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THE SOUTHERN Curiosity Cabinet.

OL. 1.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1872.

No. 1.

[From the Stamp Collector's Magazine]

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

Deem not his mission all in vain,
Who with his album in his hand,
In fancy travels o'er the main,
Collecting stamps from every land.
The little stamp collector learns
Each country's latitude and place
Upon the map, and soon discovers
Their longitude, and clime, and race.
Thus eager in the task he loves,
With cheerful heart he hurries on,
While through the field of art he roves,
Where other youthful friends have
gone.
Collecting stamps from every clime,
Detecting spurious from the true,
And like the banker learns in time,
The stamp that's obsolete or new.
With the feelings of a connoisseur
Doth he behold the stamp that's
rare,
Which often did elude his search
Thro' many months of anxious
care.
But still in patience and in hope,
He wanders on neath sun and rain,
Until the album is complete,
When toil and love is paid with
gain.

—O—

INTRODUCTION.

The advantages of a work of this kind are too well understood by all to warrant their being repeated here. At the same time every collector will understand the difficulties naturally lying in our way if we tell them that we intend making this paper a sort of *monthly manual* from which can be taken all the principal news and facts relating to the objects most generally collected.

We should have published this long before, but the necessary preparations took a great deal more time than we had at first anticipated.

As it now stands we hope, with a little indulgence on the part of our readers, to make this paper as useful and interesting as any of its class.

WM. WILDER & Co.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

GERMAN EMPIRE—This country has issued a very fine set of stamps. The colors are similar to those of the former issue, with the exception of a white centre, with embossed eagle. Values— $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 2, 5, s. g. 1, 2, 7, 18 Kr.

JAPAN can now boast of stamps of its own. They will be described in our next number.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A 5s. stamp of this country has been issued, of a bright orange color.

FINLAND has issued a postal card, value of 10 pennies.

—O—

Any person desiring stamps not down on our list, should send us list of wants,

—O—

REVENUE STAMPS.

The law forbids all persons to have in their possession tobacco or spirituous liquor stamps under penalty of a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1000, or of an imprisonment of from five to ten years. We should therefore advise collectors to imit themselves to document, fiscal, or foreign revenues.

—O—

CLIPPINGS.

“To the Postmaster of the Confederate States at Murphysburgh:

“If Patrik Malone, that's my husband, (that was) if so be his dead, what belongs to the forteenth rigulars, should niver come for this littter, will yer honer plais forward it after him by telegraff, for like hell be coming home about that time. Forever at command.

BRIDGET MALONE.

—O—

A gentleman called at the postoffice the other day and asked for a stamped *antelope*.

The Southern Curiosity Cabinet

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[From Harper's Monthly.]

POSTAGE STAMPS AND THEIR ORIGIN.

Although postage stamps are among the most familiar objects of daily use, it is probable that very few persons have troubled themselves to consider when and where they originated. In a pamphlet by M. Piron, *Sous-Directeur des Postes*, published in Paris in 1838, and entitled, "Du Service des Postes, et de la Taxation des Lettres au Moyen d'un Timbre," we find that the idea of post-paid or stamped paper originated early in the reign of Louis XIV., with M. De Velay, who, in 1653, established a private penny-post, placing boxes at the corners of streets for the reception of letters wrapped up in envelopes, which were franked by bands or slips of paper tied around them, with the inscription, "*Post-paid the —day of—, 1653 or '54.*" These slips were sold for a *sou tape*, and could be procured at the palace, at the turn-tables of convents, and from the porters of colleges. When Louis XIV. used to quit his habitual residence the personages of his suit were accustomed to procure these labels intended to be placed around letters destined for Paris. M. De Velay had also caused to be printed certain forms of *billets*, or notes, applicable to the ordinary business among the inhabitants of great towns, with blanks which were to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might complete the writer's object. One of these *billets*, filled up by Pelisson, and sent to Mademoiselle Scudery, is still preserved in Paris, and is one of the oldest of penny-post letters extant, and a curious example of a prepaying envelope. These primitive slips and forms were irregularly used, and soon fell into disuse. In 1858, however, under Louis XV., one M. De Chamouset, a wealthy Parisian, established a modest post for the metropolis, charging two *sols* for single letters under an ounce, which were prepaid by stamps similar to those now in use. Government

perceiving the gains thus derived from the new enterprise, took it from him, compensating him by an annual pension of twenty thousand francs; but so meagre were the arrangements of the government that the stamps were seldom used, and soon were entirely forgotten.

The next country to issue postage stamps was Spain, their issue having been authorized by a royal decree of the 7th December, 1816, which stipulated that the secretaries of the crown, etc. etc., will have the privilege of apposing on the letters addressed to the other authorities a seal, impressed in ink, bearing the royal arms of Castile and Leon, which will pass them free. By the general regulations of the post (8th June 1794,) notice was given that the stamps mentioned in the decree of 1716 were to be used only for letters concerning public business. These official stamps remained in use until the beginning of the present century, when their issue was entirely abandoned.

