable will ere long cease to exist as a separate Government, and become "part and parcel" a member of the Dominion of Canada. Its stamps will then of course become obsolete. The present tax on letters passing between the Island and Canada is very unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of the former, the tariff being 4 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter, to Canada, and *vice versa* 3 cents per same weight of letter. There has never been any legal or authorized coin for this Island, previous to the advent of the one cent copper coin which appeared in the autumn of 1871. The coin formerly passing current on the Island, were manufactured some ten years ago by some private parties—who they were never transpired—on their own responsibility, and as the Government did not interfere to prevent their circulation, they gradually became to be accepted as legitimate, and to be generally used by the inhabitants. They ceased to be of monetary

value, however, upon the introduction of the new Decimal issue. There are not in the present issue, nor never were any silver coin in use on the Island, excepting an occasional Dominion silver piece which might stray over there. The one cent 1871 consists of the following designs. Obverse, Head Queen, to left, in dotted circle, surrounded by band containing words: "Victoria Queen, * 1871 *." Reverse, in centre, Trees, beneath which appears the motto, *Parca sub ingenti.* (The little sheltered by the great,) representing England and her Colonies, the whole forming the Privy Seal of the Island; this is surrounded by a garter enclosing words: Prince Edward Island, * One Cent *. It was struck in the Royal Mint, London, and is somewhat superior to our Dominion copper coin. One remarkable and inexplicable feature in connection with this coin is that the design on the Reverse side, is transverse to that on the Obverse. We are authoritatively informed, however, that this is purely accidental. The first Postage Stamps for the Island were emitted in the spring of 1860, and consisted of the following denominations:

- 1 penny, Orange, Yellow, *Two distinct shades*
- 2 pence, Rose,
- 3 " Blue.

The latter franked letters between the Island and adjacent Provinces, Head Queen to left, on light back-ground. In the autumn of the same year were issued two other values:

- 6 pence, Green.
- 9 " Lilac.

Crowned Head Queen to the left in octagonal band, containing words *Prince Edward Island*, value in words at bottom. The necessity of having "*equal to six pence sterling*" inserted beneath the current value of the stamp is a mystery to Philatelists, and doubtless to the Islanders themselves, as a correspondent in the Island Postal Department, informs us that but a few hundred of this value were issued, and but a very few of that number ever actually

used. In 1869 was issued the 4 pence Black principally for use in English correspondence. In 1870 the reduction of Postal rates between the Island and Great Britain necessitated the emission of another 3 penny stamp—the former 3 pence being currency, and therefore representing only 5 cents postal value,—this was accomplished in the emission of the 3 pence Brown. With a view of utilizing this value in home consumption also, it was impressed on the right, 3d Stg., and on the left Cy. 4½d, the latter representing its value in Island currency. This stamp presents a handsome bust of the Queen, with the head turned slightly to the left, and is without doubt the handsomest stamp presented by the Island. In 1871 the changing of the currency from pence to decimal rendered the emission of a new set necessary. These made their appearance early in 1872, and consists of the following denominations:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 cent, Orange. | 4 cents, Green. |
| 2 " Blue. | 6 " Black. |
| 3 " Rose. | 12 " Violet. |

printed on coarse white paper, unwatermarked, in sheets of 100 each. The perforation is very imperfect, and altogether the new series are considerably inferior to their predecessors, and probably the poorest looking labels in use in the British Provinces. A Continental Journal announced also a 10 cent value; but this is mythical, no such value ever having an existence, save in the brain of some would-be-wise German amateur, notwithstanding Mr. Moen's opinion, that it is a genuine embryo. Our statement is based upon the most reliable authority available, that of the Postmaster General of the Island. The imperfect model of these stamps render them very easy of counterfeit, a fact some of our Continental manufacturers are not slow in turning to their own advantage. From a Russian correspondent we have samples of forgeries of the 2 cent and 4 cent stamps, and doubtless the full set has been reproduced, they are from the manufactory of Mr. E. F. whom we gratuitously

advertise in another part of this Magazine. The principal perceptible differences between the genuine and forged are: that while in the original the decimal of value is enclosed by two distinct parallel lines, in the forgery but one appears; in the original *two cents*, the decimal is shaded, while in the fac-simile, it is of uniform width throughout; in the original *four cents*, the band enclosing the head is filled with innumerable fine dots, while in the forgery but a very few coarse ones appear. Altogether, bad as are the originals, the forgeries are so much worse, as to be at once discernible even to a novice in Stamp Collecting, providing he had ever seen an original. No Revenue Stamps are used in the Island.

News and Prescribed Issur, &c.

BELGIUM.

Correspondence-cards with pre-paid reply-card were emitted on New Year's Day; and a single card of like type, value 5 centimes as before, those in previous use being suppressed. The first half of the double card bears *Carte Correspondence* above, under which are the Belgian arms, and in a "lower depth" the words *Response Payee*, with the Flemish equivalent *Antwoord Betaald*. The second half is similar, but has merely the word *Response* and its translation. The *Timbre Poste* says they closely imitate the English. We do not recognize any resemblance: they are much larger; the card yellower; and the frame-border a different pattern. The Flemish equivalent for reply having been mis-spelt by the engraver, who added an unnecessary letter, this supernumerary has been obliged to be scratched out, but the operation leaves evident traces. This post card has one improvement over all we have seen, which is, that the *plain* side of the reply card is turned inwards, and consequently protected from being soiled during the transit of the pair, as must necessarily be the case when exposed to all the chances of dust and dirt, as are the German and other cards. Envelopes in facial value 10 centimes, with an extra 1 c. charged for paper, are announced for the 1st of May.—*Philatelist*.

CHILE.

THIS Country presents as its gift to the new-born year, a very handsome set of envelopes. The design consists, in part, of head of Columbus, to left; in the five centavos it is enclosed in an upright square; in the other values, in a rectangular oval. Each frame is differently designed. The values are distributed as follows:—



2 (dos,) centavos,	brown.
5 (cinco,) "	purple.
10 (diez,) "	blue.
15 (quince,) "	rose.
20 (viente,) "	green.

We select the 15 centavos for illustration.

CANADA.

We are in receipt of three Canada 5 cents *Brown*, from as many correspondents, each asking for an opinion as to their origin and genuineness. We some time ago found one in an old collection, but supposing it to be a changeling, discarded it as valueless. We find no record of such an emission and cannot explain their appearance, unless they are essays. Will some of our friends enlighten us?

ECUADOR.

Annexed we reproduce two of the new set, purported to have been emitted by this country in December last. Our contemporaries generally are of opinion that they are forgeries, and ocular inspection would certainly seem to warrant some such conclusion, it being as the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* says, "a very suspicious circumstance that the half real and one





peso should be of the one and same type, whilst the one real is of a separate type, copied in its general arrangements from the design of the Costa Rican Stamp." The similarity of these stamps with the forgeries of Costa

Rica and Antioquia, also lends additional doubt as to their authenticity. All things considered we would advise collectors to give them no space in their albums, until more conclusive proof of their genuineness is adduced, than any that has yet been given. The set consists of:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ real	blue	} on white paper perforated.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	orange	
1 peso	rose	

P. S.—Upon reverting to our albums of bogus stamps, we find perfect *fac similes* of the half real and the one peso, in a set of counterfeit Ecuador which we received about a year ago, from a firm then trading in Boston.

GUATEMALA.

We give an illustration of the reputed new issue for this country. The value is four Reales, and it is imprinted in lilac. The *Stamp Collector's Mag.* ascribes it to the Boston manufactory of forgeries.



ITALY.

We have just received a beautiful set of Italian essays. The values are:—

1 centesimo,	gray.
5 "	vermillion.
10 "	light blue.
15 "	carmine.
30 "	blue.
40 "	black.
60 "	light green.
2 liras,	orange.

Lithographed head Victor Emanuel to left, in variously designed frame work. The por-

trait is excellent, and if the Italian Government purpose changing their set of stamps, they could not do better than adopt those before us. They would certainly be a great improvement on the present series. The 1 cent contains the numeral of value in centre, upon very fine network; also enclosed in an oval in each angle, *Poste*, above; *Italiane*, below.

ICELAND.

This cold land of the North has at last cast off its frigidness and joined in with stamp emitting



countries, presenting the Philatelic world, on New Year's Day, with a very fine set of Postal and Official Stamps. Doubtless the rapidly increasing popularity of this northern climate as the summer resort of our sea-bathing Americans, (?)

and the consequent rapid increase of its inhabitants, has rendered this step necessary. The values of the Postal are as follows:—

2 skilling,	blue.
4 "	lake.
8 "	brown.
16 "	yellow.

The Official:—

4 skilling,	green.
8 "	mauve.

They bear a very strong resemblance to Denmark, the mother country, the only points of distinction being in the frame work, which is of different design; the numeral of value is also somewhat larger. In the central circle we find above the numeral, a crown; below, a post-horn intersecting a garland which surrounds the circle. There are enclosed in a large oval inscribed above,—Island; below, Postfrim, and value. Colored impression on white ground, perforated. The watermark is a Crown, which appears in the reverse immediately upon the impressed crown. A 3 skilling is reported to appear in April.

Hardly does our Philatelic ears take in and reverberate the cry of "a new set of stamps for



Japan," when behold another entirely novel series is ushered in, supplanting the issues of a few months and presenting to the students of Japanese a complete dictionary of hieroglyphics for translation

Verily our Oriental friends

bid fair to out rival all civilization in a few years, if some revulsion does not soon take place. The new comers have a something unique in their appearance, which at once takes the attention, and invites an inspection. The values and shades of color are as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ sen.,	brown.	1 sen.,	blue.
2 "	crimson.	10 "	green.
20 "	light mauve,	30 "	brown.

MANITOBA.

A correspondent of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* gives publicity to a rumor current, of an emission of stamps by this British American Territory. Why this should be necessary we do not know; the stamps of Canada have always done the franking, in fact this district is essentially a member of our Dominion, and we can hardly give credence to such a report. However, we shall be better enabled in our next issue to substantiate or refute it, as the case may be.

NEW ZEALAND.

The set of stamps announced by us in December last are out. The values are:—

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. and 1 shilling.

They are the production of De La Rue, and are certainly highly creditable to the taste and genius of that prince of engravers. We do not altogether concur in the opinion of our English *confrères*, that the design should represent some



local celebrity. The condignness of the portrait, which is that of Our Sovereign Lady, to left, in variously devised frames, strikes us as being much more suitable than would that of some tattooed native. But to every man his own opinion. The four pence bears a strong resemblance to the two cents Hong Kong, and the one shilling to the English adhesive of the same denomination. Late communications from Auckland advise us of an addition of two more values—ten pence and two shillings—to the new set, but beyond the bare announcement our correspondent has failed to give us any particulars. We subjoin a specimen of the two pence.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Recent advices from this Island report the intended issue of a Postal Card. The value will be one cent, the color same as present issue, adhesive. The rumored emission of a three cent card and three cent adhesive is not confirmed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Stamps of this Island will on the first of May become obsolete, the stamps of the Dominion being then substituted.

RUSSIA.—Local Stamps.

From the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* we take the following list of recent local emission in this Eastern domain:—

Weissiegosk.—Tver Government—Lithographed on white wove paper, in the following colors:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ kopec, red—brown,	1 kopec, green.
2 " blue.	5 " carmine—rose

These stamps are unperforated; the date of issue is unknown; although the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* argues that as the $\frac{1}{2}$ kop. is the only Russian local of that value, they have probably only just made their appearance.

Aleksandria—10 kop., black impression, on chamois-colored paper, unperforated.

Ekaterinoslav.—5 kop., square, light green, on white paper.

Kodnikof.—3 kop., blue on white.

Tchern.—3 kop. indigo on white.

Bogorodsk.—1 kop., rose, flesh.

" 5 " rose.

" 5 " dark blue.

" 10 " rose.

" 10 " light blue.

Elizavetgrad.—5 " carmine.

Rjeff.—A label has made its appearance for this district, but as no value is attached, nor the words "post" nor "stamp" appear upon it, the *Collector* opines it as a government seal, and not of postal value.

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.



We annex a cut of the new thirty cent adhesive for those Eastern British possession. It bears a close resemblance to the recently issued English sixpence. Our specimens are unwatermarked, perforated.

SURINAME AND CURACOA.

Appended we give first-rate portraits of two values of the new issues for these Dutch colonies. Those for Suriname bear the profile of King William's head, to left in pearl'd circle, name SURINAME—above, in white letters on dark back ground; below, to left, value; to right CT., between which appears the Dutch arms; impressed on a small shield. In upper angles appear rosettes; denominations:—

2½ cent carmine. 3 cent green.
5 " purple. 10 " arab-gray.
25 " ultra-marine. 50 " ochre.

In the Curacao, the inscription above the profile is curved, as is also the value at bottom, which is repeated, intersected only by value, thus:—CENT (value) CENT. The inscriptions and profile are inclosed in an octagonal frame, the whole contained in a rectangular form.

Values:—

2½ cent green. 3 cent gray.
5 " carmine. 10 " blue.
25 " dull orange. 50 " mauve.

Impressed on white paper, perforated.

P. S.—We are unable to reproduce cuts of above owing to their non-arrival up to time of going to press.

SWITZERLAND.

We are indebted to Mr. Van Rinsum for specimens of the Postal labels in use among the French gendarme in Switzerland. We reproduce the *gratis* stamp. They are type set, and well gummed. Black imp. on rose col'd ground, unperforated.

Militaires français
internés en Suisse.

Gratis.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

We subjoin a cut of the Anotacion stamp, used in conjunction with the Registered letter stamp, upon insured and registered letters. Black imprint on white ground, unperforated.



UNITED STATES.

Proofs of the New Postal Cards are out. The card is about the size of the Dominion of Canada card, and is inscribed, in scroll—UNITED STATES POSTAL CARD; *write the address only on this side—the message on the other*; with three parallel lines for the address. The value is one cent.

They will be offered for sale on the first of May. The stamp is impressed on the upper right angle, and is decidedly neat. The design is the Head of Liberty, to left on dark disc, surrounded by oval of fine network, scalloped edges inscribed above U. S. POSTAGE; below, ONE CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Bill ordering the emission of a new set of Stamps, passed Congress in January last. What the designs, denominations, or shades of color are, our informant was unable to ascertain. Their emission is doubtless owing partly to the ratification of the Postal treaty existing between that Republic and the Argentine Republic.

WURTEMBERG.

A new Stamp of the value of 70 kreuzer is just out for this country. The color is dark mauve or violet.

The Revenue Stamps of Brazil.

J. A. PETRIE.

REVENUE Stamp Collecting has of late become quite universal among Philatelists, at least on this side of the Atlantic, and we feel it our duty therefore to assist collectors in this interesting Department as much as we can. We propose in this article giving a description and list of all the Foreign Revenue Stamps so far as we are enabled to do so, and hope that any of our readers who have anything in that line, not included in our list, will send us a full description of such stamps, with value, color, &c. We will open our article with the set of Brazil Revenues,—Brazil has only seven values of Revenue Stamps, viz:—200 reis, 400 reis, 600 reis, 800 reis, 1,000 reis, 2,000 reis and 3,000 reis. They were engraved by the American Bank Note Co. The design is a very fine one, and consists of the Head of the Emperor in an oval frame, surrounded by a garter, containing twenty stars, at top Imperio do Brazil; at bottom Sello, in white letters; there also appears the value, in Red figures, above the Head, and Reis below in same colored impression. The size of the stamps is 4-5th of an inch by 1 1-2 inches. The 200, 400, 600 and 800 Reis are printed in Green, and the 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 Reis in Yellow. Those stamps are printed on both White and chemically Blued paper, which gives them quite a different look. In our next paper we shall endeavor to treat on the Revenue Stamps of Bolivia and Uruguay.

The Canadian Philatelist.

WE regret much to announce the retirement of F. W. Wurtele, Esq., from the editorial management of the *Canadian Philatelist*, and the probable discontinuance of that Journal in consequence, that gen-

tleman being both editor and proprietor. The "Canadian Philatelist," under the able management of Mr. Wurtele, was fast assuming the lead in Philatelic Periodicals, this side the Atlantic, and its early dissolution will be much regretted by collectors generally. Although not as large, nor containing as much reading matter as the "American Journal of Philately," yet it proved far more acceptable and beneficial to our young collectors than that Journal, whose contents for the most part are perfect conundrums to them, and we confess, to us. Doubtless however, they prove interesting to a more advanced class of collectors, who have no other occupation, and can devote their time and means to the study and collection of Postage Stamps. In its editorial department the "Canadian Philatelist" was up to any of the English or Continental Journals of the day. The Editor's article on 'Local Stamps' at present running through its columns, shows a most thorough acquaintance with the subject treated on and pronounces the author at once an advanced collector and competent editor. We are pleased to state that the suspension of the "Canadian Philatelist" is not owing to want of support, but to the inability of the editor, owing to business engagements, to edit it. We have much pleasure also in stating that Mr. Wurtele's valuable article on 'Locals' will be continued in the STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE.

Baum's Stamp Dealer's Directory.

Messrs. L. W. Durbin, Kent Hayden, Jas. A. Petrie, &c., classed as *not reliable*!

