



REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.



THE CURIOSITY

COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE,



AND
JOURNAL
OF THE
BRIDLINGTON



Amateur Association,

Specially devoted to the interests of the Collector of Postage Stamps, Coins, Crests, Autographs, and other interesting Curiosities.

Vol. I., No. II.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

Price 3d.
Post free 4d.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, Letters, &c., in any way relating to the naval and military events of Great Britain.—Apply to Dr. FLEMING, 37th Regiment, Curragh Camp, Dublin.

150 EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, and COLONIAL STAMPS for 1s. 7d. post free, 100 1s. 1d., all different. These are the cheapest packets sold. Stamps exchanged; 1,500 varieties on hand. A collection of 1,330 for sale.—JAMES WOODS, Hartlepool, Dealer in Stamps, Coins, and Autographs.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—See opinions of the Press and testimonials as to my celebrated 9d. packet, which contains 60 varieties, including Hanover Thalers, complete Bestellgeld Envelopes, Brunswick Envelopes, Russia, Mecklenburg, old Italy, Saxony, and Prussian Envelopes; Brunswick adhesive and other rare stamps, all in excellent condition. Post free 10 stamps.

THE 6d. packet, of 35 varieties, contains the newly issued postage label for New York, Russia, &c. Post free 7 stamps.—R. R. AMBLER, 34, Cannon-street, Preston.

DEAN & CO., Hope-square, Weymouth, have on hand a quantity of rare Colonial stamps, and invite foreign dealers and collectors to send their rare duplicates for exchange. Stamps for reply to be enclosed, and all foreign correspondents are requested to write either in English or French. Seven different U.S. Envelopes for 2s., Moldavia 1s. per set, and others equally cheap.

HANOVER.—Very rare old hand-stamped Bestellgeld Frei envelope Stamps, unused, at 4s. each; old Germany, old issue, 9 kr. on yellow paper, unused, at 2s.; new issue Schleswig Holstein 1½ sgr., lilac, at 3d. each unused, 2d. used; American locals in great variety, including Bancrofts, Sanitary Fair, Husseys, &c. A large assortment of New Brunswick, Canada old issues, and other Colonials at very low prices. Collectors wanting the above-named Hanover and Germany should apply at once, only a small quantity being on hand.—Agent in England for *The Stamp Collectors' Monthly Gazette*, subscription 2s. per annum, in advance.—Address, W. D. ATLEE, 32, Ellington-street, Barnsbury Park, London, N.

INDUSTRIA & CO.,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMP MERCHANTS,
GLOVER-STREET, PRESTON.

PROPRIETORS OF THE }
CELEBRATED }
MONTHLY PACKETS. }

NOVEMBER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

{ ALL STAMPS WE SELL
ARE WARRANTED
GENUINE. }

The Sixpenny Packet

CONTAINS 20 varieties, including rare Schleswig, rare Lubeck, Unused New Brunswick, Old Hanover, Thalers, &c., &c. Post free, seven stamps.

The Universal Shilling Packet

CONTAINS 30 varieties, including Chili, Unused Guadalupe, New Russian, Old Oldenburg, 1-30th Greece, &c., &c. Post free, 1s. 1d.

**The Dealers Monthly Packet for
November**

NOW ready. It contains 50 choice and rare stamps, and includes rare Russian, Poland, and Finland Stamps, Russian and Finland Envelopes, rare red or blue Chili, Peru, New Unused Russian 5 k., New Schleswig, New Unused 2 c. New Brunswick, fine old Swiss 1st issue, Roman, American Envelopes, and other rare stamps, amongst which are many new issues. Price as usual, post free 2s. 7d.

**The Dealers and Collectors
Monthly Packet for November**

NOW ready. It contains 30 choice, rare, fine old, used and unused Stamps, amongst which are the rare old Diamond New Brunswick, rare old Diamond Nova Scotia, Java 10 c., Vancouver's Island 2½d., fine old 1st issue Peruvian, Canada Envelopes, old Beselgeld Stamp, unused new issue Schleswig lilac, &c., &c. Price as usual, 5s. 1d., post free.

Industria & Co., Stamp Merchants, Preston.

Just Received.

A FEW of the rare 17 c. black New Brunswick. Price 6d. each, post free 7d. IONIAN ISLANDS, set of

USED Continental Stamps.—Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Hamburg, Lubeck, etc., 5s. per 1,000.—T. REHWOLDT, 660, Königstrasse, Lubeck.