We have now to introduce to our readers a description of semi-official stamped postal envelopes used in Italy (Sardinia) from 1819 to 1836. On the 7th of November, 1818, the emission of stamped postal paper was announced, and the conditions on which it might be used. This paper was prepared under the immediate supervision of the *Directeur des Postes*, and could be procured at post-offices, and from vendors of tobacco, who received a commission upon their sales. There were three values: fifteen centesimi, twenty-five centesimi, and fifty centesimi, all bearing the same device. These covers were but little used, however, and were finally withdrawn by the seventy-third article of a royal decree of the 30th of March, 1836, in consequence of a modification being made in the postal regulations by the seventy-second article of the same law.

The next attempt at issuing postage stamps was made by one Treffenberg, of Stockholm, who proposed to the Assembly of Swedish Nobility to issue stamped paper, to be made into envelopes for letters. The proposition was warmly supported by Count de Schewerin, on the ground that it would be both convenient to the public and to the post-office, but the proposition was rejected by a large majority.

But to Mr. Rowland Hill are we indebted for that postal reform which was introduced by him into the British Parliament in 1837, which, among other reforms, proposed that letters should be

repaid by means of stamped covers, or envelopes. His proposition met with much opposition. Fortunately, thousands of petitions poured in for the furtherance of this bold project, and Parliament, moved by such a general manifestation, caused a commission to examine the plan. After many stormy debates it was adopted, and put in operation on the 6th of May, 1840. To Mr. Hill, then, we owe the adoption of the idea, and its practical development. As soon as the postal scheme was matured in England, and the emission of postal stamps decided on, the authorities issued a prospectus, offering a reward of £500 for the best design and plan for a stamp. The conditions, which were widely circulated; stated that the chief desiderata were simplicity and facility in working, combined with such precautions as should prove effectual against forgery. Thousands of designs—many of the most elaborate workmanship—were sent in; but none were simple as that furnished by Deane, of London, which was subsequently chosen. It is, however, in use at the present day, its color having been changed from black to red. About the same time a prize was offered for the best design for an envelope, which was gained by Mulready, R. A., who produced the peculiar combination of allegories representing England attracting the commerce of the world. It was engraved on brass by John Thompson (the pupil of Branston) who devoted many entire weeks in cutting it in relief. By the stamped envelope and adhesives of the present day, it has an almost medieval appearance.

—O—

PRICE LIST FOR FEBRUARY.

Austria.—Kr. envelope.....	2
Baden.—Kr. blue.....	2
Belgium.—100 grey. Uncancelled....	15
Denmark.—2, 3, 4, new issue.....	5
Great Britain.—6d., 10d., octag.....	10
Heligoland.—½s., new.....	4
New South Wales.—1d., red.....	4
Orange States.—1d., orange.....	5
Russia.—Set of 3 used.....	8
German Empire.—¼, 1, 2, s. g.....	15
Switzerland.—Envelope, 10, 25, 30, 10.	

The space being limited we could not give as large a price list as we desire. Send stamp for our packet list.

NELLY'S COLLECTION.

Now, cousin Joe, I'll try to prove
Collecting is a real pleasure;
And if you'll at my album look,
You will confess it's quite a treasure.

Here's German figures, Austrian heads,
And handsome envelopes of Baden;
There's Hamburg's castle, Brunswick's
horse,
The dove of Basle, and shield of Sweden

Here's Mulready's well-known vignette;
There the Pope's keys and triple bon-
net;
This set bears good King Victor's head,
And that has cruel Bomba's on it.

Those are the French republic stamps,
And these are little Denmark's issue;
Those Turkish, with the crescent, are
On paper of the thinnest tissue,

The Russian are "such loves" of stamps,
Now, cousin Joseph, don't you think so?
You're looking over at mamma;
Oh! what a shame, for you to wink so!

You're all attention; oh, yes, *now*;
Well, give it to my Cingalese,—
Have you e'er seen such charming
Stamps,
Such brilliant envelopes as these?

The Hong Kong are a pretty set,
With Chinese figures at the border.
It's all Chinese to you? Oh, fie!
I really must call you to order.

These are the ugly Indian Stamps,
And this the issue for Batavia;
And here are the new Argentine,
With head of Bernard Rivadavia;

And here are Chili—can't you stop?
Then, cousin Joseph, of a truth
I'll close my book, and leave you still
An initiated youth.

—O—

A copper coin of the French Republic,
1848, for sale. Price \$5.00.

A copper 5 pinna of Finland. \$2.50.
WM. W. & Co.

—()—

A countryman called at a telegraph office with a well blacked pair of boots in his hand. "My son," said he to the clerk, "is up country at R.'s landing. I want to make him a present of a pair of boots, will you send them to him by telegraph?"