We are just in receipt of "Baum's Stamp Dealer's Directory, and hand-book of Philatelic Publications," published by Baum, Norris & Co., Syracuse, New York, and with the most complete astonishment learn from its pages that the above named gentlemen are NOT reliable. Well and nobly said my bold Syracusians, but where find you authority for this assertion. Is it because of some fancied wrong done your establishment by these gentlemen? Verily my friends you have taken a matter in hand that will require consider-

able substantiation to conciliate with the opinions formed of these dealers by any person who has ever had transactions of a business nature with them. If Messrs. Baum will allow us, we personally most emphatically repudiate the base insinuations conveyed in their Dictionary, and challenge them to produce ONE argument in support of their assertion, that cannot be satisfactorily and lucidly explained by the accused. The necessity of a complete and reliable Directory has been long felt by dealers generally, and we are pleased to see an attempt made at last to provide one, but when the compilers of such work begin by maliciously assailing the reputation and honorable standing of some of the foremost of American dealers, esteemed by all true philatelists for their sterling integrity and earnest zeal in the cause, we must protest against the abetment of said work, and trust most sincerely that the publisher, before offering this book for sale, will think the matter over and have those marks annexed to those gentlemen's names removed. The typographical dress is good, but a perusal suggests that a proof has never been read, or if so, that the reader was experiencing the effects of a too deep potation of the ardent. We advise the compilers of Mulliken's Directory to avoid all personalities.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received ample apology from Messrs. Baum & Co., in reference to the imputations against us, imputing it to the printers, but this is too thin. As we said before, we doubt if a proof had ever been read, but assuming that such was the case, a casual glance over the prototype would discover the error at once, were it an unintentional one. [ED.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters of enquiry must contain stamp for answer.

G. A. C., Amherst.—We do not exchange or buy English or United States Stamps, under any circumstances.

H. S. Philadelphia.—If the stamp is one of the Dominion issue, the appearance of a St. John postmark on it is easily explained. St. John being in the Dominion, of course uses the Canada stamp, and the date stamp, usually struck on the under side of the envelope, has BY CHANCE been struck on the upper side, and on the franking stamps; if the stamp is one of the old issue, the

only reason that can be adduced is that a tourist down this way, from the upper Provinces, having some in his possession, used them, this not being objected to by the Postal Department.

G. J. D., Milwaukee.—We can supply you with a very fine specimen of the New Brunswick 6d UNUSED at \$2.00 U. S. Currency.

C. Hunter, Arlington.—The "Common Sense" Postage Stamp Album, we can send you post-paid for \$2.00, we strongly recommend you to try one.

G. R. Montreal.—We retain 50 cts. in stamps to your Cr., as announced in our Prospectus, we can only take Cash for subscriptions.

ATTENTION.

Subscribe at once for THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CHRONICLE, and secure a copy of the first number, —with which is given away a genuine Hanover cut Envelope,—now out and ready for delivery.

Subscribers! give us a list of 2,000, a few more hundred will do it. Just as soon as we reach the coveted 2,000, we shall in each emission give a full page portrait of a prominent philatelist, with autobiography. This it will cost us considerable to do, and it is absolutely necessary that the 2,000 should be reached before we undertake it. Our "Bill of Fare," for the next issue, will contain among other matter, an instalment of Wurtele's paper on the Confederate Locals, with illustrations; an article on the Revenue Stamps of Bolivia and Paraguay; a Review; New Issues; the Stamps of Newfoundland; Stamp Collecting in the Maritime Provinces; on the Collection of Revenue Stamps, and, we expect, an article on the Local Stamps of Hamburg; with Correspondence, &c. In addition to our regularly appointed agents, subscriptions will be received from Clubs as follows,—prices in U. S. Currency; 10 per cent off on Canadian Currency.

For \$1 40 we will send 3 copies one year.

" 2 20	" 5	" "	" "
" 4 30	" 10	" "	" "
" 8 00	" 20	" "	" "
" 20 00	" 50	" "	" "
" 35 00	" 100	" "	" "

Mailed to one or separate addresses.

Card.

The Subscriber on behalf of THE FOREIGN STAMP COMPANY, of St. John, begs most respectfully to return thanks for the handsome support accorded them during the past seven years, and would intimate to the Stamp Collecting fraternity generally, that with increased facilities for the direct importation of Foreign Stamps, and an ever present desire to meet the every wish of their patrons, they are prepared to execute orders to any amount—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—and hope for the continued patronage of all our old friends and a fair share of new ones.

W. H. BRUCE.

McKILLOP & JOHNSTON, Printers, St. John, N. B.

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AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

KERR & ABELL, 903 Battery Street,	-	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE FOREIGN DEPOT,	- - - -	ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
JAMES R. GRANT, & Co., 18 Paradise Street,	-	BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

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FOR SALE.—A very handsome collection of about 750 varieties, arranged in one of Lallier's \$8.00 Albums sent post paid for \$4.75. Address,
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1 in. *

Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to buy their stock from me.

L. W. DURBIN, Importer of Foreign Postage Stamps, No. 106 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly Price List and List of Packets sent free on application to any address. Send for them.

The Common Sense Postage Stamp Album, brought up to 1873; bound in heavy boards, post free, for \$1.50.
The Philatelist's Album has spaces for 1,440 stamps; Flexible Covers, post free, for 30 cents.

BENJ. SCOTT, JR., No. 5 Market street, Oxford, Eng. Wholesale and Retail Importer of and Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps. Prices equal to any in the trade. Price Lists free upon application. Send for our Sample Sheet, forwarded to any address for inspection upon receipt of card. Send for list of Packets, cheap as any published.

FRANCIS S. P. LINDSAY, *Wholesale Dealer in Stamps*,
14 Akenside Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Eng.) (late
of Leith), has on sale the following unused sets of stamps:
Bergedorf (5) 7d; Hamburg (10) 9d; Oldenburg (5) 6d.
Mecklenburg (5) 7d; Sch. Holstein (10) 8d; Servia (8) 1s;
10d; Prussia (5) 4d.; Montevideo env. uncut (2) 1s. 4d.;
Saxony (6) 2d; Austrian telegraph (5) 9d; prices of
above per dozen sets and of a large variety of other stamps
on application; Continentals 2s 10d per 1000.
Rare & stamps bought and exchanged.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

JUST published an entirely revise edition of Stanlay,
Gibbons & Co.'s

DEBOLS & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE CATALOGUE.

illustrated cover in colors, 34 pages, including all the most recent issues, at both wholesale and retail prices. No collector or dealer should be without it. Postage 10 cents. Also, a List for dealers only, sent *post free* on application.

Address, **STANLEY, GIBBONS & CO.,**
8 Lockyer st., Plymouth, England.

THE "ENGLISH" PACKET OF STAMPS.

THIS Packet of Stamps is made expressly for collectors in Canada and United States. It contains 100 rare used and unused stamps, all of which are warranted genuine, and all are different. This is the cheapest packet ever sold and contains no Canada or United States Stamps. Give it a trial. Send thirty 1 cent stamps to me and you will receive the packet, also my "Monthly Circular" and list of all my packets per return mail.

Agents wanted in all Towns, Schools, Colleges, &c., in Canada. For terms, &c., apply to
B. SCOTT, JR.,
Foreign Stamp Depot,
5 Market St. and 18 Temple St.,
Oxford, England.

I want a quantity of old rare Canada Stamps; also Canada Bills, Newfoundland, P. E. Island, old Nova Scotia, old New Brunswick and South American stamps in any quantities. Any one sending bundles of these stamps will receive good exchange by return mail. Address as above.

LUBECK Postage Stamps, issue 1859, unused. Set of five, comprising:—

1 schilling	lilac	} The set of five post free for 25c.
1 " "	orange	
2 " "	brown	
2½ " "	pink	
4 " "	green	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

SAXONY Postage Stamps, issue of 1863, unused. Set of six, comprising:—

3 pfennige	orange	} The set of six post free for 20c.
1 new groschen	green	
1 " "	pink	
2 " "	blue	
3 " "	brown	
5 " "	violet	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

JOHN PATTERSON, JR.,

(Successor to Patterson & Ross.)

DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

MONTREAL,

CANADA.

P. O. Box 342½.

BRUNSWICK POSTAGE STAMPS, issue 1865, unused, set of four, comprising:—

1 groschen	black	} The four stamps post free for 10c.
1 " "	rose	
2 " "	blue	
3 " "	brown	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

TURKISH POSTAGE STAMPS, (1865-8 ISSUE.—Set of Ten Used Stamps, comprising:—

10 paras	lilac	} The Ten Stamps post free for 25c.
10 " "	stone	
20 " "	green	
20 " "	brown	
1 piastre	yellow	
1 " "	brown	
2 " "	red	
2 " "	brown	
5 " "	blue	
5 " "	brown	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

HAMBURG Postage Stamps, unused, unperforated, obsolete and scarce. The set of seven, comprising:

1 schilling	black	} The seven stamps post free for 25c.
2 " "	chocolate	
3 " "	vermillion	
4 " "	blue	
7 " "	green	
7 " "	orange	
9 " "	yellow	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,

St. John, N. B.

NEW Brunswick Postage Stamps, issue 1857, unused. Set of three, comprising:

3 pence	red	} The set of three post free for \$5.00.
6 " "	yellow	
1 shilling	violet	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN Postage Stamps (large series).—The complete set of seven used stamps, comprising:

1 cent	red	} The seven stamps post free for 10c.
1 " "	orange	
2 " "	green	
3 " "	rose	
6 " "	brown	
12½ " "	blue	
15 " "	mauve	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

SEND at once your name and address to be inserted gratis in The Stamp Dealers' Directory for 1873.

500 addresses warranted correct. Advertisements in the body of the Directory 52c; in the advertisement sheets at the end 27c per line of 40 letters.

Single copies 5/ or \$1.20, postage extra. Cash must accompany orders and advertisements, Banker's Draft or P. O. Order (payable at Stamford street Post Office, London,) payable to H. WERNINCK & Co., London, S. E., England.

PRINCE EDWARD I-LAND Postage Stamps.—New Issue. The complete set, unused, comprising:

1 cent	orange	} The six stamps post free for 40c.
2 " "	blue	
3 " "	rose	
4 " "	green	
6 " "	black	
12 " "	violet	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ Adhesive Stamps.—Complete set, unused, comprising:

1 silbergroschen	vermillion	} The six stamps post free for 20c.
1 " "	green	
1 " "	rose	
1 schilling	mauve	
5 silbergroschen	blue	
3 " "	brown	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

THE best Advertising Medium in Europe is the *Allgemeiner Briefmarken Anzeiger*, Hamburg. 8c. per line. Subscription fee \$1.00 (24 numbers) per annum.

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Wholesale Stamp Dealers and Advertising Agents.

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EGYPTIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, Unused and Obsolete; Issue of 1865. The set of Four, comprising:—

1 piastre	lilac	} The Four Stamps post free, for \$2.00.
2 " "	yellow	
5 " "	rose	
10 " "	dark slate	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.



THE

Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

JUNE, 1873.

"PRAESTO ET PERSTO."

An Illustrated Journal, devoted to Philately.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY THE
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GENUINE, UNUSED,
CEYLON POSTAGE STAMP,

(LAST ISSUE,)

Presented Gratts,

WITH

"Stamp Collectors' Chronicle"

JUNE, 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK Postage Stamps, set of 6 used—comprising:

1 cent	mauve	} Post free for 15c.
2 cents	orange	
5 "	emerald green	
5 "	olive green	
10 "	vermillion	
12 1/2 "	blue	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

TURKEY, well assorted, \$0.90 per 100 p. p.

THRONJEMS. set of three unused, comprising—

1 skil	blue	} Post free for 12c.
1 "	rose	
2 "	green	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

MODENA Postage Stamps, set of 5, unused, comprising—

5 cents	green	} Post free for 25c.
15 "	yellow	
25 "	black	
40 "	red brown	
80 "	yellow	

UNITED STATES Postal Cards, unused, 5/ per 100, postage extra.

MONTA VIDEO, or URUGUAY, set of 4, used, comprising—

5	blue	} Post free for 2c. guaranteed.
10	green	
15	yellow	
10	rose	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

NEWFOUNDLAND Postage Stamps, current issue. - The complete set, unused, comprising—

1 cent	mauve,	} The nine stamps post free for \$1.00.
2 "	green,	
3 "	vermillion,	
5 "	black,	
6 "	carmine,	
10 "	black,	
12 "	red-brown,	
13 "	orange,	
14 "	blue,	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, Saint John, N. B.

FRANCE, well assorted, \$0.40 per 100.

JAPAN, set of 4, unused, comprising:

1 tenpoe.	Brown,	} Post free for 30 cents.
2 "	Blue,	
3 "	Red,	
3 "	Green,	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

Agents Wanted Everywhere!

TO sell the "Stamp Collectors' Chronicle." It pays one hundred per cent. It is the largest, most complete and most authentic Magazine on Stamp Collecting published in America. Retail price 15 cents a copy, wholesale \$1.00 a dozen copies. Subscription terms only 60 cents per year, *U. S. Currency*, or 50 cents gold.

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Published by

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,

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St. John, N. B.

BERGEDORF Postage Stamps, obsolete and unused Complete set of five, comprising—

1 schilling	blue	} The complete set post free for 20c.
1 1/2 "	white	
3 "	yellow	
3 "	blue on rose	
* 4 "	brown	

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GEO. B. YULE & Co.,

Whitby, Ontario.

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Sheets forwarded on approval. Prospectus post-free on application. Agents Wanted.

TURKEY, (T. B. Morton & Co.) set of 4, unused, comprising:

1 Piastre,	Green	} Post free for 30 Cents.
1 "	Brick Red	
2 "	Blue	
10 para provisional,	Black & Red	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

L. W. DURBIN, Importer of Foreign Postage Stamps, No. 108 South 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly Price List and List of Packets sent free on application to any address. Send for them.

The Common Sense Postage Stamp Album, brought up to 1873; bound in heavy boards, post-free, for \$1.50.

The Philatelists' Album has spaces for 1,440 stamps; Flexible Covers, post-free, for 30 cents.

CONFED. STATES—5d. Blue, unused, \$1.25 per 100.

WANTED.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS in every Country. Stamps exchanged in any quantity. All stamps sold by me warranted genuine, and are the cheapest out.

Address,

G. E. GREGORY,

Foreign Stamp Dealer and Importer,

9 Bath Street, Bath, England.

ROMAN STATES POSTAGE STAMPS, set of 7, unused,—comprising:

2 Centesimi	Green,	} Post free for 30 cents.
3 "	Gray,	
5 "	Blue,	
10 "	Vermillion	
20 "	Solferino,	
40 "	Yellow,	
80 "	Rose,	

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

THE Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

NEW SERIES,---VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1873.

No. 2.

Confederate Locals.

IN the December number of the *Canadian Philatelist* we gave the reasons for the issue of so many "Locals" by the Southern postmasters during the war; we now proceed to the description of the Stamps, repeating for the convenience of the readers of the CHRONICLE the notice of the emissions of the Athens, Ga., post office.

ATHENS, GA.—The only value issued by the postmaster at Athens was 5 cents; it has appeared in two colors, brick-red and purple. The red one is *undoubtedly* genuine and original, but as for the other we put very little trust in its being anything more than a reprint. The red stamp was first discovered by J. W. Scott in 1870, in the collection of a southern school boy, very few specimens have since been examined and the stamps still bring a large price. The 3 cent stamp which is sometimes met with is nothing better than a forgery; no stamp of that value having ever been issued by the Postmaster.

Figure of value and the word PAID in the centre of twelve stars; surrounded by an oval band, inscribed T. CRAWFORD, P. M., ATHENS, GA. Spandrils of ornamental scroll work; enclosed in a single line frame. Col. imp. Rect.

5 cents, brick Red; 5 cents, purple.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—Although this stamp has been known for years it is one of the scarcest of the provisionals, and has been ex-

tensively forged. As it is printed from type, there are several varieties, only one, however, of any importance has been discovered, this is the error, first noticed by Mr. Scott, where the postmaster's name is spelt McCormick instead of McCormick. The paper used for this stamp is covered with a green diaper pattern, the stamp is printed in red, and in shape is almost square. It was stated some years ago in the "Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette" that it was never used for postage, but solely for the purpose of making small change, this report has since been contradicted, and it has been proved to have been an undoubtedly genuine postage stamp. The 10 cent stamp which has been circulated lately is only an addition to the long list of forgeries for which S. A. Taylor is answerable.

Inscription—P. O. at top; J. McCORMICK at bottom; BATON ROUGE, LA., and figure 5 in centre; surrounded by a border of fancy type. Col. imp.; square; 5 cents, red and green.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The postmaster of this City issued both adhesive and envelope stamps of the value of 5 cents, and although hand-stamped they are as handsome as any issued. Original envelopes are virtually unattainable, but we have heard that they have been re-printed, but we have not seen any copies. The adhesives may be obtained *used* by paying the market value, between eight and ten dollars. The envelopes were amongst the first of the provisionals discovered, the adhesives were

discovered somewhat later, and were first noticed in England. Taylor has manufactured an oblong stamp, value 5 cents, but no genuine stamp of this shape ever existed.

Adhesive—Figure 5 with *cts.* below, enclosed in oval band, inscribed *P. O. CHARLESTON, S. C.*, above, and *POSTAGE PAID* below. Outer border of three lines. Figure 5 repeated in each corner on a ground-work of oblique lines. Col. imp. rect.; 5 cents, blue, varying in shade.

Envelope—Almost exactly the same as the oval portion of the adhesive. Impressed on the upper right hand corner of differently colored envelopes. (Scott mentions having seen an envelope bearing two impressions.) Col. imp., Oval; 5 cents, blue on white, buff, yellow, straw, orange and blue.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—But little is known of the ugly stamp issued by this Post Office, except that it is undoubtedly genuine. Unused specimens are very seldom met with, and used ones are very rare. It is stamped by hand upon various sizes of envelopes in the right hand upper corner. We have never seen any reprints or forgeries, but from the ease with which it can be copied, we imagine many of the latter must exist.

Figure 5 in centre of an oval, which is enclosed in another and between the two *P. O. COLUMBIA, S. C.* above, and *PAID* below. Col. imp., oval; 5 cents blue, on white and buff.