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M., Baton Rouge.—Send your stamp on if it is in good condition.

T. S., New Jersey.—Your Hamburg locals are counterfeits.

There are few genuine ones in existence.

Any inquiries whatever, will be answered in this column.

—O—

COUNTERFEITS.

We are daily in receipt of letters from deluded collectors sending us counterfeit stamps, with inquiries as to their character. We have repeatedly warned customers from having anything to do with dealers who sell stamps lower than even their value in the country where they are issued. Anybody who has any sense at all will understand such dealers cannot sell genuine stamps.

We could easily make a long list of such people, but we have made it a rule not to denounce anybody, therefore we will only say, that there are many persons in Boston who are far from inheriting the scrupulous honesty of their puritan forefathers.

—O—

Agents wanted. Only responsible persons need apply.

—O—

SOMETHING NEW.

Next month we will publish in the SOUTHERN CURIOSITY CABINET an interesting story, written expressly for us by an eminent philatelist:

Adventures of a Stamp Collector;

OR,

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED AT LAST.

Now is the time to subscribe! Only 50 cents per annum. Uncancelled stamp with each number.

ADVERTISEMENTS 15 cts PER LINE.

—O—

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Any person purchasing of us \$3 worth of stamps will receive the SOUTHERN CURIOSITY CABINET for one year free.

—O—

We desire all customers to know that our extra packets contain duplicates.

TABLE FOR ASCERTAINING THE NATIONALITY OF STAMPS.

Foreign Names of Countries Translated into English.

Bayern—Bavaria.
 Chile—Chile.
 E. A. M.—Greece.
 Empire France—France.
 Espana—Spain.
 Madensi—Modena.
 Helvetia—Switzerland.
 Italiane—Italian, Italy.
 Nederland—Holland.
 Norge—Norway.
 Parmensi—Parma.
 Preussen—Prussia.
 Romana—Roumania.
 Romagne—Romagna.
 Sachsen—Saxony.
 Sicilia—Sicily.
 Thurn und Taxis—Germany.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

—O—

TEN DOLLARS.

We will give *Ten Dollar's* worth of stamps to any person who will, by the first of March, 1872, procure us the largest numbers of subscribers.

We will give *Five Dollars* worth of stamps to any person, who, by the first of March, 1872, will procure us the second largest number of subscribers.

We will give \$2.50 worth of stamps to any person, who, by the first of March 1872, brings the third largest number of subscribers.

—O—

TO DEALERS.

Dealers desiring to exchange papers will be accommodated by us.

—O—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extra packet of 100 Stamps, only 25 cts
 STAMPS SUITABLE for DEALERS

One hundred for. \$15 00

One hundred, better variety. 25 00

Two thousand, " " 40 00

W. W. & Co.

—O—

The principal countries of Europe and even Canada have issued postal cards and yet the United States stands quietly looking on.

THE SOUTHERN Curiosity Cabinet.

VOL. 1.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1ST, 1872.

No. 2.

ADVENTURES OF A STAMP COLLECTOR, OR PERSEVERANCE REWARDED AT LAST.

CHAPTER I.

In one of the suburbs of the city of London, where only lean children, dogs, cats and poor people lived; stood a few years ago a small house, the residence of a merchant in the city. His means, like those of his neighbors, very limited, and he was as usual in such cases, encumbered with a large family. His house which he had inherited from some great grand-mother, had a very peculiar aspect. Built partly of bricks, partly of wood, it was further surrounded by a small garden, where one of the youngest of the family, who had a taste for agriculture, had once tried to make cabbages grow out of nettle-seed, an enterprise which judging from the longing eyes of a horrid looking little donkey standing by, had been by no means successful.

William, the merchant's eldest son, was a fair-haired youth of fifteen summers. The almost feminine expression look of his soft blue eyes was happily contradicted by a square cut chin and firmly set mouth. A favorite among the boys of his age with whom he associated, his courage and determination further excited their respect, and his splendid stamp collection made him an object of envy even among the rich merchants, whose offices he frequented in search of work, and who like him were interested in the beautiful science of philately.

Our story opens on a fine spring morning, while the family are assembled at breakfast. William seated by his father, is putting all his powers of persuasion into play to induce him to permit him to go to America. "We are poor says he, there is no chance of my ever procuring a good position in London, and I am sure at there least I would succeed. It will be very painful for me to separate from you, but I hope soon to make enough money to enable us to meet again, not as poor, but as rich people." William had to talk a long while and to find a great many convincing facts to obtain his father's permission. At last he succeeded. William, said the father, you may go, and from the energy and intelligence you have always shown, I feel sure you will succeed.

We will not dwell upon the tearful leaving-taking of William and his family. As he left home his father gave him twenty-five £s. It is all I can spare you my son, said he, and may it last you longer in America than it would here.

William's father conducted him as far as the boat. Long and seriously did he speak to him, and much good advice did he give him for although poor and not very successful in business. William's father had received a very good education and was moreover an intelligent and true man.

It pained him much to see his son depart, thus unprotected, unexperienced and with a very small sum of money, but as William had always proved himself in all good qualities above most boys of his age, he believed him equal to the emergency.

Since his son had so set his mind on going, he would be apt even to run away if his father refused him, and so with many misgivings had at last consented.

As the boat moved out of the dock and floated down the Thames toward the great wide sea that was perhaps forever to separate him from his home, his country and all he held dear on earth. William's firm heart sank within him and he almost regretted he had left. Soon however he recovered his self-possession, he remembered the poverty of his self-denying father and thought of the fine opportunities he would have when once in America of bettering his condition. And as the sun sank down beneath the waters and the vessel began to rock upon the waves of the Straits of Dover, William fully comforted entered into an interesting conversation with a fat old sailor, upon the wonders of the new world.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

We have received from a young lady correspondent an article on "birds and their habits," which from the delicateness with which the subject is handled is equal to the productions of the best writers of the day. We are sorry to say that the scarcity of ornithologists prevents our publishing it.

A copper coin of the French Republic, 1848, for sale. Price \$5.00.

A copper 5 pinnia of Finland. \$250.
WM. W. & Co

The Southern Curiosity Cabinet

PUBLISHED BY WM. WILDER & CO.

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S COLUMN.

On metal being first introduced in commerce, it's weight and degree of purity alone indicated its value. To provide against the loss of time attending on weighing at every bargain, the quantity of gold, silver or copper, offered in payment, pieces of a specified weight were formed, each bearing a certain mark to testify as to it's identity. Little by little, the art progressed until it attained it's present state of perfection.

Historians do not agree as to where coins were first used. Herodotus, who says it was in Lydia, is contradicted by several other witnesses, who state that in Assyria they were known long before.

In Greece, the introduction of coins is attributed together with that of weights and measures, to Phedon, King of Argos. The marbles at Arundel date the reign of this Prince 142 years before the Roman era, that is about 2767 years ago. Each province had it's own coins, all of which bore certain figures and enigmatic hieroglyphicks, to prevent counterfeits. Thus, those of Athens bore the image of an owl, those of Sparta that of a shield, those of Delphi that of a dolphin, those of Beotia that of a Bacchus holding a bunch of grapes and a large cup, etc.

It is said that the Romans under Romulus, had no coins of their own. Some coming from Illyria were considered as merchandise. Servius Tullius in the year 578, B. C., issued a copper coin, called *pecunia*, because it bore the image of an ox or (sheep), both of which animals were of a kind called *pecus*. Later these were substituted by others bearing the image of Tanus or an armed woman, with the inscription, *Roma*.

Silver began to be coined in Rome in the year 268, B. C., while gold was not issued for that purpose until 62 years afterwards.

(TO BE CONTIUNED).



The scarcest confederate locals for sale among which the Mobile and Baton Rouge. The highest bid takes them.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

(OMITTED IN LAST NUMBER.)

New Zealand—Of the new set only two have made their appearance, the 6 cent which is printed in blue, and the 7 penny in light brown.

New Grenada.—A new stamp of this country has just been received, denomination: 2 cent. avos—color brown.

Fiji Islands.—"The Fig Times" has issued a set of postage stamps, an illustration of which will give. The values are: 1 penny, black on pink; 2 pence, black on pink; 3 pence, black on pink; 6 pence, black on pink; 1 shilling, black on pink.

REVIEW OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine.—This is the leading organ of stamp collector and is very full of postal news.

The American Journal of Philately, is a usual crowded with discussions and advertisements, which in our opinion are of no use to stamp collectors.

The Stamp Collectors Monthly.—We have received this paper which although of diminutive size, is certainly worth its subscription money.

CARD COLLECTING.

Business-card collecting is carried to a considerable extent in the United States. It compares to stamp collecting thus stamp collectors keep the stamps, representatives of the country where they are issued, while card collectors keep the cards as representatives of branches of business, both in our own and foreign countries. It is not for us to decide which is the most interesting, but to give encouragement to card collectors, as well as to satisfy all tastes, the following prizes will be awarded to any person presenting the best collection of cards the 1st of April, 1872.

For the best.....\$2
(Or 100 different cards.)

For the second best.....\$1
(Or 50 different cards.)

"May the best man win."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S., Virginia.—Your Mobile local is genuine. We will send you stamps on as soon as possible. S.

M. McMahon.—We are sorry to say we can deal with you no longer.

M. S., New Orleans.—Your article on minerals has been received.

M. and L. F., New Orleans.—We would advise the weak minded youth, who wrote us under this signature, to save his postage stamps and to employ his time more usefully in improving his orthography.

Any inquiries whatever will be answered in this column.

—O—

PRICE LIST FOR MARCH.