FREDRICKSBURG, VA.—Two values, 5 and 10 cents, are said to have been issued by this city. We consider their character very dubious, and in this opinion are supported by almost every authority but Dr. Petrie, who seems to be the only person who defends them. We reproduce his letter, announcing their discovery, which appeared in the "American Journal of Philately," and leave our readers to form their

own opinions. "I am at this time able to add two to the list of Provisional Confederates, (called locals,) already known. They were issued by the City of Fredricksburg, Va., in 1861, and are of the value of 5 and 10 cents. Their history is the same as all others of this class. From one of my correspondents in a letter dated March 12th, 1871, I received the following description of a local which he had in his collection. "The inscription is Fredricksburg Post Office, Virginia, E. T. Thom, almost square, printed in blue on white paper, five cents." He further added that it "was genuine, and post-marked Fredricksburg, Virginia, October, 4, and that he took it off a letter himself addressed to his uncle." At once upon receipt of this information, I attempted to trace the history of this unknown and undescribed candidate for philatelic honors. In reply to a letter sent by me to the postmaster of Fredricksburg, I received a letter informing me that Reuben T. Thom was postmaster in 1861, and that he died May 7th, 1868, at an advanced age in that city. I further found that he had a daughter living in that city, and at once opened a correspondence with her, to learn the full history of the stamps issued by her father, and try to receive from her every copy of this stamp that she might possibly find among her father's old papers. She could not satisfy my enquiries as to when issued and used, how many, how long, &c., &c.; but in the other particular she did for me all and more than I could expect. In looking over her father's old papers, she found "a proclamation by the Postmaster General of the Confederate States," dated at Montgomery, Ala., May 13th, 1861, and directed to all postmasters, together with a quantity of those Fredricksburg stamps of *two values,—five and ten cents*, and some other stamps and papers, all in an envelope, post-marked Richmond, September 26th, 1861, and franked by H. St. George Offut, chief of Con-

tract Bureau. All of these she sent me, (and I now have them in my possession,) except a few of the stamps, which she kept for herself; concerning which, she writes, "The few I have retained, especially those bearing my father's name, I shall give only to members of my own family, as souvenirs of the past." Then follows a description of the stamps and an offer to prove to any person that their character is above suspicion. As we said before, it is very doubtful whether these stamps were ever in use, and our readers can decide whether they will accept them or not, but do not let them be deceived by two more of the values of 2 and 3 cents, as the latter are decidedly forgeries of Boston manufacture. The fives and tens are in sheets of twenty, five by four, and are printed from type on French ruled paper.

Frame formed of stars, divided into four compartments by three horizontal lines.

In these appears the following inscription:

"FREDRICKSBURG, R. T. THOM, 10, POST OFFICE, VA. Col imp. square.

5 cents, dark blue;

10 cents, dull red.

(To be continued.)

To Young Collectors.

L. W. DURBIN.

I was a young collector myself once, but it need not be inferred from that that I am an old one now. But I have been interested in postage stamps long enough to entitle me. I think, to venture a word of advice to those who have but recently enrolled themselves in the army of philatelists. The first and greatest difficulty that besets the young collector is the immense number of forged stamps in the market.

There are dealers who make a business of selling them almost exclusively; and no sooner is a new issue of stamps announced than the

forgeries appear. The only safe way of preventing these forgeries finding a place in your album is to buy only from dealers who are known to be reliable. It is not difficult to find them; the business has increased so largely in the past few years that in nearly all the large cities, both in Canada and the United States, there are honest men who will sell none but genuine stamps. Seek out these and buy only from them. Don't send your orders to them who advertise *rare* stamps at a few cents per set. When you receive a letter or circular from any one offering the set of Pacific Steam Navigation Co. stamps for 15 cents; a set of New Granada for 10 cents, etc., put a black mark opposite the name of that person, for he is offering you forgeries; and you ought not to buy them, for you thus encourage dishonesty. The stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. are worth from 50 cents to \$1.00 each, while none of the New Granada, except three or four, can be purchased for less than 10 cents each, and there is not a complete set of any of the issues that sells for less than \$3.00 or \$4.00. Avoid therefore those dealers who offer "rare" stamps at a ridiculously low price, and "guarantee them to be genuine, or money refunded." There is a mistake that young collectors (and some old ones too) make. They refuse to purchase unused stamps for fear they are counterfeit. But they should know that nine-tenths of all the forged stamps sold are cancelled to give them a genuine appearance. Very few counterfeits are sold that are not obliterated. A counterfeit postage stamp has no more place in your album, than a counterfeit bank note in your pocket-book—one is worth just as much as the other. Aside from the knowledge one learns of geography, the money of various nations, of art, of the different kinds of engraving—on steel, copper, stone or wood—a collection of stamps when neatly arranged is something beautiful to look at; it is something you can

show to your friends to be admired. Always get the best specimen you can of a stamp (if it is unused, so much the better for looks) and place it carefully in your album. Do not get the gum on the face of it, nor soil the book in placing it in. Many of these little postage stamps are beautiful works of art, but if the book in which they are placed is dirty it takes half the beauty off them. Cover a diamond with dirt, and set it in a brass ring, and you wouldn't care to have or wear it for an ornament. Cover your stamps with gum, and soil the pages of your album, and you nor your friends will derive any pleasure looking at them. Study your stamps, young collectors. Learn all you can from them. We will suppose you have just commenced, and have obtained a stamp from Deccan. You don't know where Deccan is; you never heard of it before; it doesn't even say on the stamp that it is from Deccan. But you have the stamp before you, and it must come from somewhere. Find out where, who it belongs to, and all about it, and you will never forget it. So with all of them. You study your geography, and forget half of it, but study your stamps and you never forget where they come from or what nationality the people are who use them. There are many who commence a collection, get together one, two or three hundred, and sell or give them away. Don't do this young collectors, keep your collections, and instead of spending your money foolishly invest it in stamps, for a good collection is so much money invested that can be realized at any time. Spend your evenings in looking over and arranging your collections for it is better far to do that, than standing on the corner with a crowd of young men. In the one case you are employing your time profitably, and storing your mind with useful knowledge; in the other you are throwing away your time, and may be placed in the way of temptations, and may acquire habits that in

the future you may regret, and will wish that you had thought more of your stamps when you was a "young collector."

Some Post Office Rules.

 WING to the fact that still a few persons do not understand how to transact post-office business properly, the department issued a series of regulations for the benefit of the post-patrons, which are well for each to remember :

Concerning "mailing of letters."

ART I. Never buy any postage stamps. Hand your letter to the postmaster and ask him if he can change a V. If he can't, tell him you'll hand it to him some other time. (It will not be necessary to do so, however, as three cents are nothing.)

ART II. When you hand your letter to him, do not, by any means, forget to tell him to be sure and have it go. (If you do not give him this warning, he will be very apt to keep it in his office a long time.)

ART III. Always remember not to put your letters in the letter-box. (If you do, the postmaster will not have so much business, and you'll encourage laziness.)

ART. IV. 'Tis well to ask him how long before you ought to get an answer to it. (Of course he can't tell, but just to see how near he can guess.)

Getting the mail.

ART I. If you have a box, do not call out the number of it, or your name, but stand and drum on it with your fingers. (This will enable you to show that you have got a box, and also oblige the postmaster to take a good look at you.)

ART II. When he hands out your mail (if there is any), don't fail to ask him if that's all. (Postmasters are in the habit of holding back a large portion of one's mail, which, of course,

they will not do after the question is asked.)

ART III. If an expected letter or paper does not come, ask the postmaster what he thinks is the reason?—(Of course the postmasters are not possessed with supernatural knowledge, but they should know where the letters are after they have been in the business a little while. 'Tis well to tell the postmaster all about expecting a letter, where from, who from, and what about. This story is apt to render him good-natured if he is busy, and you once in a while hint that it must be in the post-office somewhere.)

ART IV. If the man of the house does not get any mail, it is well for him to send the rest of the family to the office one at a time. They may have better luck. (He must tell each to ask the postmaster if he is sure there ain't nothing?

Our Black List.

CHARITY begetteth love, 'tis said, well we purpose testing its magic powers of generation, by giving certain of our friends, unable to requite us, a free advertisement under above heading. If our generosity should meet with their approbation, or inspire within them feelings of tender regard for the "Chronicle" and a determination to aid us to the best of their ability, it is all the remuneration we ask. We shall give precedence in this highly honorable Roll, to

Engelhardt Fohl, Riesa, Saxony.

If we may judge from the vast consignments of forged stamps received by us from this counterfeiter, (invoiced at about \$300) he is a wholesale dealer, and must do an immense trade in these manufactured articles, on the continent and in Great Britain,—we are pleased to state that but comparatively few of them find their way into the albums of our Anglo-American collectors. The most perfect *fa-*

similes offered for sale by this swinder, are those of Hamburg, New Granada, Bergedorf, Shanghai and Luzon. The close resemblance those forgeries bear to the originals, deceive many an amateur collector, and in fact many advanced collectors have much difficulty in distinguishing them. We do not know of E. Fohl doing business under any other name than above, therefore it is not necessary for us to go into details. The next beneficiary in our list is the firm of

Sidney, Simpson & Co., George Yard, Hull.

The extensive tradings of this firm are thus noticed in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*: "These unmitigated thieves are sending out stamps by the hundred, each one alike, description and price being all *printed*, and the specimens the same. They are sheets of tinted paper, one side being ruled, and containing 98 labels in seven rows of fourteen, and have the following legend at top in *one* line:

"Foreign Postal Stamps for collectors, all at 1d. each. No....."

That the trade in forgeries is a lucrative one may be judged from the fact that Messrs. Sidney, Simpson & Co. can offer their penny counterfeits at tenpence a dozen, and still allow a commission of *five-pence in the shilling*, to all persons who are foolish enough to act as their agents; in other words they can afford to sell them at 6d. per dozen, *net*, and still realize a handsome profit. In their packets the same forgeries are quoted as on the sheets. For a shilling they offer stamps of Bolivia, Paraguay, Hayti and Ecuador, "and other equally rare varieties;" and the bait by which unsophisticated buyers are attracted is the obliteration of all the specimens.

It cannot be too often repeated that obliteration, in itself, offers no guarantee of genuineness; and there is another equally important fact which requires to be impressed on young collectors, which is, that no stamp which is

sold at as low a price as a penny can possibly be rare. Lastly, let "beginners," whatever their age, be careful to observe whether the stamps which may be offered to them are guaranteed to be genuine; if not, they are almost certain to be forged."

The Stamp Collector's Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1873.

WE have much pleasure in presenting to our friends the second number of the "Chronicle," with an addition of four pages upon our initial number. This enlargement we have found absolutely necessary to make in order to, as far as possible, give our subscribers the quantum and variety promised in our Prospectus. Should we find it advantageous we hope in our third issue to introduce a 24 page Magazine. To ensure this and to place our magazine upon a footing, strong and permanent, it is essential that our subscription list should sum up at least the 2000 supporters that we modestly asked for in our last. This is easily secured if our present subscribers will each and every one of them devote a little of their spare time to our service; we will supply them with sample copies *gratis* for free distribution among their friends and comrades, and will pay them liberally for their time and trouble. To clubbers our terms are the very best—12 copies, 1 year for \$4.00 or 6 copies for \$2.00.

The strong tendency to stamp collecting now engendered in all our colleges and public schools, and gradually budding into flowers needs but some such incentive to foster and cultivate it, as we purpose making our Journal, to give Philately a standing and ingratiation which will be "not for a day, but for all time."

And a very little exertion on the part of our friends generally, will ensure for us a consummation both agreeable to ourselves and beneficial to them. Will you help us get 2000 subscribers?

To our subscribers.—We are in receipt of letters from quite a number of our subscribers relative to establishing an exchange list in our columns, and have concluded, should it meet the wishes of a majority, to open one in our next number. Any of our subscribers therefore who may favor the plan, and have duplicates to exchange, will please send in list of same on or before August 15th, in order to ensure insertion in the September issue. Subscribers exchanges inserted gratis, non-subscribers *twenty cents* each insertion, notice not to occupy more than one inch space. We shall be pleased to answer any queries through our columns that our subscribers may wish information upon. Correspondence invited.

Our readers will learn with pleasure that we have secured the services of a gentleman, formerly of this city, but at present resident in Montevideo, as our special agent and reporter in South America, and may rely upon a full and authentic report of all new issues by any of the governments comprising this subjacent territory.

We have again to request of our Foreign Correspondents to be more particular in the prepayment of their letters, circulars, &c. More especially those in Russia, France and Italy; we have now on hand some fifteen or twenty communications from writers in various parts of these territories, which in some cases WE CANNOT and in others WILL NOT answer. For the benefit of correspondents generally we will once more repeat our terms: We answer no foreign letters unless they enclose stamps of sufficient value to prepay return postage (those of our regular customers excepted); all letters must be written in either English or French, or cost of translation will be charged; all letters must be fully prepaid, or they will not be taken from the office; and lastly, every packet of stamps sent us must bear the senders address, or we will not be responsible for its receipt.

New and Prescribed Issue, Novelities, &c.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The above is a tolerably fair representation of the new postal card which came in vogue on the first of the last month. The engravers however are completely out as far as the border is concerned, the above bearing not the slightest resemblance to the original. We reproduce it however as the design in general is consistent with the primitive. Brown imp. on buff card, size 3x5½ inches. They are immensely popular among our "cousens o'er the way," and many are the good jokes that have already been perpetrated through their medium. Watermarked U. S. in one inch letters upon P. O. D. in letters one-and-a-half inches long. The Official stamps, announced by us last quarter, will not be ready for service until about the first of August. They are of entirely different design from those now in public use, and will be available only in general government correspondence, each department will have a color of its own, different from those of same value in other departments; they will also bear the name of their particular division, with device emblematic of same.

The value and shades of the Government stamps are:—

- 1 cent, Franklin, Blue;
- 2 cents, Jackson, Bistre;
- 3 " Washington, Green;
- 6 " Lincoln, Solferino;
- 7 " Stanton, Vermillion;
- 10 " Jefferson, Chocolate;
- 12 " Henry Clay, Purple;
- 15 " Webster, Orange;
- 24 " Scott, Mauve;
- 30 " Hamilton, Black;
- 90 " Com. Perry, Chocolate.

The profile will perform service on the departmental stamps also, but the rest of the design will be of different modelling.

BARBADOS.

A correspondent of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* announces the emission of two new stamps for this island, the values are—three-pence, mauve; and five shillings, brown. The design will be the same as that employed in the current set. The stock of four-penny stamps being exhausted, orders have been

issued for a further supply, with value added.

NEW ZEALAND.



Our obliging New Zealand correspondent,—Mr. Ansand,—has favored us with some specimens of the newly issued newspaper stamp. They are of the value of 2d., and are impressed in both bright and faded pink upon white wove paper, well perforated and gummed, unwatermarked. We quote from our correspondent's letter: "They came in general use on the first of January, but will probably have a short life as an adhesive, as I learn that wrappers bearing the impression are in preparation and will probably supercede the adhesive in a few weeks. * * * The design is the production of D'Altier, of this town, (Auckland.) From this we would infer that the stamp is of home production, although our *conforme* has left us in the dark as regards this feature of the new claimant.

ICELAND.

The complement stamp premised by us last issue is out, the value as before stated is three skillings; the color, lilac-grey.

BERMUDA.

The *Am. J. of P.* announces the emission of a new adhesive for these Islands, similar in design to the current set—with a difference, the difference being that the circle enclosing the profile of the Queen is set in an octagon. Name BERMUDA, in strait line above, value in ditto below, watermarked C. C. and crown. The value is three-pence, the color orange.

ITALY.



New issues not being over prolific this quarter and not having the slightest desire to experience a recidivation upon our incipient number, we, by way of complement, re-



produce two of the Italian essays, classed by us in the last number of the "Chronicle." The varieties of color are so well blended and well distributed among the set as

to make it one of the prettiest we have ever seen, either of essays or prescribed stamps.

The superiority of these stamps over those at present in use is immense, and we hope soon to hear of their adoption, and the suppression of the former homely looking set.

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

We are in receipt of the current one centavo stamp printed in Rose. Some of our contemporaries appear considerably exercised concerning its genuineness. After subjecting it to the most careful microscopical examination, we have failed to find any discrepancy between it and its predecessor of the same denomination, excepting on the band which crosses the shield; in the one cent, green, some ten fine dots are clearly discernible in each shading, while on the rose we cannot discover any, this however is of very little importance, as many sound reasons can be adduced to account for their absence. In every other particular the design is identical with its predecessor, to the most minute iota. The ruling and gumming however present grave subjects for dissection; the former being irregular and much broken, verging in some places to the body of the stamp, and again forming double lines of various widths, with broken corners in some cases, in others, rounded, thus rendering it evident that they could never have been printed from the same plate as the green; the latter is of the coarsest description, and is akin rather to a decoction of tragic and arabic, than to the fine filtered mucous substance used upon all the other stamps of Granada. We must say, however, *en passant* that we believe

the stamp to be of genuine origin, and until proof of its falsity is forthcoming would advocate its collection.

NEW BRUNSWICK.



The approximate is a fine representation of a curious stamp kindly forward-

ed by a Provincial collector for our inspection. Having never before met with a similar stamp and being unable to find any record on the subject, we had resort to the P. O. D., and after persistent enquiries (for Post Office Officials are hard subjects to get over) we have succeeded in tracing it to its source, and have much pleasure in informing our readers that it is genuine, in every sense of the word. It was improvised to serve on local or "drop"

letters, some time in 1860, and was prepared by the clerks of the Postal Department, then located in Fredericton. The surcharging was done by hand,—twice repeated upon the three-penny stamp, and were sold in this way i. e. in pairs, the purchaser dividing them as required. We are informed however, that very soon after their introduction, the pence issues gave way to cents, thus rendering their further service unnecessary.

The specimen in our possession is *unused*, and is from the collection of a son of a former P. M. G. The numerals 1½ are impressed in a brick red. Altogether this almost unique reminder of "ye olden time" is well worthy of a place in your collection—if you can get one, and we shall be pleased to submit our specimen for the inspection of any connoisseur who may have any doubts respecting its originality.