<i>Baden.</i> —3 Kr. yellow, unpaid letter stamp unused.....	5
<i>Bavaria.</i> —1 Kr. rose, used.....	5
<i>Bremen.</i> —Envelope, 1 gr. white unused.....	25
<i>Canada.</i> —Envelope 5, red, used.....	15
Envelope 10, brown, used.....	30
<i>Denmark.</i> —Envelope, 2 sk. blue, used, 1869.....	15
<i>Egypt.</i> —5 piastres, brown, used.....	25
First issue, 5 piastres, unused.....	30
10 piastres, unused.....	50
<i>Finland.</i> —Envelope, 10 Kr. rose, used.....	15
<i>Gambia.</i> —5d. brown.....	25
<i>Heligoland.</i> —6s. green and red, unused.....	20
<i>Honduras.</i> —2r. green.....	100
<i>Ionian Is.</i> —1d. yellow, unused.....	15
1d. blue, unused.....	25
2d. red, unused.....	30
<i>Mauritius.</i> —Envelope, 6p. violet, unused.....	10
<i>Orange States.</i> —3p., rose, unused.....	10
<i>Poland.</i> —1858, arms, blue on rose, 10 k., unused.....	10
Envelope, 10 k., black.....	25
<i>Switzerland.</i> —2½ rappen, red and black (Orts-post), unused.....	25

PACKETS OF BUSINESS CARDS.

Packet No. 1. A.—Is an assorted packet of one dozen fine business cards, including some from Northern houses.....

Packet No. 2. B.—Is a packet of one dozen very scarce cards, of different shapes and colors.....

Packet No. 3.—Consists of three dozen steamboat cards.....

Packet No. 4.—Contains a collection of very scarce and beautiful cards.....

Packet No. 5.—Contains fifty very scarce steamboat cards and others.....

Packet No. 6.—A collection of 100 very rare cards.....

Packet No. 7.—Contains 300 very scarce cards, only.....

None of the above contains duplicates.

NORWAY.

It seems that Norway has issued a set of stamps, the only one of which we have seen is the three skillings. It is printed in red and white paper, numeral in center; "Post Horn and tre-skillings" at the bottom, crown and "Norge" at top surrounded by an oval of dark pink, "shilling" at the bottom. It is probable there will be a whole set issued.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At a meeting of the N. O. Academy of Sciences, held on Monday, the 15th of May, 1871, it was decided:

1st. That a prize of one hundred dollars would be given to the person presenting the best collection of insects indigenous to the State of Louisiana, by the first day of June, 1872.

2d. That a prize of fifty dollars would be given for the second best collection.

3rd. That a prize of twenty-five dollars would be given for the third best collection.

TABLE FOR ASCERTAINING THE NATIONALITY OF STAMPS.

(CONTINUED.)

<i>Basel</i> —Basle.
<i>Braunschweig</i> —Brunswick.
<i>Colonies de l'Empire Francais.</i>
French Colonies.
<i>Confed, Grenadina</i> —New Grenada—(Confederation.)
<i>Confedon Argentina</i> —Argentine Confederation.
<i>E. E. U. U. de Venez.</i>
Venezuela.
<i>Estados Unidos de Nueva.</i>
<i>Granada</i> —United States of New Granada.
<i>Estensi</i> —Modena.
<i>E. M. de Colombia</i> —United States of Colombia (or New Granada)
<i>Frankfurt</i> —Frankfort.
<i>Geneve</i> —Geneva.
<i>Hannover</i> —Hanover.
<i>Luebeck</i> —Lubeck.
<i>Meyico</i> —Mexico.
<i>Napoletana</i> —Naples.
<i>Nedert, Indie</i> —Dutch Indies.
<i>Nlle. Caledonia</i> —New Caledonia.
<i>Nov. Camb. Aust</i> —New South Wales.
<i>Republica</i> —Argentine.
<i>Argedtime</i> —Republic.
<i>Republica Oriental</i> —Uruguai.

S. P. B. Saint—Petersburg.
Sverige—Sweden.
Toscana—Tuscany.
Venezulana—Venezuela.
Warsawska—Warsaw.
Wendenschen Kreisses—Livonia.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Agents wanted. Only responsible persons need apply.

The three prizes promised to the persons procuring us the largest number of subscribers, are postponed until the 1st of April, 1872.

A stamp you cannot buy? The stamp of a gentleman.

The following poetry (!) was on the outside of a letter at the Hersey office recently:

Over the hill and over the level
 carry this letter like the Devil
 at Lowell Kent Co Mich you
 will leave it where F. C. Wright,
will receive it.

(no more at present.)

American ingenuity is likely to overcome the only objection to the postal card system as it exists in England and Germany. This objection is the publicity of what is written on the cards. If it affected merely the writer, the objection would be very slight, for no one is obliged to send in that way what he does not wish to be made public. Unfortunately, however, the receivers of these card messages suffer greatly by having servants and others read them, and this (frequently) when the writers are innocent of all intent to defraud or injure. Two plans have been suggested at Washington by which to overcome the difficulty. One inventor proposes a card which will fold in the center, the edges being supplied with gum-arabic. Another suggests a card with a lappel of brown paper folding over the written matter. Either of these plans seem simple and convenient, and as the card system has already proved profitable to the government in England, we see no reason why the convenience should not be immediately adopted in this country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Any person purchasing of us \$3 worth of stamps will receive the SOUTHERN CURIOSITY CABINET for one year free.

We desire all customers to know that our extra packets contain duplicates.

TO DEALERS.

Dealers desiring to exchange papers, will be accommodated by us.

The Stamp Collector's Monthly, published by J. H. PINKHAM & Co., 15 cents per annum. Send stamp for specimen number and price list.

Address J. H. PINKHAM & CO.
 Box 143 New Market. N. H.

Advertisements.

(Reduced to ten cents per line.)

D. K. ANDRUS.

DEALER IN STAMPS.

Address, Box 733. Rockford, Ill.
 Catalogues, post free, 3c. stamp.

TRY THESE.

Packet A, 20 used stamp no duplicates	15c.
Packet B. 50 used stamp on duplicates	25c.
Packet Y. 10 used Canadian bill stamp	15c.
Packet Z. 5 used Canadian bill stamp	25c.
Enclose stamp for catalogue.	

D. A. K. ANDRUS,
 Box 733. Rockford, Ill.

WANTED, to buy or exchange for all Stamps of old issues and locals.

D. A. K. ANDRUS,
 Box 733. Rockford, Ill.
 Send stamp for catalogue.

WANTED, specimen copies, with terms of all stamp magazines and youth's papers that receive advertisements.

D. A. K. ANDRUS,
 Box 733. Rockford, Ill.

HOPKIN'S
 FIRE-FLY PRINTING OFFICE,
 31 OLD LEVEE ST.,
 NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.

THE SOUTHERN Curiosity Cabinet.

VOL. I.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL, 1872.

No. 3.

ADVENTURES OF A STAMP COLLECTOR, OR PERSEVERANCE REWARDED AT LAST.

CHAPTER II.

"Well, young chap," said the sailor, who was a thorough John Bull by nature if not by education, "what are you doing here alone?"

"Going to America, of course."

"What for?"

"I'm going to make money there. And when I get it I'm going to give lots to the poor people in London."

"Ah! When you get it, you do so well to add that. But you'd better think of filling your own pocket before you go to fill other people's. If you want to make money so bad, why didn't you stay in London? London is the place where there are most honest men and where there are most thieves, and it is the only place where they agree together. Besides, London is the largest city in the world, and the largest city is the place to make the largest fortune. Only those thieves who get to be too big to stay in London, go to America when they have time to cool down a little, and become a little wiser."

"But, sir," said William, "I was always told that if a man, or boy even, was willing to work, and work well, he would soon make a fortune in America."

"Quite true, my boy," said another sailor coming up, and who being every inch a Yankee, was going to take up for his own country, "quite true, or at least if he does not make a fortune for himself, he'll make one for somebody else, which is about the same thing for a good-hearted little cuss like you, isn't it? But what trade are you going to follow out there?"

"Well, I don't know, I might dig for gold, don't you think that would be good sir?"

"Just an Englishman's way of taking the thing. Look out, young feller, or you won't get along out there. Now, if you go to California to get gold, don't you dig it *yourself*, but get somebody else to dig it *for you*. Set up a grog shop

Uncancelled



close to the mines, charge for it like a Yankee, and you'll get a Yankee's gold. If one man has a lot of grog, and another a lot of gold, they are most likely to make an exchange and the property to change hands. So, if you want gold, sell grog, and if you want grog, dig for gold."

The conversation was here interrupted by the tea-bell. There were seven first-class passengers besides William. It was now dark, and land had long been out of sight. The wind was pretty strong, and the waves rather rough, and as William took his seat at table, he noticed several of the passengers made very wry faces, and looked rather pale. They left the room very often, and came back with their mouths wide open, in fact, there were symptoms of sea-sickness aboard. William, who, as yet, felt nothing disagreeable, ate a hearty meal, and soon after opened his trunk and took out his collection, which he was in the habit of visiting every night. As he turned over the pages, he was observed by a solemn looking German, smoking a pipe as long as himself, and who, indifferent to the angry looks of his suffering neighbors, sent long wreaths of smoke curling about their noses, a proceeding which only served to make them go on deck oftener, and to make them still paler, and still more miserable.

"What are those, youngster?" said he.

"Postage stamps, sir."

"You collect them?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I think I've got some for you. Wait a minute," and he disappeared.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S COLUMN.

In order to prevent confusion, the coinage of the ancients has been classed under six epochs, viz :

I. The earliest coinage, from the time of Phedon to the reign of Alexander I., of Macedon, who died in the year 454, B. C., a period of about 200 years.