NEWFOUNDLAND.

After a delay of nearly two weeks we are enabled to give our readers full information

regarding the reported new issues of this Island. We were correct in our presumption that the addition included a post card only.



The new comer is without doubt the handsomest card doing postal service in the world, excepting the English embossed card, and we may say the smallest its size being $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It was engraved by the American Bank Note Co.

of New York, whose impression it bears on the margin. The ground work is most beautifully and perfectly executed, being one continuous inscribed scroll, starting from about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above the lower left angle. The exact significance, if they have any, of what appears to be the declining rays of a setting sun, which are cast over about three-fourths of the card, emanating from the lower left corner, we are unable to define, doubtless they were added by the engravers to lend additional beauty to the already very chaste design of the card. As may be observed, the stamp employed is of similar design with the one cent adhesive. The employment of white card is a decided improvement upon the colored card hitherto generally used. The impression is in green. The three cent Bill stamp, Rose, comes over impressed in a very pretty shade of ultra marine. This is doubtless the exodus of the report of a newly designed three cent stamp.

RUSSIA.—LOCAL.



resemblance to the official gavel. As to what

Podolsk, (Moscow).—The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* asks "What can be the meaning of the two crutch-like ornaments, *saltire*, which adorn the Podolsk stamps?" To our view they bear a much nearer

their real purport or significance is however we are as much in the dark as our contemporary. Probably further information will be forthcoming by our next issue. Impressions in blue-green and yellow-green on white paper.

Berdiansk, (Moscow).—The current stamp exists in two very distinct shades, viz. ;

10 kop. blue and yellow-green ;

" greenish blue, and pale yellowish green.

From our St. Petersburg correspondent we have specimens of several newly issued local stamps for description. First comes that of—

Melitopol, (Taurida).—Design identical with that of the 3 kop. blue, and 3 kop. red ; value 5 kop. black. Our correspondent informs us also that a companion stamp for the Schem 3 kop. has been recently, or is about to be issued. It will be of the value of 5 kop. and will probably be impressed in red.

Perm, (Perm Gov'm't).—The specimen before us is somewhat after the style of the Russian Government stamps,—square, with numeral of value in centre, and is of much larger type than any of its sister locals we have yet seen, its size being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A small circle in the centre encloses the numeral of value with its Russian epitome ; surrounding this is a dotted band ; encircling this band is another, containing Russian inscriptions ; this is surrounded by a groundwork of a plaid pattern. The centre of the stamp is uncolored :

3 kop. black on lemon, unperf.

Livni, (Orel.) This Government has supplanted the homely rose colored label recently issued, by a more formal and proportionate-looking one. The devices illustrated on the new comer, are entirely novel and unique, so

much so as to puzzle all our European contemporaries and even our correspondent, who suggests that they represent the abundant influx of wild pigeons, which are constantly to be found in immense numbers in that district.

CANADA.

Our Dominion Government is about to introduce a new feature in the era of postal cards, in the emission of a postal card of the value of two cents, for international correspondence—that is, to pass untaxed between Canada and the United States, all cards issued heretofore doing home service only; but now a new field is to be opened up, and another step taken towards the ultimate consummation prophesied by Mr. Durbin in his article on "Postal Cards" in the last number of the *CHRONICLE*. While this card is in preparation, the current 1 cent card bearing an additional 1 cent, adhesive stamp, will be allowed to pass through the international mails. Our American neighbors will doubtless find it requisite to issue a similar card. What the effigy will be we cannot yet say, although rumor makes free with the name of our late lamented statesmen, the Hon. Sir George E. Cartier, Bt. The probability of a Registered Letter Stamp for Canada, is freely discussed among our P. O. officials, and doubtless our next issue will find it ready for chronicling.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On July 1st, (Dominion Day) this Province formally becomes a member of the Dominion of Canada. Newfoundland now alone remains out in the cold, and doubtless the avaricious arms of Canada will soon enfold her also.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



Our English contemporaries for the present month figure two new emissions for this Republic. They are the productions of the National Bank Note Co. of New York, and are fine samples of the unrivalled excellence of the work of this house.

From the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* we learn that the effigies are those of Gen. Antonio Balcarce and Dr. Mariano Moreno, respectively, the former adorning the one cent, the latter the four cent. They are probably the precursors of a new series superinduced by the altering of the postal rates between that country and the United States and Dominion of Canada. Col.



imp. on white paper; rect.; perf.

1 centavo, violet;
4 " brown.

PERU.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* ushers in a local service stamp for the town of Lima, capital of this South American Republic. The device selected for representation is doubtless intended for that of the Llama, but the engravers have made a slip somewhere, as the design does not bear the least comparison to that figuring in the issues of 1866. It is set in a square frame, which is again enclosed in another frame of like shape; between those appear the inscription, PORTO FRANCO, correos dos centavos, LIMA.

2 (dos) centavos, ultramarine.

SPAIN.

A rumor of a postal card for the Spanish Government is extant.

Revenue Stamps.

(Continued from March No.)

BOLIVIA:—This South American Republic has adopted for its series of Revenue Stamps a design identical with the beautiful Canada Law Stamps. They are however very much reduced in size, being the size of an ordinary postage stamp; the value and color as far as known are:—

5 centavos,	black;
10 "	green;
50 "	brown;
100 "	red;
500 "	blue

The 5 and 10 cent. are frequently used for franking letters and in that capacity have acted temporarily as postage stamps, and so form a provisional issue. The highest values are seldom or never used as postage stamps and are therefore seldom met with outside of their own country.

Jamaica:—Jamaica, so far as known, has two values of Revenues, each of different design, the one penny is of a rose color, and has the head of the Queen to left in rect. oval; the three pence consists of the Arms of the Colony in a transverse oval; name above, value below. The color is mauve on lilac-tinted paper. There may be other values and designs, but those above described are the only ones I have ever seen.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to announce the death of the Hon. Chas. Connell, whose demise took place on Saturday June 28th, at his residence at Woodstock, N. B. Mr. Connell was in the 68th year of his age, and was a native of this Province. In 1859 Mr. Connell was appointed to the position of Postmaster General, the duties appertaining to which office he discharged faithfully and satisfactorily until the end of 1860, when some difficulty arising between him and his col-

leagues, he resigned. Mr. Connell, as many of our readers doubtless will infer, is the gentleman whose effigy graces the 5 cent New Brunswick stamp, issue of 1860, generally known as the "Connell Essay." As these stamps were condemned by the Government immediately upon their appearance, they were speedily recalled by the Postal Department, and it is doubtful if any of them were ever actually employed in franking. The original Essays, uncanceled, may be had of any respectable dealer at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

The Origin & Progress of Philately.

HUB.

I have vainly tried to think how I became a stamp collector. That I did commence forming a collection years ago I am quite certain; but what gave me the desire to do so it is impossible for me to say now. I was not aware then that thousands were engaged in the pursuit; that there were persons who made a business of selling stamps; that stamp collectors had a literature of their own, and that descriptive catalogues were published giving the prices of all known varieties. I was quite young in years, and so ignorant of everything pertaining to postal affairs, that I have a distinct recollection of asking at the post office in St. Louis for English stamps. The names of my stamps were unknown to me, and it is quite certain that if I now had the bank book in which they were placed I would enjoy a hearty laugh over the arrangement and headings. But I was happy in the possession of that collection, and can well remember of going into ecstasies over the acquisition of an unused 1 kopec Russian stamp, for it was the handsomest one I had then seen. It was a long time before the discovery was made where it came from, and when I was made aware of the fact that it was from that far off, and, to my young mind, barbarous land, I was transported with delight. But what possessed me with the idea of collecting stamps? I am inclined to think that I picked up some foreign stamps around the post office, thought they were curious, kept them, picked up some more; got interested in them, asked my friends for stamps from their foreign letters, and thus gradually came to be a Philatelist.

(Continued in our next.)

Our Review.

ESTABLISHED for Review of, and commentary upon, the various Philatelic Publications of the present day. We can hardly do better than open it with our old favorite the

Stamp Collector's Magazine, Bath, Alfred Smith & Co. This Magazine, ranking second to none, both in its handsome dress, and the style and quality of its literature, has been so long before the public, and acquired such an extensive circulation, that for us to descant upon it is unnecessary. We may say, however, that it well merits the handsome support it has received during the ten years of its existence, and our best wish is, that when another ten years are numbered with the past, it may still hold its place, foremost in the ranks of Philately. Entering upon its eleventh year, the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* comes to us in a new and elegant dress, which, although but a slight improvement on its old garb, add new lustre to the already beautiful typographical appearance of the magazine.

The enterprising publishers spare neither time nor expense to place before their patrons the latest and most accurate items on all subjects touching Philately. On their staff are all the learned Philatelists of Europe, by whom the least rumor that is likely to prove of benefit or interest is immediately reported. Its correspondents are all over the world. Subscriptions received by us at \$1.50 per annum, p. p.

Next in order we have the

Philatelist, Brighton, Stafford Smith & Co.

This magazine, now in its seventh year, competes most favorably with the *Stamp Collector's*, and is alike creditable to its publishers, and to Philately: its class of information is fully up to the standard of that magazine, and

doubtless it is as fully supported; it is a most welcome periodical on our table, and we have much pleasure in reviewing it. The January and February numbers before us for criticism are replete with instructive reading. In the January number we have a Review of the past year (1872), in which the editor introduces to the reader all the new claimants on the philatelist's attention, in that year; a review of the *Philatelic Press*; a brief summary of new emissions in the past year; a continued catalogue of telegraph stamps, and finally an instalment of Pemberton's "spud papers"; or, *notes on Philatelic weeds*. The writer in this article treats on the stamps of Hawaii, in an able and scientific manner, pointing out most lucidly, the discrepancies between the genuine and the *fac simile*, illustrating his paper by samples of the forgeries, which enables the collector much more readily to discover between genuine and bogus. In the February number is an expose of the counterfeit 2 R. B. S. Denmark, by Pemberton; A Report of the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London; An article on the Envelopes of North Sydney; and a Review of Exchange, with notes on Philatelic publications, postal scraps, etc. Terms—\$1.50 per year.

American Journal of Philately, New York, J. W. Scott & Co.; London, Eng., Alfred Turner. The January number of this journal, which has now for over six years enjoyed the confidence and support of collectors everywhere, entering upon its seventh volume, comes to us as the introductory number of a new semi-monthly series. Its typographical appearance, its select reading matter, and its masterly editorials, all combine to give it a place beside the foremost continental or English journals, and we regret much to observe those journals, when they occasionally find it necessary to

refer to the American journals, do so in neither a very courteous nor gentlemanly manner. That magnanimity of thought and feeling should prevail among all Philatelists, is to our mind absolutely necessary to ensure for our science a foremost standing among the many pastimes devised for the recreation of the youth of the present era. The able support this paper has received is fully exemplified in the handsome edition emitted by the London branch, and edited by Mr. Turner. The large and increasing trade done in the English market by Messrs. Scott necessitated this step, and we beg to congratulate these gentlemen upon having secured the service of such a competent editor, if we may judge from the twelve numbers so far emitted under his supervision. What reasons the English press is so 'down on,' to use a current phrase, Mr. Scott for, we do not know, but we do know that in all our transactions with that gentleman we have ever been treated generously and honorably. In the prospectus of the new series the editor announces his intention of in future regulating its size by the amount of really valuable and useful articles on hand, and excluding all Review of exchanges, abuse of other papers, etc. A very sensible idea, we think, and one that would, to a certain degree, bear copying by the Philatelic press generally. There is at present an instructive monogram *en passant* through its columns; what actual benefit this is to the philatelist, and why it should be published to the exclusion of other and, we think, more valuable papers, our perspective faculties are at fault in discerning; however, mayhap by the light of future days, our obscured vision may become clearer, and our views of the matter modify somewhat, until such a time we shall endeavor to keep our pages free from such intractable matter, and insert that only which comes within the comprehension of our youngest collector.

Allgemeiner Briefmarken-Anzeiger, Hamburg. The last number of this journal for the deceased year has reached us. It is a thoroughly German magazine, quarto size, and is emitted monthly. The number before us contains, as a supplement, a report of the session of the Philatelic Congress at Lubeck. Beside a list of new issues, now old to our subscribers, this magazine contains nothing select, and we presume is more an advertisement journal than aught else. The agents are Messrs. H. Wernick & Co., London.

Philatelsche Berichte, Rudolphsheim, Vienna. This is a four-page pamphlet, issued by S. F. Friedman. Two pages are devoted to philatelic matter, and the other two, to advertisements. We wish for our Austrian *confrere* a support which will soon necessitate an enlargement of the present size, and the devoting of the whole magazine to Timbrophily.

The Curiosity Hunter, Rockford, Ill., D. A. K. Andrus. The rapidity with which each succeeding number of this magazine has doubled its size, until from the four-page issue of September last, it has now attained the very respectable size of 16 pages, gives striking proof of the energy of young America, whenever he makes up his mind to do a thing. Some time ago our esteemed personal friend, the editor, admonished us to bear in mind the motto, which should be that of every youth, Richelieu's: "In the bright vocabulary of youth there should be no such word as fail," and most energetically has he endeavored, and successfully, to illustrate it. As its title implies, it is devoted to the interest of collectors in general, treating on algæ, shells, eggs, birds, coins, stamps, and all the other etceteras, which go to make up the cabinet of a curiosity collector; and is a most valuable and indispensable guide to their study and collection. We recommend it to all our patrons, and will gladly receive subscriptions at publishers' price, \$1.00 per year, p. p.

The Index is a popular journal, edited and published by David W. Jagger, Newburg, N. Y. In it we find several articles of value to philatelists, and a liberal share of dealers' advertisements.

The School Casket is a handsome eight-page monthly, quarto size, conducted by the scholars of the high schools in this city, and is decidedly a credit to the scholars and to the publishers. The necessity of such an organ, for the development of the literary abilities of young New Brunswick, has been a want long felt, and now that it has been supplied, it is to be hoped that the scholars, one and all, will individually use their best efforts to aid and sustain this valuable paper, both by contributing to its columns, and subscribing liberally for it. Who knows but that they may one day, through its instruction and guidance, become as famed writers as our world-renowned town folks, May Agnes Fleming, James DeMille, Kate Seaford, etc.

The Stamp Collectors Guide, for February,

comes to hand handsomely illustrated, and containing beside editorial chit-chat, a paper superscribed "What is stamp collecting," which, by the way, uses some very forcible arguments in favor of encouraging the prosecution of this favorite pastime among young folks who may evince a desire for its study. We have also in this number a Review of 1872, by C. H. Coster, of New York. Published by the American Stamp Co., Meriden, Conn. Among our amateur exchanges we have *The Home Journal*, a neat monthly paper, devoted to the requirements of the little ones at home. Its motto: Truth, Right and Temperance. We wish it every success.

The Little Men.—An interesting, semi-monthly journal, also for the young folks. The two numbers before us contain quite a variety of choice reading, and should meet with good support from young America. The title was suggested by Mrs. Alcott's renowned work of the same name. Next before us is the *Corn City's Compliments*, Toledo, Ohio. This little paper has reached the second number of its second volume, a fact which speaks more for the success of the paper and the enterprise of its editor, than anything we can say. We are pleased to read an editorial on "Personalities," in which the writer justly denounces this now too common resort of editors to malign and injure each other in the eyes of the public and benefit (?) their own cause. The initial numbers of the *Crescent City Amateur* and *The Collector's Review*, also late issues of *Leisure Moments*, are received. The *Young Cadet* is one of our handsomest and highest toned exchanges, its stories are first-class, its editorials good, and its size 30 pages. Terms: \$1.00 per year. Poughkeepsie, New York.

The latest addition to amateur literature in the lower Provinces is *The Island Hero*, published at Summerside, P. E. Island, which made its *debut* the first of May. Although but a small space is as yet devoted to the culture of Philately, we gladly welcome it to our table, and wish for it a long and prosperous career. *The Star Stamp Quarterly*, Reading, Pa., the first number of which is just come to hand, promises to be a valuable addition to our ranks. We observe a well written article adverse to the collection of entire envelopes or news wrappers. It contains 8 pages, and is published by the "Star Stamp Company."

"N. B." In *Our Review* in future we shall notice only those journals interested in stamp

collecting; we shall still, however, be pleased to exchange with the others.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

THE United States Congress has passed a bill to repeal the franking privilege, by an overwhelming vote. Not only Congressmen, but the President, Cabinet Ministers and Department officials of every grade will, after the first of July next, be obliged to put stamps on their letters like other people. No provision is made in the bill for the free transmission of public documents or official communications. The *Springfield Republican* gives these reasons for the abolition of the Franking Privilege: "Much of the credit for the rooting up of the Franking abuse is due to Postmaster-General Creswell, Senator Ramsay, and General Farnsworth. More is due to Horace Greeley, who brought in the bill for the purpose, 25 years ago, and whose paper has never ceased to utter sound doctrine and make converts. But the biggest factors in the result were the sharp fit of Congressional virtue and the new deference to public opinion superinduced by what some of our stupider party journals still persist in speaking of as a 'campaign slander.' The cry of 'campaign,' like the bass drum in a country band, has covered a multitude of sins, but recent disclosures have materially impaired its efficacy."

The Postal Cards.

A very general complaint has been made to the Post Office Department, relative to the non-delivery of the postal-cards and the inferior quality of the work. The requisitions thus far made on the department amount to twenty-two millions, and only eight millions have been delivered. The department has declined, as has been stated, to receive the later instalments, on account of the inferior quality of the cardboard. The Postmaster General was undecided, to-day, as to what he should do to improve the supply.—*Boston Herald*.

Dominion Postal Service in 1872.

ON the 1st of January, 1872, there were 4,145 Post Offices in the Dominion. The Post routes in 1872 was 33,415 miles long—the miles travelled thereon in the same period were 12,548,389. The number of Letters and Post Cards were 30,600,000; of newspapers 24,400,000; of Registered Letters 1,289,000; of Free Letters 1,125,000, and of Parcels 95,200.