These coins are easily recognised by the early style and primitive appearance which characterises them.

They have descended to us in great numbers, considering their antiquity. Mr. Ackerman, in his "Manual of Numismatics," mentions several facts in proof of this.

A naval friend of his, while at Rio, some years since, received as the change of a Spanish dollar, several small pieces of silver, among which he found one of the early Ægina coins. Again, a circumstance quite as singular was related to him by the late Mr. Douce, who, while at Nismes, (the ancient Nîmausus) many years ago, received as *sous* pieces, on several occasions, the well known coins of that city, with the type of a crocodile chained to a palm tree.

II. Coins struck from the reign of Alexander I., of Macedon, to that of Philip, father of Alexander the Great.

III. Coins struck from the last mentioned period, to the end of the Roman Republic, and the accession of Augustus.

IV. Those which were struck from the accession of Augustus to the end of the reign of Hadrian. To these we should add those struck during the reign of Antoninus Pius and his successors.

V. In the fifth class are included coins struck from the time of Hadrian to the reign of Gallienus. This class should be subdivided, considering the style of art during this period.

VI. Coins from the reign of Gallienus to the extinction of the Empire of the East. This class should also be subdivided.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

We have omitted to refer the return letter stamp for Regensburg, in Bavaria.



Here is a copy of it.

Egypt—We have just received two sets of the new Egyptian Stamps. Here is a description of them: Pyramid in centre, with Arabic inscriptions; Spynx on the left, the arms of the country are represented. Below is the inscription, *Poste Khedeuie Egiziane*. In this issue we find seven values instead of six, the seventh being 2½ piastres.

Canada—The 2 cents, small size, has appeared.

Bavaria—Returned letter stamps have been issued for Nurnburg and Augsburg.

Sierra Leone—The values of the new series are 1 d, 2 d, 3 d, 6 d, 1 s.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Any person purchasing of us \$3 worth of stamps will receive the SOUTHERN CURIOSITY CABINET for one year free.

We desire all customers to know that our extra packets contain duplicates.

TO DEALERS.

Dealers desirous to exchange papers, will be accommodated by us.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L., New Orleans.—We have received your article, which we will soon publish.

S. N. Jones, Texas.—No such letter has ever reached us.

H. L. Leeson, New Hampshire—It was a mistake in our price list.

C. Sigler, Newark, New Jersey.—We shall be very happy to give you any details in our power.

A. B., Paterson, New Jersey.—We have received your collection, but you did not send any return postage.

We are sorry to announce the death of Lord Lonsdale, the inventor of Postage Stamps.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE, for the month of February, presents a splendid plan for mounting uncut envelopes, besides a variety of postal news.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' GUIDE, for last month, is very interesting.

THE AMATEUR MESSENGER. We have received the first number of this paper, one column of which is devoted to stamps.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST. We have received the first number for the first time. It is really a very good paper, and its remarks upon our contemporaries are very just, especially in regard to the Stamp Collector's Record.

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Table for ascertaining the nationality of stamps.

Stamps can often be recognised by their denominations.

- Anna*—India.
Centavo—Chili, Argentine Confed., Nicaragua.
Centime—France, Belgium.
Centesimo—Italy, Montevideo.
Cuarto—Spain, Luzon. Also, all Spanish possessions.
Dinero—Peru.
Groschen—Hanover.
Grote—Bremen.
Kopeck—Russia, Finland and Poland.
Lepton—Greece.
Lira—Italy, Tuscany.
Neugroschen—Saxony.
Obole—Ionian Isles.
Para—Moldavia, Egypt, Turkey.
Peso—Buenos Ayres, Peru.
Quattrino—Tuscany.
Piastre—Turkey, Egypt.
Real—Spain, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico.
Reis—Portugal, Brazil.
Schilling—Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
Shilling—England.
Skilling—Norway, Sweden.
Bayoque—Roman States.
Crazia—Tuscany.
Franco—Switzerland.
Pfennige—Hanover, Saxony.
Pies—India.
Scudo—Roman States.
Soldo—Tuscany and Austrian Italy.
Tormese—Naples.

This Table is now completed. We may have omitted a few names of countries, and denominations; but we hope it is as complete as any ever offered to Stamp collectors. If we discover anything

which is left cut, we will immediately publish it, and any suggestions on the part of our readers will be thankfully received.

WM. WILDER & CO.

PRICE LIST FOR APRIL.