The money order business amounted to 58,154,354, done at 634 offices.

The revenue and expenditure was as follows:—

Provinces.	Postal Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1872.	Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1872.
Ontario and Quebec,	\$ 1,017,430.82	\$ 1,048,724.32
New Brunswick,	70,230.00	113,254.00
Nova Scotia,	92,180.00	157,046.64
Manitoba,	4,962.67	11,768.05
British Columbia,	8,809.00	33,371.64
Totals,	\$ 1,173,602.49	\$1,369,165.18

The Curiosity Hunter.

WE sincerely regret to learn of the severe illness of Mr. D. A. K. Andrus, the editor of this popular journal, now become such an indispensable guide to the collector of antiquities, oddities, &c. Mr. Andrus' illness has necessitated a delay of several months in the issuing of his magazine. It was that gentleman's intention to emit to his subscribers a double number the first of this month, in lieu of the April and May numbers, but doubtless upon attempt he found his already heavily-taxed strength unequal to the task, as the numbers have not yet come to hand. As Mr. Andrus is now convalescent, however, though slowly, we trust soon to see our welcome confrere again upon our table. Any of our subscribers who take the Magazine will kindly exercise a little patience in the matter, they will receive their number just as soon as they possibly can by continually scribbling to the publishers or agents about it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. S., New Orleans, La.—Sent your list of revenues to Mr. Andrus, of Rockford, for valuation, as we do not deal in them.

J. Patton, Bardsley.—Cannot give you any information on the subject, as we never had any business transactions with the firm.

S. C., Boston, Mass.—Your order was filled May 18th, and sent per Registered Book Post. We hold the receipt of the P. O. D. for same, and shall have an enquiry instituted.

C. C. G., Troy, N. Y.—1st—See answer to A. L. S. 2nd—We would advise you to collect the Newfoundland Card, *in toto*, as by detaching the stamp, you destroy its principle points of beauty, and render it valueless.

H. Garthney, Dover.—As far as we can learn the "West-town" is not a postal label, but what its real identity is we do not know.

C. H. Scovil, Omaha.—The 10,000 Continentals will cost you \$8.00 gold, postage paid. They are very well mixed, being sold at retail for \$1.50 per 1,000. Cannot sell you less at that price.

G. D. Digby.—Will establish the Exchange List should it prove the wish of a majority.

G. Charlton, Ashton.—Would refer you to Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., or to B. Scott, Jr., for the purchase of the article you require. You will find their address among our advertisements.

Robt. J. W. —, Brighton.—The stereotype plates will cost you 2/6 each, prepaid. Will send ten at 2/ each.

On dit.—That Mr. A. T. Stewart, New York's Merchant Prince, recently paid \$5,000, gold, to a French connoisseur, for his collection of postage stamps.

We are in receipt of Blokzeijl's Catalogue of Postage Stamps, Cards, &c., published at Rotterdam, Holland. Excepting Ulex's, it is the largest and most complete Catalogue, published on the Continent, that we have yet seen. It is brought up to May 1873, contains 44 pages, and is printed in French.

The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle

FOR SEPT., 1873,

will contain Confederate Locals, by "Wurtele"; Revenue Stamps, by "J. A. P."; Origin and Progress of Philately, by "Hub."; Classification of Canadian Revenue Stamps; Black List and Swindles Category, New Issues, Novelties, Translation of Turkish Numerals, Instalment of a Classification Table, by which Collectors will be enabled to nationalize their stamps, with sundry Editorial Notes, Witticisms, Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.

Terms only 50 cents a year, post paid.

NEW ZEALAND, only \$0.75 per 100.

JAMES A. PETRIE,

Elizabeth, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Dealer in Foreign Stamps.

SAMPLE PRICES:

25 varieties, all different,	- - - - -	10c.
70 " " " " " "	- - - - -	25c.
100 " " " " " "	- - - - -	50c.

Stamps of all kinds taken in exchange. Advanced collectors send list of wants, as I at all times have a large stock of rare stamps. Stamps must accompany every order. Try my *Eureka Pocket*, only 50 cts., and contains Stamps worth over \$2.00 at catalogue prices.

Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to buy their stock from me.

HELGOLAND set of four, unused, comprising:—

1 schilling.	Green and Red	} Post free for 40 Cents.
2 " "	" "	
3 " "	" "	
6 " "	" "	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

CANADA REVENUE, \$0.65 per 100, gold.

CONTINENTIALS, 200 var., \$1.50 per 1,000.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL

FOREIGN STAMPS.

AGENTS wanted in every Town, City and School in Canada. For terms, rates of commission, &c., apply to B. SCOTT, Jr., Foreign Stamp Depot, 50 High Street, Oxford, England.

JOSEPH J. CASEY,
LOTOS CLUB,

2 IRVING PLACE, - N. Y. CITY.

Will pay the highest prices for U. S. Envelopes and rare foreign stamps. Stamps sold at reasonable prices. Information given on all matters connected with stamp collecting. Price lists, catalogues, and magazines purchased.

Communications must enclose stamp for reply..

Correspondents wanted everywhere.

THE

CURIOSITY HUNTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

D. A. K. ANDRUS, - - - ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

The following firms are authorized to receive subscriptions:

KERR & ABELL, 903 Battery St., - San Francisco, Cal.

THE FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, - - St. John, N. B.

JAMES R. GRANT & Co., 18 Paradise St., Birmingham, England.

H. WERNINCK & CO., London, S. E., England,

Sole Agents for the Continent.

THE

WESTERN STAMP COLLECTOR,

PUBLISHED BY

EAGLE STAMP COMPANY

OF

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

Is published monthly, enlarged to 16 columns, brings list of and describes the very latest issued stamps; it shows collectors plainly the many forged stamps now in the trade, it contains always a dealers' directory, it gives the names of residing places of about 50 Agents for the EAGLE STAMP CO., it gives to subscribers 3 rare cancelled or uncanceled stamps, not less than 7cts in value, all for the very low subscription price of 30cts for 6 months. Agents wanted in all cities, schools, colleges, &c.—20 per cent. commission. It will be sent post free to any desiring it, by sending his address to

EAGLE STAMP CO.,

220, Kinzie St., Chicago.

THE "STAR."

A monthly, eight-page journal, devoted to the interests of the Boys & Girls. Contains two continued stories, Prize Puzzles, Philately, &c.

Terms,.....35cts a year

STAR NEWSPAPER CO.,

118 or 137 W. Chester Park,

BOSTON, MASS.

BRUNSWICK SET OF 5 UNUSED, free for \$0.10 Cents.

THE "ENGLISH" PACKET OF STAMPS.



THIS Packet is not to be equalled. It is made expressly for Collectors living in Canada and U.S., and contains no Stamps of their country. This Packet contains 100 rare used and unused Stamps, all different, and warranted genuine, and will be sent post free to any one in Canada or U.S. for 30c. A rare Stamp given gratis with each packet. Give it a trial.

B. SCOTT, JUN.,
Foreign Stamp Depot,
50 High Street,
Oxford, England.

THE "COMMON SENSE" ALBUM is one of the latest, best finished, and handsomest Albums published. Specially designed spaces for all issues of every country, brought up to the present time, with full description of each Stamp. Arranged alphabetically.

Full board covers; gilt mountings.

Sent to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of \$2.00.

FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT, St. John, N. B.

EGYPTIAN Postage Stamps, unperforated, unused and Obsolete; Issue of 1865. The set of four, comprising:

2 piastre,	lilac	} The Four Stamps post free for \$2.00.
2 "	yellow	
5 "	rose	
10 "	dark slate	

Foreign Stamp Depot, Saint John, N. B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Postage Stamps—New Issue. The complete set, unused, comprising:

1 cent	orange	} The six Stamps post free for 40c.
2 cents	blue	
3 "	rose	
4 "	green	
6 "	black	
12 "	violet	

Foreign Stamp Depot, Saint John, N. B.

THE BEST Advertising Medium in Europe is the *Allgemeiner Briefmarken Anzeiger*, Hamburg, 8c. per line. Subscription fee \$1.00 (24 numbers) per annum.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by H. WERNINCK & Co., Agents for Great Britain, United States and Colonies. Translations of advertisements free. Address

H. WERNINCK & CO., London, S. E., England.

Wholesale Stamp Dealers and Advertising Agents.

N. B.—All subscriptions, &c., payable in advance.

SEND at once your name and address to be inserted gratis in The Stamp Dealers' Directory for 1873.

500 addresses warranted correct. Advertisements in the body of the Directory 52c.; in the advertisement sheets at the end 27c. per line of 40 letters.

Single copies 5/, or \$1.20, postage extra. Cash must accompany orders and advertisements: Banker's Draft or P. O. Order (payable at Stamford Street Post Office, London), payable to H. Werninck & Co., London, S. E., England.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Just received, several thousand of the new Post Card, which we are selling at \$1.50 per 100, gold, or \$1.75 U. S. Currency. Also, a lot of the newly issued 3 cents, blue, at \$0.50 per doz., gold, p. p.

PORTUGUESE INDIES, set of three, unused, comprising:

10 reis	black	} Post free for 35c.
20 "	red	
40 "	blue	

Foreign Stamp Depot, Saint John, N. B.

THE "DURBIN" PACKET OF FOREIGN STAMPS.

The Cheapest ever Sold!

IN presenting the "Durbin" Packet to the public, we offer for sale the cheapest Packet of rare Stamps ever in the market. It contains Cape of Good Hope, 4d, blue, triangular; Antigua, 1d, pink; Brazil, 500 reis, orange; Canada, 3d, red; Danish West Indies, 3d, rose; Egypt, 10 paras, lilac, 1867; Natal, 1d, red; Hanover, 3 pf., red, 1833; Helligoland, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., green and rose; Jamaica, 1/, brown; Japan, $\frac{1}{2}$ tenpoe; Lubeck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., pink; Luxemburg, 10 cent, black; Modena, 15 cent, yellow; New Brunswick, 3d, red; Bergen, unused; Throndjems, unused; Oldenburg, 1-10th thaler, yellow, and 2 gro. pink, 1851-59; Sicily, 2 grano, blue; Singapore, 2c, brown; Sweden, 6 skilling banco, grey; Switzerland, 10 rappen, yellow (Rayon II.); Turks Island, 1d, red; Turkey, (T. B. M. & Co.) cut envelope; Constantinople, 5 paras, blue; Tuscan, 4 crazia, green, all old and rare stamps, beside which we give a complete set of Bergeford (5) unused, with every packet. Send for it at once—only 500 have been prepared. The price is only \$0.50. Warranted genuine. Address

Foreign Stamp Depot, Saint John, N. B.

NEWLY ISSUED SPAIN, 4-4c. de. peseta, unused, only 40c. per 100.

VENEZUELA, set of three, unused, 1859, comprising—

$\frac{1}{2}$ real	yellow	} Post free for 40c.
1 "	blue	
2 reales	vermillion	

AUSTRIA Newspaper Stamps, 1851-6, set of 4, unused, very handsome, comprising:

$\frac{1}{2}$ kr.	blue	} Post free for 40c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	yellow	
30 "	red	
6 "	rose	

Foreign Stamp Depot, Saint John, N. B.

MIXED SOUTH AMERICAN Stamps, only \$1.75 per 100, gold.

BARBADOS, blue, at \$0.35 per 100.

HENRY L. WILDEY,

19 WORTHAM ROAD, LONDON, N. W., ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN STAMPS of all Countries. The No. 6 EXCELSIOR PACKET contains 100 Stamps, all different, post free, 40 cts. 116 Hamburg Locals, post-free, 24 cts. Wholesale list free on application. Correspondence Wanted. No AGENTS.

GEB. ZANGERS,

AMSTERDAM,

WHOLESALE STAMP DEALERS recommend their well assorted stock of FOREIGN STAMPS. Price Lists post-free, 2 cts.

Foreign Stamp Depot,
AT ROTTERDAM.

STAMPS of every Country in the World can be bought cheapest at the above named Depot.

Address,—*Cs. vander Zwet*,

Rotterdam, (Holland.)

FFN. B.—Send for Price List.



THE

Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

SEPT. TO DEC., 1873.

"PRAESTO ET PERSTO."

An Illustrated Journal, devoted to Philately.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY THE
FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



GENUINE, UNUSED
SPANISH POSTAGE STAMP,

(LAST ISSUE,)

Presented Gratis,

WITH THE

"Stamp Collectors' Chronicle,"

SEPT., 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK, "Connell" Essay, originals,
5 cents, brown, each - \$1.00
" " Postage, one shilling, violet, each 2.60
" " do., one cent, variety, each .15

UNITED STATES "OFFICIAL"—The very best assortment in the market, comprising Departments: Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Navy, War, State, Post Office, &c, used, per 100, - 90 cents, gold.

We can also supply genuine *unused* specimens of any of the above Departments, under 24c. in value

BELGIUM, issue of 1870, set of nine, unused, comprising:—

1 cent,	green,	} Post-free for 65 cents.
2 "	blue,	
5 "	amber,	
8 "	mauve,	
10 "	green,	
20 "	blue,	
30 "	amber,	
40 "	rose,	}
1 franc,	mauve,	

ANTIOQUIA, issue of 1869, set of four, warranted, comprising:—

2½ cent,	blue,	} Post-free for 50 cents.
5 "	green,	
10 "	mauve,	
20 "	brown,	

GREECE, set of eight, used, comprising:—

1 lepton,	brown,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
2 lepta,	cinnamon,	
5 "	green,	
10 "	carmine,	
10 "	red,	
20 "	blue,	
40 "	mauve,	
80 "	rose,	

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, set of five unused, comprising:—

½ sgr,	mauve,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
1 "	green,	
1 "	rose,	
2 "	blue,	
3 "	brown,	

OLDENBURG, issue of 1862, set of 5, unused, comprising:—

1 groschen,	green,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
1 "	orange,	
2 "	rose,	
3 "	blue,	
3 "	brown,	

HAMBURG, all issues, set of 10 unused, comprising:—

1 schilling,	black,	} Post-free for 35 cents. (40 cents U. S. Currency)
1 "	brown,	
1 "	mauve,	
1 "	rose,	
2 "	red,	
2½ "	plain ground,	
2½ "	colored "	
4 "	light green,	
7 "	dark "	
9 "	green,	
	violet,	
	yellow,	

HAMBURG,—Envelopes, cut, set of 6, unused, comprising:—

1 schilling,	black,	} Post-free for 40 cents. (U. S. Currency 45 cts.)
1½ "	rose,	
2 "	orange,	
3 "	blue,	
4 "	green,	
7 "	magenta,	

ITALY, set of seven, unused, comprising:—

5 cent,—(1847,)	green,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
10 "	orange,	
20 "	blue,	
40 "	rose,	
15 "	(1863,) blue,	
1 "	(1862,) embossed, black,	
2 "	" " yellow,	

RUSIA, issues of 1857 and 1864, set of 6 used, comprising:—

1 kopee,	yellow,	} Post-free for 15 cents.
3 kopecs,	green,	
5 "	lilac,	
10 "	blue and brown,	
20 "	" " orange,	
30 "	green and rose,	

NEW ZEALAND, set of nine, used, comprising:—

½ penny, (newspaper,)	pink,	} Post-free for 30 cents.
1 "	brown,	
1 "	red,	
2 pence,	blue,	
3 "	purple,	
6 "	vermillion,	
6 "	red brown,	
1 shilling,	green,	

QUEENSLAND, set of five, comprising:—

1 penny	red	} Post-free for 12 cents.
1 "	vermillion	
2 pence	blue	
3 "	brown	
6 "	green	

DENMARK, set of five, comprising:—

2 sch.	blue	} Post free for 10 cents.
3 "	mauve	
4 "	red	
8 "	stone	
16 "	neutral-green	

ROUMANIA, issue of 1865, set of three, unused:—

2 parale,	orange,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
5 "	blue,	
20 "	rose,	

CAN DA BILL STAMPS, all issues, used.

1 cent to 10 cents, per 100,	-	45 cents
1 " \$1.00, " "	-	65 "

All of the above for sale by the Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

THE Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

NEW SERIES, — VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER, 1873.

No. 3

Confederate Locals.

(Continued.)

ALVESTON, TEXAS.—In the December number of the *Stamp Mercury* for 1868, two stamps, 5 cents brown and 5 cents blue are noticed. We have never seen either of them, and they have never, to our knowledge, been mentioned anywhere else. They are almost undoubtedly humbugs, most likely got up by the writer of the article, who belonged to the celebrated Boston gang of swindlers.

GREENVILLE, ALA.—Three values for this Town have appeared, 2 cent, 5 cent, and 10 cent. The 2 cent is undoubtedly bogus. The 5 cent is undoubtedly genuine, and the 10 cent is doubtful. Only

one specimen of the latter is known, and of the 5 cent, of which we give an illustration, only two or three; in fact it is considered the scarcest Confederate provisional. The stamp is printed on heavy glazed paper, the frame of the 5 cent being blue and the letters red, while in the 10 cent the frame is red and the letters blue. As the lettering is done by hand, it is probable that should any quantity of these stamps ever turn up, many varieties would be

discovered. One 5 cent was first noticed by the *American Journal of Philately*, in March, 1870, and the 10 cent by the same paper in 1871.

Four fancy corner ornaments joined at the top and bottom, but with a space in the middle for the inscription which consists of the words PAID and the value, and GREENVILLE, ALA. beneath. Col. imp. Rect.

5 cts. blue and red.

10 cts. red and blue.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—A 20 cent stamp has been issued for this place, but as it was printed in Boston, and as the engraver was S. A. Taylor, we are safe in saying it is undoubtedly bogus.

KINGSTON, TENN.—The 5 cent stamp for this town has but recently come to light and is yet very scarce. It is, we think, genuine, but we cannot form a positive opinion respecting it.

Figure 5 in centre, with the words KINGSTON, TENN. above, and CENTS below, in curved lines. Outer frame of pearls. Black imp., square;

5 cents, green.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Two different designs have been furnished by this town. The one said to be first issued is circular, and has an eagle for its principle feature. There are two values, 2 cent adhesive and 5 cent envelope; the adhesives are on thin white paper, and the en-

velopes are of differently colored papers. The other design is almost the same as the 5c. Athens, already described, except that it is a better engraving and there are eleven stars instead of twelve. It was prepared by an engraver at Nashville, and was evidently copied from the stamp for that place, which, with the necessary differences in the inscription, is exactly the same. This stamp varies greatly in shade from scarlet to red brown, these differences in tint cannot have been caused by exposure to the sun, or by chemical means, as in all the red-brown stamps we have seen the die appears to be much worn. The *Stamp Collector's Guide* for April, 1872, mentioned a 10 cent stamp of the same design, which the Postmaster believed had been issued; the editor said at the time that he did not put much faith in it, and in this respect his sentiments correspond exactly with our own.

It is said that the circular stamps were only for temporary use, got up by a Knoxville printer, while the stamps printed at Nashville were being prepared. This may possibly be true, but we are confident that all the known specimens are either forgeries or at best reprints, and would not be surprised should it turn out that there never were any genuine.

Eagle looking to the right with the words KNOXVILLE above, and TENNESSEE below, and surrounded by a circular line; this is again surrounded by a circle, and between the two are C. S. POSTAGE above, the value and cents below, with three small ornaments on each side. Black imp.

Circular, 2 cents, white.

The same in right hand upper corner of an envelope. Col. imp., cir.

5 cents, green on yellow.

5 " " blue.

Figure of value and the word PAID in the centre of eleven stars; surrounded by an oval band, inscribed C. H. CHARLTON, P. M., KNOXVILLE, TENN. Spandrils of ornamental scroll work; enclosed in a double lined frame. Col. imp., Rect.

5 cents, scarlet;

5 cents, red-brown.

LIVINGSTON, ALA.—The stamp issued by the Postmaster at Livingston is, without doubt, the best designed provisional, but unfortunately is almost as rare as the Greenville stamps, only three to our knowledge having yet been discovered. We give an illustration of it, but it gives but a poor idea of the beauty of the stamp, which is a lithograph. Its discovery was first announced in the June number of the *American Journal of Philately* for 1870.



Large figure 5 on shield, supported by an oak and laurel branch, above a many rayed star; this design is entirely surrounded by a border, inscribed PAID above, CENTS below, and LIVINGSTON POST OFFICE at the sides. At each angle is a cherub. Col. imp., Rect.

5 cents, light blue.

The English Postal Telegraph System.

THE English P.O. has issued post telegraph stamped message cards, which are sold at the rate of one shilling for each card, or in packets containing twenty cards at £1 per packet. These cards are intended for inland messages only, and each card contains a space for a message of twenty words. The

shilling stamp on the card covers the cost of transmission of a message of not more than twenty words within the United Kingdom (the Scilly Islands and the Orkney and Shetland Islands excepted), the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, also covers the free delivery of the same, by special foot messenger, within the limit of one mile of the terminal telegraph office, or within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office in cases even where that limit exceeds one mile. Should the messages have to be delivered beyond these limits, the person to whom it is addressed is charged with portorage at the usual rates; and if the sender directs the message to be delivered by other than the usual means, the cost thereof is charged to the person to whom the message is addressed. The card is intended for use by persons who either cannot, or do not desire to, send messages to the nearest telegraph office proper (that is, to an office which has the means of transmitting by wire), and who are content to deposit it where it will be carried for them, free of expense, to an office from which it can be sent by wire. If it be deposited in a pillar box, wall box, or ordinary post office letter box, it will be carried to a telegraph office—that is to the office to which the letters posted in the box are carried—on the next ensuing clearance of the box in which it is deposited.

There must be a great number of occasions, in which this combination of postal and telegraphic accommodations will be of great convenience to our trans-atlantic relations.

Wherever introduced the Postal Card seems to have at once stepped into public favor. As a means of advertising, thousands are used daily in the great metropolis of America, which are sent all over the continent, giving less trouble and proving cheaper than enveloped circulars.

The Official Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY "HUB."

ON the first of July 1873, the "Franking privilege" which had obtained ever since the formation of the Government itself ceased to be.

This "privilege" had been accorded to the President, heads of Departments, members of Congress and Postmasters, and had grown to be an abuse of great magnitude. Congressmen were wont to burden the mails with huge bundles of documents for their constituents, of no use to anybody, and which the said constituents never attempted to read; in campaign times millions of political documents were mailed under the frank of some Senator or Representative; and the Hon. Oakes Ames, when in Congress, is said to have regularly sent home his soiled linen, and have it returned, under his frank, with a New England gloss upon them. Postmasters were deprived of the privilege of sending and receiving mail matter free some years since, and by the persistent efforts of the P. M. General, the act doing away entirely with the "franking privilege" was passed at the last session of Congress. Of course it was not expected that the officers of the government should pay postage on official documents emanating from their respective departments, and as the postage had to be prepaid, the Official Stamps became a necessity. True, the various departments might have sent in estimates and received stamps of the regular issue, or even a uniform series might have been issued for the use of all; but it was deemed necessary to have a distinct series for each, and no one is likely to find fault with the

authorities for so doing, except Collectors of unused stamps. These unfortunates have no doubt, many of them, passed anxious days and sleepless nights, since the stamps came into use, for unused copies are almost unattainable. It is against the rules of the Departments for them to be sold or given away, and the penalty for such an offence is removal from office. Hence to obtain unobliterated copies, in a legitimate manner, is impossible.

The series for the Post Office Department has a numeral of value and "OFFICIAL STAMP" in an oval; "POST OFFICE DEPT." above; value in letters, and numeral below. Those for the other Departments are the same as the regular emission, except that the name of the department fills the place of "U. S. POSTAGE" above the profile. The colors have been aptly chosen, as for instance, department of Agriculture, straw; Justice, purple; War, red, &c. It may be that these stamps will be withdrawn, and give place to a uniform series for all, and indeed such is the rumor, but it cannot be traced to an official source.

The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THE friends and devotees of Philately generally, will note with pleasure the great progress this prince of recreative pursuits is making among the youth. The valuable information it imparts, while at the same time amusing and diverting, cannot fail sooner or later to be appreciated. Its lessons in opening up and continuing a correspondence,—thus giving young lads an introduction to the mode by which all importing and exporting business

of the present day is generally transacted by their seniors; its familiar and lucid rendering and conversion of foreign moneys; its inestimable instructions in geography, and the ideas of taste and cleanliness inculcated by its prosecution, are strong arguments in favor of its inception and sustenance. That it has already become universal, needs only a glance at our huge piles of letters, in every dialect, from every quarter of the globe, wherein man ever set his foot, for confirmation. Many of these proclaim the writers to be persons of advanced literary attainments and practical good sense, while others again reveal the uncultured and careless composition of the flighty school boy. Among our American neighbors the pursuit is firmly ingrafted, and it is truly wonderful the giant strides it has made in the past eight months, and we do not flatter ourselves when we assert that we were largely instrumental in bringing about this very congratulatory result. In almost every city in the United States may be found an Agent of the "Foreign Stamp Depot," who not only themselves offer for sale our goods, but in all the large schools in their respective districts, appoint sub-agents, supplying them with lists, sheets of stamps, &c., the profits on which while supplying the lads with pocket money, prove also a most powerful incentive for their sale. Of the progress of Stamp Collecting in our own Dominion we cannot say as much, these last few years there has been a sad falling off in the ranks of its advocates, and we doubt that were a muster roll now called not over two hundred supporters would answer to the summons. We hardly know to what cause to ascribe this lack of interest, apparently there is no individual reason why such a lamentable state of affairs should exist; it appears rather the result of general laxity on the part of our larger importers, and

traders; were they generally to take a little more interest in the premises, and devote a little more time to the proper distribution of their lists, we think it would not only remunerate them amply, but also infuse new life into the few hundreds now bravely struggling to uphold their ideal pastime. In conclusion we would urge upon all collectors the necessity of their co-operation in the matter, and their assistance in the extension of this pleasurable pursuit. To do this it is not necessary that you should be pecuniarily out of pocket, all we want you to do is show your collection to your young friends, tell them of the immense benefit you derive from its study, interest them in it, and ultimately the returns must meet our most sanguine expectations. *Esto perpetua.*

The present number of the CHRONICLE will compete most favorably with any similar publication of the day. Our aim is to give everything original, and in the number emitted very little can be found that ever filled space in any other journal. Our expense is great, but we owe no one, am "independent" as the saying is, and shall always remain so, if our friends will only continue their efforts to sustain us. Our reports of "New Issues" are as complete as we can make them, although our coming out only Quarterly prevents our giving the first reports in cases that we may possess them.

We regret our inability to give our readers in this number the promised articles on the "Numerals of Turkey," and the "Classification of Canadian Revenues," owing to some of our writers having failed to make good their engagements with us.

Our article on "Confederate Locals," as soon as completed in these columns, will be published in pamphlet form, with the results of an extensive research we are now having prosecuted in the various towns purported to have issued stamps under the Federal Government. In the meantime any of our subscribers possessing unpublished information upon the subject, will place us under obligations by forwarding us the same.

New Issues, Novelties, &c.

ST. LUCIA STEAM CONVEYANCE CO.

Recent advices report the emission of a set of stamps evoked by this Company, and proposed to do the postal service of the interior. So says *The Gazette des Timbres*, although we cannot see clearly what benefit can



accrue to the Company from the establishment of such a service, unless it be for the purpose of franking letters from the interior to such a port on the coast as may be included in their list of stopping places, thence to be borne by them to its final destination. They are purported to have been lithographed in Paris for the Company, and comprise the following values and colors:

1 penny,	Ultramarine;
3 pence,	Magenta;
6 pence,	Violet.

ROUMANIA.

The adoption of Postal Cards for petty local correspondence has now become quite general, so much so that should they continue to increase as rapidly as they have done the last twelve months, it will be necessary to compile an album for their own especial benefit, as it will be impossible to include them in an ordinary postage stamp album without making it at once clumsy and unsightly. The Province of Roumania adds to its already extensive emissions, both single and "reply-paid" cards. The design of the stamp is patterned after that of the Wurtemberg envelope; large numeral of value in rect. oval in centre, enclosed in octagonal frame; the impression, which is in a dark blue, shows very poorly on the dark colored card. Taken as a whole, the card is not by any means a prepossessing one. The legend is in black. At the bottom of the card.

an explanatory paragraph informs the recipient that "the postman's expenses are paid," a legend which, by the way, strikes the editor of the *S. C. M.* as rather amusing. We can't see where the laugh comes in; mayhap our continental friends are no better off for postal superintendence than we Canadians. In all our cities, with a few exceptions, the postmen are the recipients of one cent for every card or circular, and two cents for every letter delivered at residence of addressed. Truly the gubernatorial chair of our postal regime is aptly filled. To both cards just described the privilege of registration is extended.

5 bani, Blue.

BARBADOS.

The new threepenny and one shilling stamps are now in active service. The three pence is

of design similar to that of the stamps at present doing service in the island. It is impressed in a bright violet, and a plain or dull mauve—two clearly perceptible shades; perforated, and water-

marked by a star. The five shilling holds to the same design, but is much larger, resembling much the English 5/ in size and color—brick red, approaching almost to a pink,—watermarked by four stars, imperfect. A four pence, with value added, is also said to be in use, and it is rumored that supplies of the other values with denomination expressed, will be forthcoming upon the exhaustion of the present stock.

ECUADOR.

Referring in our March number to the reported new issues for this Republic, we stated that in our album of *fac similes*, we discovered



specimens identical with those chronicled as authoritatively issued in December last, and unhesitatingly credited them to the Boston gang, but now we are in receipt of several obliterated specimens, among other South American stamps!

from a gentleman of this city now resident at Ascension, which we have not a doubt are genuine, and find them exact counterparts of our presumed bogus specimens. We hardly know how to reconcile those two indisputable facts. The only suggestion we can offer is that our supposed forgeries are genuine, and that they, in common with their kindred just received, were emitted some time before their existence became known.

UNITED STATES—OFFICIAL.

Appended we present our readers with a full and authentic list of all the stamps as yet issued by the government for Departmental service. In connection herewith, and for the reasons governing their emissions, we refer our readers to an article treating on them in another column.

Department of Agriculture.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Straw.

Executive Department.

1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents, Carmine.

Department of the Interior.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Vermilion.

Department of Justice.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Purple.

Navy Department.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Blue.

Post Office Department.

Adhesive, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Black.

Envelopes, 2, 3 and 6 cents, Black on Canary.

Treasury Department.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents.

Brown.

State Department.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cts., Green, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$20.00, Black and Green

War Department.

Adhesive.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Red.

Envelopes. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Red on White, Lemon and Salmon. Newspaper Wrapper (used in mailing the Signal Service reports.)

1 cent vermillion on manilla.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We present our readers with portraits of the three additional values, which have been issued by this



country since our last report. They are of the values of 30, 60, and 90



centavos, and

are adorned with effigies of Gen. Carlos de Alrear, Don Gervasio Antonio de Posadas, and Gen. Don Carnelio Saavedra, respectively. When a 15 centavos has been added to these, the set will be complete. The colors when placed side by side do not contrast well, all appearing to take a dull cast. The full set as yet issued consists of

1 centavo,	Violet;
4 do.	Brown;
30 do.	Orange;
60 do.	Black;
90 do.	Blue.

VICTORIA.

From our Australian correspondent we have specimens of the provisional halfpenny stamp

for this Colony. They are simply surcharged



$\frac{1}{2}$, upon the current one penny, in figures at sides, and letters at bottom. We have not as yet learned what the design of the new half penny is to be, although presumable that such a value, in its own right, will soon be added to their already extensive productions in the stamp line.

BELGIUM.

We have before us uncut specimens of a new envelope which has been issued by this government. They are unusually large, and we should think very inconvenient, making two ordinary envelopes. The medallion consists of the embossed head of the Emperor in rect. oval, on solid ground, to left; value in small oval at sides, with incidental inscription at top and bottom.

MONTENEGRO.

Another sheet to be placed in the album. This little dependency on the confines of Turkey-in-Europe, has presented philatelists with a few more specimens for the exercise of their



analytical abilities, introducing also a coinage new to collectors. The design is very simple in detail, consisting of the head of the Prince of Montenegro, half face, encircled by a wreath of laurel branches; ornamental span-

drels. The inscription, evidently in Russian characters, reads—according to *Le Timbre Poste*, on the left BJIEEGA; above, POCHTE; and on the right, TSR. GORE, signifying Postage Stamp of Tsernagore. Seven values, adhesive, and one, newsband, comprise the series, proofs of which are in the following colors:

2 novtch yellow;	10 novtch, blue;
3 " green:	15 " bistre;
5 " vermillion;	25 " brown;
7 " violet;	10 newsband, blue.

FERNANDO PO.—PROVISIONAL.

We have the pleasure to describe an undoubted stamp for this Spanish Colony. The specimen is a 50c. Cuba, type 1871, surcharged FERNANDO POO, in a half circle in black capitals, and with a large crown below, surcharged in blue; the latter may be obliterations, but the black lettering can only point to one conclusion. *J. R. Grant & Co.'s August Circular.*

MARTINIQUE.

From this West Indian island we have received several values of the last issue of French stamps, surcharged in large black letters ST. PIERRE, across the top of the stamp. Our informant states that it was the intention of the respective authorities of the islands to surcharge all the stamps used in the French Indies, but that it was found it wouldn't work, and also was discountenanced by the home government, and they were withdrawn as soon as possible. The only surcharged stamps actually used, to his knowledge, were those of St. Pierre and Pondicherry.

SPAIN.

How familiar it comes to write this name, which has been so constantly before our eyes in the public print for the past year. Poor Spain! is the unuttered thought of many, as each succeeding day brings more woeful news than its predecessor. And the advent of each new claimant for the prerogative of empire, heralds new claimants for the philatelists consideration. Now we have a series after the type of the Cuban issue of 1871, the only digression from that type being in the substitution of COMUNICACIONES for "Ultramar, 1871," and ESPANA, at sides, for "Correos." Values and colors, as follows:

2 c. de peseta,	orange,	5 c. de peseta,	rose,
10 "	dark mauve,	20 "	black,
25 "	red brown,	40 "	mauve.

50 c. de peseta, ultramarine.

1 peseta, mauve, 4 peseta, burnt-umber.

Newspaper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peseta, blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peseta, green.



The illustration represents a still later issue, figured by Don Carlos. We notice that among the various philatelic publications there is a dissension of opinion regarding the authentic character of this latter stamp, but doubtless a few weeks will definitely settle the question,

although we observed in a recent copy of *The New York Herald*, a note to the effect that stamps bearing the Don's effigy were about to be issued. As yet the following only are known;

1 real, blue;

2 reales, green.

BRAZIL.

In the STAMP COLLECTORS' CHRONICLE for Nov. 1872, we chronicled an emission of a 300 Reis, green and violet. The same, after laying in the office nearly a year, pending the consumption of some of the old small figure 300 Reis, which are about exhausted, are now out for public consumption. It would appear, however, that the colors are green and orange; the portrait being in the former, and the frame in the latter, giving the stamp a very effective appearance.

HELIGOLAND.

Still they come—those post-cards. This little sister of ours, whose pretty face has long been the stellar attraction of the admiring youths of philately, comes to the front with a postal card and an additional adhesive. The former, which is of unusually large dimensions for a progeny of Britain, bears an impression of the Royal Arms in centre, at top; HELIGOLAND, on left; POST OFFICE, on right; and



POST CARD, below. Blk. imp. on Buff card; rect. frame in upper right angle for stamp. The adhesive is of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., and is impressed in the proverbial red and green of its antecedents. Two other prescribed values, $-\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. are announced to appear in October. Since writing the above we have received consignments of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. stamp from two well-known English houses, which, upon comparison, we find to differ entirely in the distribution of the colors. In the one we have a rose disk, white spandrels and green border; in the other green disk, white spandrels and rose border. There is not the least doubt that both are genuine, and in our opinion the former is a second issue. It is decidedly the handsomer stamp.