<i>Baden</i> —3 Kr. yellow, unpaid letter stamp, unused.....	\$ 5
<i>Bararia</i> —1 Kr. rose, unused.....	5
<i>Bremen</i> —Envelope, 1 gr. white, unused.....	25
<i>Canada</i> —Envelope 5, red, used.....	15
Envelope 10, brown, used.....	30
<i>Denmark</i> —Envelope 2, sk. blue, used 1869.....	15
<i>Egypt</i> —5 piastres, brown, used.....	25
First Issue, 6 piastres, unused.....	30
10 piastres, unused.....	50
<i>Finland</i> —Envelope, 10 Kr. rose, used	15
<i>Gambia</i> —5d. brown.....	25
<i>Heligoland</i> —6s. green and red, unused.....	20
<i>Honduras</i> —2r. green.....	1 00
<i>Ionian Isles</i> — $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow, unused.....	15
1d. blue, unused.....	25
2d. red, unused.....	30
<i>Mauritius</i> —Envelope, 6p. violet, unused.....	1 00
<i>Orange States</i> 3d., rose, unused.....	10
<i>Poland</i> —1858, arms, blue on rose, 10 k., unused.....	10
Envelope, 10 k., black.....	25
<i>Switzerland</i> — $2\frac{1}{2}$ rappen, red and black. (Orts-post), unused.....	25

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PACKETS OF BUSINESS CARDS.

Packet No. 1—Is an assorted packet of one dozen fine business cards, including some from Northern houses.... 25

Packet No. 2—Is a packet of one dozen very scarce cards, of different shapes and colors..... 50

Packet No. 3—Consists of three dozen steamboat cards..... 50

Packet No. 4—Contains a collection of very scarce and beautiful cards.... \$1 00

Packet No. 5—Contains fifty very scarce steamboat cards and others \$1 00

Packet No. 6—A collection of 100 very rare cards..... \$2 00

Packet No. 7—Contains 300 very scarce cards, only..... \$5 00

None of the above contains duplicates.

ITEMS.

Our readers must excuse a mistake made in the printing of our paper. A Mauritius envelope, 6 p. violet, unused, was set down at *ten cents*, when it ought to have been *one dollar*. This happened in our March number.



We are constantly in receipt of letters from Northern collectors, inquiring for a Revenue Stamp, supposed to have been issued in New Orleans, by G. L. Kouns & Bro. The firm is still existing, but we do not think they have issued any stamps. We will pay the highest price to any person succeeding in procuring some.

We have already postponed the prizes promised to those procuring us the largest number of subscribers. Not a sufficient number of persons having come up to the standard, we do not feel that we can justly award them as yet.

We will again postpone them for two months, but, in order to create no dissatisfaction, we will at the same time increase them.

For the largest number we will give,
\$25.
For the next largest we will give, 15.
For the third, 10.
For the fourth, 5.

The prizes for the best card collections will also be postponed for two months.

Any paper, having a good circulation, wishing to exchange an advertisement with us, will be accommodated.

Advertisements.

JAMES A. PETRIE,

Buys, sells and exchanges all kinds of postage stamps.

Collectors will please send list of wants
Box 277. Elizabeth, N. J.

TREDWELL, ROGERS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

AND IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

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Publishers of the Stamp Collector's Guide.

Box 663.

Elizabeth, N. J.

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FIRE-FLY PRINTING OFFICE,
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One or more locals, supposed to have been issued in New Orleans, under the name of "Mendant locals." The highest prices offered.

WM. WILDER & Co.

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A boy's printing press for sale. Price \$35. Address,

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Glass Box 1482, New Orleans, La.

WANTED.

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Specimen copies, with terms, of all stamps or amateur papers published in the world.

WM. WILDER & Co.

OUR PACKET LIST.

No. 1—Contains 20 Foreign Stamps including rare West Indies, Brazil and other good Stamps.....25 Cents

No. 2—Contains 15 Scarce Stamps Jamaica, Cuba, Australia and other rarities.....25 Cents

No. 3—Contains 10 rare Stamps, scarce Brazil, 5 Fr. French Russia, etc. .25 Cents

No. 4—Contains a complete set of U. S. Stamps.....25 Cents

No. 5—Contains 15 rare Stamps, new issue, Belgium, New Denmark, English Paper-wrapper, 7c. U. S. and other rare ones.....50 Cents

No. 6—Contains 5 very rare Stamps Shanghai, Uruguay, Jamaica, (high) and other very rare ones.....50 Cents

No. 7—Contains 20 good Foreign Stamps, Austria Envelopes, French Colonies, Scarce Confed., St. American, and other good Stamps.....50 Cents

No. 8—Contains 20 rare Stamps, Finland, Mexico, U. S. unused, Brazil, New Saxony, Old Holland and other nice ones.....50 Cent

No. 9—Contains 30 good Stamps Russia, British Columbia, Spain, Norway and other rarities.....50 Cents

No. 10—Contains 20 rare Stamps, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Montevideo, Swiss Envelope, (uncancelled,) and other very rare ones... ..75 Cent

No. 11—Contains 40 scarce Stamps Cape Good Hope, British Columbia, Queensland, Trinidad, 5 fr. French, Hamburg, Malta, New Zealand, and other rare Stamps.....\$1 00