SERVIA.

"Reply paid" cards are fast becoming the order of the day. This country comes out with both a single and double card. Arms in centre at top: stamps in upper right angle. The portrait is about the most expressionless, sickly-looking affair we have ever seen: having neither beauty nor aught else to commend it to the collector. In fact, a glance at it suggests that the engraver had fallen asleep over his work when about half through with it, as the outlines are almost indistinguishable. The 2 hapa, adhesive however, which appeared about the same time, is decidedly comely, presenting a very clear figurehead of the young Prince. The color is black on white, imperf., unwatermarked.

DENMARK.

A new set of stamps for this country are predicted for January. Her colonies in the West Indies will also receive a new set, with Iceland.

NATAL.

The 1d. and 3d. of the current type comes to hand surcharged POSTAGE in red letters down the centre of the stamp.

NEW ZEALAND.

Nothing further of the new issue of this Island appears on either side of the water. The old issues still continue to frank the foreign correspondence.

CANADA.—POSTAL CARD.

Our announcement of the emission of a 2 cent postal-card in our last number was somewhat premature, but was, nevertheless, based upon reliable information. It originated from the fact that a circular had been sent out from the Postal Department at Ottawa, to the Postmaster-General of each Province, asking that all cards passing through the mails for the United States, be checked during the month of September, and returns of the number made at Ottawa, the inference naturally was that it was for the purpose of learning if it would pay to issue a two cent card. The one cent card now in use appeared on the first of October struck in a bright sky-blue, which contrasts most favorably with the dull blue of the former issue.

PAHLUNPOOR.

The Stamp ushers in a suspicious looking label claiming to be the representative of the postal administration of this dependency of Britain in the East. Dr. Magnus pronounces it the production of a certain London genius bearing the unromantic sobriquet of Cousen, Mr. R. Cousen, gentleman; by Royal grant special designer and engraver to the government of British Burmah (?) whose great achievement in the production of the truly magnificent stamps of Pahlunpoor have drawn on him the attention of the whole world (philatelic). The incomparable genius of this engraver having thus become public, it is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to again sink into oblivion, but will receive that consideration and support at their hands that this

last brilliant—failure, so fully entitles him to.

JAPAN.

A new stamp of the value of 4 sen has been added to the present series of this country. The design is mainly the same as that of the current series; the color is Rose.

ST. LUCIA.

To hand, St. Lucia 6 pence, printed in both bright and dull violet. Present issue.

ITALY.

Better late than never." It is said that this Mediterranean land is about to treat itself to a pair of postal cards; to be presented to its subjects on the birth of 1874. Yellow and Rose are the respective colors; but while the former does duty as a deliverer simply, its mate will bear a reply to the sender.

BOLIVAR.

We have the pleasure of being the first to introduce the new set of stamps for this minor Republic. The design consists of the arms of New Granada in circle surrounded by inscription ESTADO SOBERANO DE BOLIVAR; numeral of value in angles; CORREO DEL ESTADO, above; value expressed in words, below. *On dit*, that they were issued in July. The values and colors are:

5 centavos, blue; 20 centavos, green;
10 do mauve; 80 do red;
imperforated; col. imp. on white.

A bill has been prepared for the restoration of the franking privilege and the free transit of newspapers through the mails.—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

Evidently the abolition of the above-named privilege is not exactly to the tastes of our office-loving neighbours. It is to be hoped however that the new system will receive a fair consideration at their hands, before denounced as impracticable, or the old one restored, as upon its success or failure, to a certain degree, depends its introduction into other countries now suffering under this great imposition.

A Few Hints for Young and Old Collectors on the Arrangement of their Collections.

BY FRITZ-WILHELM.

The object of my present paper is to give the collectors of America the results of a long experience in Stamp collecting, chiefly with reference to the choice of an album, and the mounting of specimens therein. There are so many collectors just beginning now, but who do not know how to make a start, and so many who are desirous of re-arranging their collections, that a word or two to them will not be out of place.

The first difficulty of intending collectors is to decide upon what album they will use. It is very undesirable that they should begin in a blank book, as then they have no means of guidance, and the book will soon be filled with the worthless forgeries with which the market is flooded, and in nine cases out of ten they would give up collecting in disgust as soon as the character of their most highly prized specimens was discovered. The best album to commence with that we have seen is Scott's "Common Sense" work. It is much more correct than most printed albums; its arrangement is most simple, and it excludes all varieties, which, to the new beginner, are only a source of annoyance. Having now obtained his cage, the collector must proceed to catch the bird; that is to say, he must look out for something to put into his album. The best plan is to get two or three packets of the commonest used stamps, those sold by the respectable English dealers being generally the cheapest, and with these to make his first attempts at mounting. It would be well not to purchase any rare or unused stamps at first, as, through inexperience, many specimens will be injured, this will not matter much with

common stamps. While speaking on this subject, I may mention that all heavily obliterated or torn stamps should be rigidly excluded, and no collector should put a poor specimen into his album on the chance of obtaining a better at some time or other, for the value of a collection depends as much on the neatness of the arrangement as on the scarcity of the stamps.

Before mounting his specimens, the collector must remove all foreign matter from their backs, but should always endeavor to preserve the original gum; this is a matter of some difficulty, but can generally be accomplished by means of cold rain water that has been boiled. For unembossed stamps the proper way is first to moisten their faces with a small hair pencil, and lay them face downwards on a sheet of *unused* blotting paper; then moisten the backs in the same way and leave them till the paper loosens of itself, then lift it upwards without any rubbing, and the gum will be left on the stamp. Be careful not to touch a specimen till it is perfectly dry, when it should be pressed between the leaves of a heavy book. To remove the backs of embossed stamps is more difficult; a collector should not attempt it until he has had some experience in cleaning surface-printed specimens. Place the stamp in a piece of wet flannel, face upwards, and leave it till it will lift off without trouble. Embossed stamps should not be pressed. Whether perforated or unperforated, it is always desirable to leave as large a margin as possible on a stamp; never clip stamps.

To mount the stamp; first procure a quantity of good white tissue paper and gum the whole of one side with the best gum arabic; it is better to melt the gum arabic in pure water, with the smallest quantity of spirits added to keep it sweet, than to buy prepared gums. Cut the tissue paper, when dry, into strips about three-quarters of an inch wide; lay the stamps side by side along the edge of the strip, overlapping it by one-third of its width, first moistening the gum on the strip with a little water, applied with a camel's hair pencil.

Press the stamps down so that they will adhere firmly, and when dry separate them with a pair of scissors. There will now be attached to the upper edge of each stamp a bit of gummed paper; after trimming off the corners of this it should be folded back even with the top of the stamp, and by means of a little water can then be attached to the page. It will be seen that by mounting stamps in this way the backs of each can be examined, which is always desirable for the purpose of detecting forgeries or reprints, and for the examination of the watermark. Besides, it is much easier to remove a stamp without injury when thus mounted, than when the paper is stuck on the centre of the back as some writers have recommended. Envelopes, when cut, can be mounted in the same way, but when whole envelopes can be obtained, and they are always preferable to cut ones, they should be mounted on sheets of card board by means of narrow strips of paper or ribbon, and should never be gummed down. It is better, however, for beginners to keep their whole envelopes and post-cards in boxes until they can dispense with a printed album altogether.

I will now suppose that the young collector has, by a judicious outlay, obtained between ten and fifteen hundred specimens, all properly mounted in his "Common Sense Album," he is a subscriber to two or three of the Stamp Magazines, and has read them up thoroughly; he is acquainted with all the peculiarities of his stamps, and delights in the study of them, and in a word, is a confirmed Philatelist; he considers that his prepared album is too childish for a collector of his experience, and wishes to re-arrange his stamps in a blank one after his own plan, but is undecided as to what sort of a book he will get. The album I have used for some time is, I think, as perfect in every respect as a Philatelist can desire. It was described in the *Canadian Philatelist* last year, but the plan will bear repetition. Each page consists of a card 11 by 14 in size, with a raised border or frame two inches wide; on this border the name of the country can be printed if

desired. The pages for envelopes have a raised border both on the back and front, and the centre part is composed of four bands, that is to say, five narrow strips are cut out from one side to the other. The flap of the envelope is passed under the top band, and the lower portion under the second, and so on with the four; a page will generally hold about twelve envelopes. These cardboard pages are attached by a cloth hinge to a strip of card about half an inch wide; in this strip there are eyelets through which strings are passed and fastened to the covers. Although this style of album is all that a collector can require, it is cumbersome and expensive, and consequently will not be generally used, but for advanced collectors an album with moveable pages is indispensable, whether of card or paper.

A great improvement to a collection is to mount the stamps on rectangles of card a little larger than the specimens, which can be attached to the page by a strip of paper instead of fastening down the stamps themselves, so that a stamp once mounted on one of these cards need never be disturbed. Photographs of the ruler of a country are a good addition to an album, but such things as the coat of arms or flags are no improvement.

New Brunswick.

"THE CONNELL ESSAY AND THE ONE SHILLING ADHESIVE."

It having come to our knowledge early in October that certain well-known stamp dealers in New York were putting in the market, and offering for sale what they declared to be original specimens of the above named stamps in such quantities and at such nominal prices as to awaken doubts as to their exodus or character, we have taken the liberty with our subscribers of delaying our issue several weeks in order to post ourselves thoroughly on the subject, the better to inform them. The specimens of the one shilling stamp are simply well-

executed *forgeries*, beyond a doubt, as we will endeavour to show. As a preliminary step we procured a specimen of the stamp; subsequently comparing this with the original we found it to differ materially in numerous minor points; acting upon this evidence we charged one of the parties directly with selling as genuine what he knew to be forgeries, adducing our reasons for so doing; the reply was that the stamps were *reprints*, and offered for sale as such only. Now we have the most reliable official authority for saying they are *not* reprints. The series of stamps issued for New Brunswick in — were struck to order of the Imperial Government in their Mint in London, the dies employed are now in their vaults, and it is impossible to get reprints therefrom without orders from our Postmaster General, which orders, we are informed, have never been issued to any person. It being therefore evident that they are neither originals (from their own letter) nor reprints (from the words of our Postmaster General), the only inference suggested is that set forth by us—that they are *forgeries*. Regarding the "Connell" Essay, the facts are precisely the same, excepting that they were executed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. It is not from any particular regard for the individuals themselves that we withhold, for the present, their names, but for satisfactory reasons of our own.

We take the opportunity of anticipating the appearance of the first of a work—which will prove a standard as long as philately, or the world in general, exists,—we mean Mr. Pemberton's forthcoming catalogue, an instalment of which may be expected at Christmas. It will appear in eight parts, each containing four plates of illustrations, presenting upwards of a thousand correct portraits of stamps. It will be alphabetically arranged. The cost to subscribers is half-a-guinea.—*The Philatelist*.

Our Review.

HE *Western Stamp Collector* is the title of a dresy little sheet, emitted monthly by the Eagle Stamp Co., of Chicago. The three numbers so far issued contain some very readable matter, although in our own opinion too much space is given to "ads." Probably though the publishers, like ourselves, find this the paying part of the paper.

La Posta Mondiale, Livorno, Italy. We hail with pleasure this exponent of the philatelic tastes of Italia's famed sons, both as a valuable addition to our ranks, and as, we hope, the medium through which a knowledge of our science is to be imparted to her youth. The August and September numbers to hand, show indisputably that considerable headway has already been made, and we trust our Eastern *confère* will receive every encouragement, both as regards contributions and subscriptions, to persevere. The heading of the Magazine is very appropriate, as emblematic of its vocation, consisting of an ingenious representation of a flow of postage stamps from the "horns of plenty," around which is entwined a scroll enclosing the title. The illustrations are issued in a supplementary form, and we regret to observe by them that the proprietor is largely interested in the collection of Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps, doubtless Physic Labels, &c., also. If he would have his Journal do well for him, he will take our advice, and exclude these class of Stamps.

The *Philatelist* for the last quarter, presents many valuable subjects to wile away the leisure moments of the collector. We may mention a very complete and lucid paper on "Post Cards," numerously illustrated; a translation of Tiffany's article on the "St. Louis' Locals," originally published in *Le Timbre Post*; our "Advice to Young Collectors" is reproduced; but the most valuable article probably at present *en passant* through any of the Philatelic Maga-

zines, is that superscribed "The Spud Papers," from the pen of an acknowledged connoisseur, Rev. Robt. B. Earee, which has entertained the readers of *The Philatelist* for some time past; in addition to the minute delineation of the forgeries, this writer illustrates his article by presenting with each, several copies of these forgeries, of different denominations, which assist the collector wonderfully. Brighton: Stafford Smith & Co.

The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* still holds on the even tenor of its way, imparting to its supporters the latest intelligence on matters philatelic, introducing for diversion and variety, many interesting articles, supplied by the pens of its able staff. The September number opens with an extensive review of contemporaries, the most interesting paragraph of which is that contesting the reasonings of *La Gazette de Timbres*, in favor of collecting "physic labels," and the "advertising stamps" of patent medicine venders, under the nomenclature of "fiscal stamps." The arguments put forth by *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* are apparently written after a thorough discussion of the matter in all its bearings, and cannot fail to strike home, to the already far too numerous collectors of this class of stamps; a continuation of the monograph on "The Stamps of Portugal," precedes an interesting article on "Stamp Collecting in Chili"; "New Issues," a further instalment of "Notes for Collectors," and the reprint of an article discussing the reported emission of Persia, complete this number. October opens with Overy Taylor's "Papers for Beginners," Hanover being the subject; "Postal Rates in Chili," is worthy of perusal, and will prove especially valuable to the postal authorities; a supplementary article on "The Stamps of Portugal" and a Book review close this number. Bath: Alfred Smith & Co.

The *American Journal of Philately*. Under the new editorship, our American contemporary seems to have taken a new lease of life. We find much more space devoted to the description of new issues than heretofore, and the introduction of articles more calculated to interest

and enliven its patrons. An article on "Postal Cards," substantially the same as that being published in the Brighton magazine, will give our American Collectors some idea of the favor this novel and cheap mode of correspondence has already met with. The number for Oct. 1st publishes an amusing correspondence which recently transpired between Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co. and a lady friend (?). The latter, it would appear, having tried to seduce Messrs. Scott into the purchasing of some counterfeit St. Domingo stamps. Oct. 15th gives the first instalment of an article entitled "Stamp Collecting in the Future," which, if we may judge from the introductory article, will prove highly interesting to our posterity, should our ideas inspire their enlightened era.

La Gazette des Timbres. Numbers one and two of the new series, emitted under the supervision of P. Mahe, have just come to hand. The only external change perceptible is that the wrapper is now of a lavender color. Number one, from July to September, is principally taken up with a "Chronicle of Novelties;" in the October number we find, in addition to the "Chronicle," a chapter superscribed "Petite Gazette;" and an editorial paper on "Fiscals," i.e., *a la mode Francais*,—Physic Labels, Beer Bottle Stamps, Wine Bottle Labels, Gum Certificates, &c., classified as above.

Our Black List and Swindlers' Gallery.

IN compiling this article for the present number, we have associated with our original heading the "Swindlers' Gallery," which we had primitively intended to have produced under separate and distinct heading, but reviewing the matter we cannot discover where the line can be drawn between the person who intentionally, whether professedly or not, defrauds the Revenues of any Government, by the unauthorized reproduction of their postage stamps, and the swindling of youthful, inexperienced, and often experienced, collectors, by

the offering for sale and selling of these counterfeit representations of legally issued franking labels, as the genuine, and the person who, having by advertising, a liberal distribution of circulars, &c., drawn the patronage of a fair proportion of collectors, and gradually wormed themselves into the confidence of wholesale dealers and traders, suddenly become *non est*, leaving their duped creditors to improve as best they may of the wisdom thus gained by experience, therefore we have concluded to give our readers the results of our extended enquiries into both of those subjects under a common superscription. While, if culpable, we shall respect no person or persons, yet our columns shall always be open and we shall be pleased at all times to give any person whose scurilious tradings may be made the subject of comment in these pages, ample opportunity to vindicate himself. Continuing our category then, we will introduce to our readers, "The International Stamp Co.," of Chicago, Illinois, whose fraudulent transactions of late have proved such a source of annoyance and serious disadvantage to dealers of more honorable standing, no collector after being once tricked being inclined to try his hand again very soon. This firm defraud both the wholesale dealer and the private collector; they send for a small stock of stamps, generally remitting with first two or three orders, then comes an order of larger proportions, with proposals to pay upon receipt of the goods, should the latter be filled, the sender invariably hears nothing further of either goods or purchasers, the latter being but lads of about 15 years, and having no office or permanent business location. These stamps are generally offered at face value, and often (when they do not know the value) at less; the greedy and watchful collector, thinking he has a splendid offer, takes the bait readily, sends for a set or two, gets them all right, doubles or trebles his order, and—is caught. So far as we know the above is as yet the only *nom*

de plume of these swindlers. Our patrons will therefore be cautious with whom they trade in the metropolis of Illinois. We may here say that the gentlemen trading under the title of "Eagle Stamp Co," of Chicago, have no connection whatever with the firm above exposed. Another company which has for years been pushing a large and lucrative trade in forged stamps is that styled

W. L. Terhune & Co., formerly of Boston, Mass., but more recently hailing from Portsmouth, N. H. This firm has gradually worked up a first-class trade in these spurious articles, and now have such an extensive range of customers as to make it remunerate them handsomely to deal in forgeries only. Their lists of sets comprise almost all of the rarer stamps. They offer sets of Mexico, obsolete 5 @ 10c. Newfoundland, 10 @ 25c. Pacific Steam Nav. Co., 8 @ 30c., and other equally valuable stamps, for one genuine specimen of which, the collector would have to pay almost as much as, and sometimes more, than that for which the whole set of counterfeits is offered. The two well known dealers of Boston, F. ELBERT and S. ALLAN TAYLOR, respectively, have obtained such notoriety as to render descent from us unnecessary, enough to say that they may still be found at their old quarters, still plying their old avocation, and dispensing forged labels to any who may favor them with their surplus cash. In our next instalment we shall take our readers across old Ocean and introduce them to some of the notorious swindlers of Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, July 14, 1873.

Dear Sir.—In order that you may have an early supply of our provisional 3d. stamp, I beg to enclose you a consignment, which I hope will prove acceptable. As you will observe, the present emission are only "make-shifts;" what the real half-penny stamps are to be I have had no opportunity of judging. You will please enter my name as a subscriber to the "Chronicle" for one year.

T. WEBB.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept., 27, 1873.

F. S. D.—GENTLEMEN,— * * * Stamp-collecting has taken a great start and is making good headway in this city. * * * I am very much pleased with your mode of doing business with your agents. In reading a copy of the June "Chronicle" I am surprised to see in the article on "Confederate Locals" that I was the first possessor of a Fredricksburg stamp, as I recognized an abstract from a letter that I wrote to Mr. Petrie, whom I believe is writing the article for your magazine. A friend of mine has sent you his subscription, which I hope arrived safely. Write soon, as I am always greatly pleased to hear from you.

Very truly, N. L. SEGUIN.

Our New Orleans Agent is in error regarding the author of the article on "Confederate Locals." It is written by Mr. Wurtele, late of the *Canadian Philatelist*.—Ed.]

TORONTO, Sept. 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—No. 2 of the STAMP COLLECTORS' CHRONICLE duly received. I consider it a great boon to those who are interested in Philately in Canada. * * * Do you give place in your album to the English "Circular Delivery" stamps, or to the 116 Hamburg Locals. Please let me know about these stamps, either by letter or by your "correspondence" column, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly, H. M. G.,
A Boy Collector.

We do not advise the collection of either the "Circular Delivery" or the "Hamburg Locals." True, the latter has as much right to collection as the "American" or any other "Local," but we think should be kept in an Album of their own, and separate from those of Government issue.

THE FRENCH "SPECIMEN" STAMPS.

LA ROCHELLE, Aug. 18, 1873.

F. S. D.—MONSIEURS,—Your favor asking information respecting the "specimen" stamp used by me upon a former letter to you, and noticed in the CHRONICLE for Dec. 1872, was duly received. * * * The stamp was among a lot of unused ones I had by me, and I took no particular observance of any peculiarity about it: however, since the receipt of your letter I have made it the subject of enquiry, and learn that it is customary among all countries, when issuing new stamps, to send copies stamped SPECIMEN to the Postal Departments of the various countries, and doubtless the stamp in question has thus casually come into my possession,

Yours, very truly, G. D. BOSSANGE.

Several letters from California inform us of the extensive interest centered in Stamp Collecting on the Pacific coast, and state that the coming season promises to be one of the most remunerative ever seen there. Our San Francisco Agent, Mr. W. W. Randall, under date of Sept. 18th, sends us 15 subscribers, making a circulation of 38 in the Golden City.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS, &c.

The California Amateurs' Directory for 1873. A compendium of Amateur Publications and Amateur Editors.—This little work must prove a valuable auxiliary to the publishers of these juvenile pamphlets, in the way of supplying them with a list for the distribution of their respective papers. The introductory avowment is highly creditable to the writer, Mr. T. H. Kerr, to whose versatility the little volume is dedicated. It deals with Amateur Journalism in the Golden City, from its first inception to the present day. Price 10 cents. Dore & Thibault, San Francisco, Cal.

We have Descriptive Catalogues from A. G. Craig, (successor to the late E. A. Craig, the well-known dealer of this city,) and from David U. Brophy, both San Francisco Stamp Merchants.

Catalogo Prezzo Corrente di tutti i Franco-Bolli, 1873, Livorno, Italy, and Madrid, Spain. This catalogue fills admirably the place of a reference as well as an enumerator of stamps on sale, as it not only includes those in stock, but also gives full descriptions of all extraneous issues. It is printed in Italian, illuminated covers, &c. We regret that our exegetical abilities do not include the power of translating the Italian dialect. It is published by the editor of *Le Posta Mondiale*.

In our last issue we unintentionally overlooked a notice of Pemberton's new Catalogue, the first number of which, for April, 1873, was received some time since. This journal promises to be one of immense benefit to Stamp Collectors, including, as it does, all the shades of color, perforations, and varieties of watermark. The first part comprises all emissions from A to G, inclusive, giving very minute details of each. With the aid of this catalogue it will be impossible for collectors to misplace their stamps, and we commend it to the attention of all. We shall be pleased to receive subscriptions for Part I, at 15 cents each.

THE COMING ALBUM.—The old established and well-known Stamp Exporting and Album Publishing House of Stanley, Gibbons & Co., Plymouth, England, are about to add another magnificent Album to their already extensive series. It is calculated to make this Album one of the most perfect and complete ever offered to the public. Its actual cost when completed will not be less than £800 sterling. Prices from about 5/ to £10 and upwards. We advise all intending purchasers to await the advent of this Album before investing in any other, as we feel assured its excellence will well repay them for the slight delay. It is expected to be ready in November. Copies can be ordered through us at publishers' prices.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Gazette des Timbres, the organ of French Philatelists, is now conducted by Mr. P. Mahe, a gentleman long identified with the interests of stamp collectors. While regretting that Dr. Mangus (the former editor) has seen fit to retire from the public management of our valued contemporary, we congratulate its supporters upon having secured the services of such a competent successor. It is generally understood that the late editor will still continue to write for this magazine.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Esq., Secretary of the New York "Lotus Club," has assumed the management of *The American Journal of Philately*. Under the new regime we may look for the inauguration of a new order of things as regards the general programme. The careful attention which has been paid to the proper folding of the journal has improved its appearance considerably.

M. JUSTIN LALLIER, the compiler and publisher of the series of Albums bearing his name, has departed the scenes of his philanthropic labors on this mundane sphere, and betaken himself to that proverbial land beyond Jordan, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." *Sic Transit, &c.*

The abolition of the 'franking privilege' in the United States appears to have had rather a depressing effect upon the literary aspirations of some of the promising youths of that country, as evinced by the sudden evanescence of many of their most popular monthlies. "Gone where the woodbine twineth," is written on the fles as we lay them aside, to make room for new comers.



NOTICE.**The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle**

can be obtained from any of the following persons, to whom subscriptions may also be paid, and from whom back numbers of the "Chronicle" can always be had:—

Henry S. Beek, Book and Stationery, King Street,—City.
Killam & Bingay, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Lionel Myers, Montreal, Canada.

Geo. B. Yule & Co., Whitby, Ontario, Canada.

New England News Co., 41 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Young American Stamp Co., 6 East 49th St., N. Y. City.

L. W. Durbin, 106 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. L. Seguin, 57 Magazine St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Kent K. Hayden, First National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. W. Randall, Box 1448 San Francisco, California.

H. W. Yemans, Detroit, Michigan.

Eagle Stamp Co., 220 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Stanley Thomson, Southport, England.

B. Scott, Jr., 50 High Street, Oxford, England.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 8 Lockyer St., Plymouth, Eng.

WANTED !

FOR CASH, or in Exchange, **RARE**, used or unused **STAMPS**. Address,

EDUARD HEIM,

Stamp Importer,

II Odeongasse 5, Vienna, Austria,

F. TRIFET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS Established eight years: 99 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

44 Page Catalogue, 230 illustrations, 25 cents. Circulars free. Correspondents wanted abroad. Also,—consignments, for which prompt returns will be made.

DAVID N. BOOTHBY,

Dealer in

Foreign Postage Stamps,

507 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

Send 15 cents for New Catalogue and Price List. Collections bought and Sold. Good prices given for stamps.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

UNUSED British Honduras, 1d.; Chili, 1c.; Grenada, 1d.; Iceland, 2 sk.; Japan, 1 sen.; St. Helena, 2d.; St. Christopher, 1d.; Virgin Isles, 1d.; Sandwich Isles, 1c., at 5 cents each. Prospectus post-free. Sheets on approval.

AGENTS WANTED. Address,

GEO. B. YULE & Co.,

Whitby, Ontario.

JOSEPH J. CASEY,

Lotos Club, 2 Irving Place, N. Y. City,

WILL pay the highest prices for U. S. Envelopes and rare Foreign Stamps. Stamps sold at reasonable prices. Information given on all matters connected with stamp collecting. Price Lists, Catalogues and Magazines purchased.

Communications must enclose stamp for reply. Correspondents wanted everywhere.

AUSTRALIA.

WANTED—Collectors to know that the undersigned is the only reliable and established dealer in Victoria. Correspondents wanted in S. America, African Colonies, W. Indies, &c., with whom to exchange colonials.

T. WEBB,

Foreign Stamp Importer,

Echuca, Victoria.

THE "COMMON SENSE" ALBUM is one of the latest, best finished, and handsomest Albums published. Specially designed spaces for all issues of every country, brought up to the present time, with full description of each Stamp. Arranged alphabetically.

Full board covers; gilt mountings.

Sent to any address, post paid, upon receipt of \$2.00.

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Partnership hitherto existing under the name and style of **KILLAM & BINGAY, Stamp Importers**, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

MR. BINGAY will transact all unfinished business of the late firm.

GEO. H. KILLAM,

T. VAN BUSKIRK BINGAY, JR.

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 1, 1873.

Foreign Postage Stamps.—Whether wishing to Buy, Sell or Exchange, please write to

A. F. WOOSTER,

Norfolk, Connecticut,

United States of America.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN would be glad to receive consignments of obsolete and rare stamps, having excellent opportunities for their disposal. Address

7 WINDSOR TERRACE,

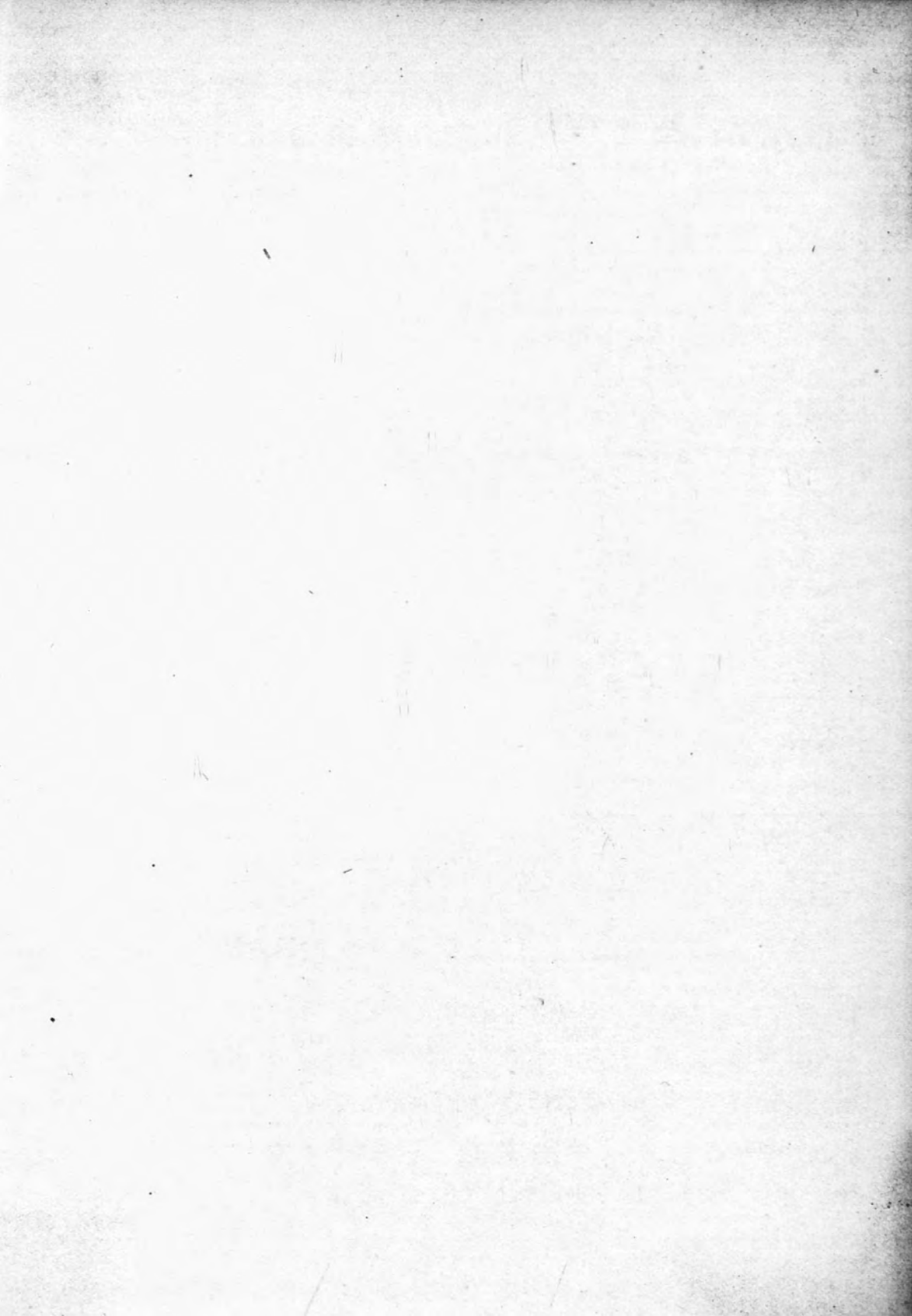
Cl. y Road, Bristol, England.

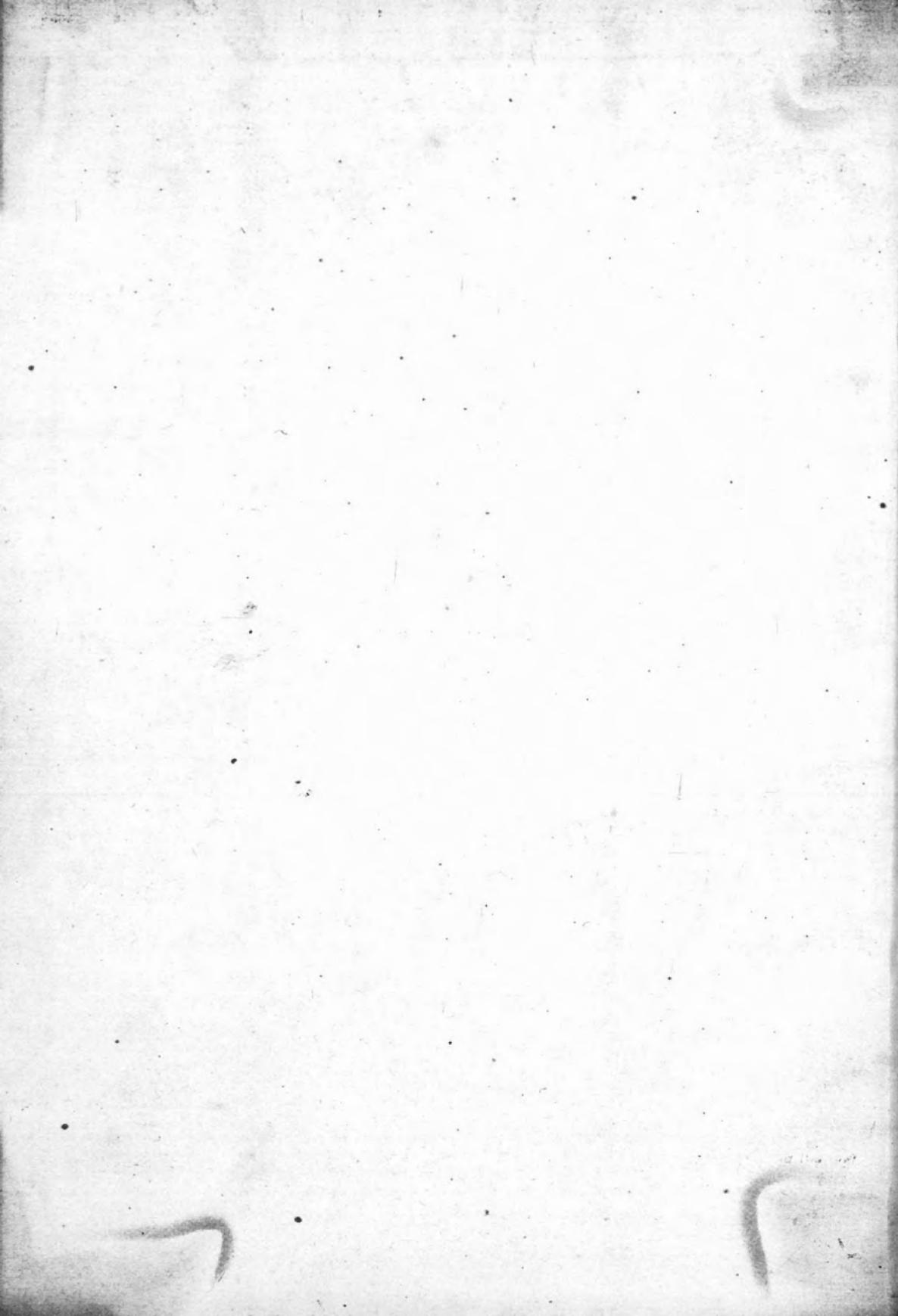
HELIGOLAND, set of four, unused, comprising:—

1	schilling,	green and red	} Post-free for 25 Cents.
1	"	"	
2	"	"	

Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

No. 106 South 10th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.







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PHILATELIC SECTION.