BROWN & CO., 26, Archer-street, Darlington, send Stamps on inspection. A great quantity of rare Stamps at 4d. and 1d. each.

three, post free 10d. GREECE, set of seven, (genuine,) post free 7d. TURKEY, (1865,) set of five, post free 3s. 1d.

12 Hamburg Local Stamps for Sixpence.

THE Sixpenny Packet of Hamburg Local Postage Stamps contains 12 varieties, post free 7d.

NOTICE.—All our packets, except the last, are sent enclosed in a complete unused Foreign Envelope, bearing the Envelope Stamp.

**Stamps Exchanged with Col-
lectors and Dealers.**

WANTED TO PURCHASE rare Stamps, especially Colonials.

Testimonials.

London, Oct. 8th, 1865.

Gentlemen,—Your packet came safely to hand, and gave me great satisfaction. I find it contains many stamps usually sold at sixpence each, and am glad it is free from forgeries. I enclose 5s. 1d. for your Dealers and Collectors' Packet. Please forward it per return.

Yours truly,

W. Thompson, Jun.

Birmingham, Tuesday Afternoon.

Gentlemen.—I was much pleased with your Shilling Packet, and now enclose 2s. 7d. for the Dealers's Monthly Packet.—Yours &c., H. M.

All communications to contain stamp for reply.

All orders forwarded per return of post.

**ALL STAMPS WARRANTED
GENUINE.**

Industria & Co., Stamp Merchants, Preston.

AUSTRIA, Mercury blue, at 1s. per dozen.—T. REHWOLDT, 660, Königstrasse, Lubeck.

STAMPS SENT ON APPROVAL! at very low prices, by J. CHEESEMAN, Beverley Road, Hull.

LEAVES FROM MY NOTE
BOOK.—BY EDWARD
PEMBERTON.

(Especially addressed to Young
Collectors.)

I.—REPRINTS.

It is hardly necessary, I imagine, to define to you what is meant by a reprinted stamp, it is simply an imitation of an obsolete stamp, made by striking an impression from the long disused die of that stamp, in colour and on paper, as nearly as possible like the original; such a reprint is of course sold as an original of the stamp which it imitates. The first who reissued obsolete stamps in this manner were so far conscientious that they adhered to the original shades of the stamps reproduced, but after a time they became more lax upon this point, reprinting in colours approximating to, but not identical with, the real stamps; had reprinting never exceeded these limits we should have had little to complain of, but instead of producing indifferent imitations, they commenced inventing stamps, *i.e.*, striking from the old plates in colours never previously dreamed of by the wildest stamp lover, dignifying these last emanations of their fertile brains with the name of proof, said *proofs* being struck by the reprinter, when the *issued* stamps had been obsolete for years; if you bear in mind that a proof impression of a stamp is that taken before the stamps are printed off for public circulation, and in a different

colour to the stamps to be issued, you will see that these proofs of the reprinting epoch are simply inventions, not even reprints; the majority never having any original existence, are *worthless impressions*, which, because they are not even imitations of any existing types, are of less value than a forgery, since the latter counterfeits something, but the reprint proof pretends to what never had an existence. A glance at the numbers of stamps reprinted, will enable the collector to glean some idea of the important influences exercised by the system, and to cast a thought as to its probable effects should it continue to be so abused, as it has already been. There are few who are owners of well filled albums, but who look with regret upon once valued copies, which they now know to be reprinted imitations of those for which they were purchased; then again there are a numerous body of collectors whose vacant spaces are more numerous than those which are tenanted. To both these a few words upon all the reprints known to us will prove of great service; but to the latter body of collectors it may be of more extended use, since they may learn sufficient to prevent themselves from being victimised to the extent of those, whose albums have become the objects of their admiration, if not of their envy. With these few introductory words, I introduce to you the following array of imitations and inventions, all owing to the reprinting system (that bane of the earnest collector), which has been so supported by the ignor-

ance of many in whom collectors put implicit faith.

Austria.—Head of Mercury to left, lettered *K. K., Zeitungs Post Stempel*, originals are pale rose, yellow, and blue; the reprints are poppy red, ochre yellow, darker blue. The numbers of forgeries, and these reprints, have produced the impression that rose and yellow mercuries are far from uncommon, whilst instead of this being really the case, it is harder to obtain both rose and yellow, *genuine*, than perhaps any other European stamp. The yellow is commoner than the rose, for the same reason that the blue is less rare than the yellow, viz., its lower value; a blue Mercury prepaid a single paper; a yellow franked a packet of ten, whilst the rose was for packets of fifties, the covers of these latter were of course torn off and destroyed, hence the rarity of the stamp is easily accounted for; first, being seldom in requisition; second, the certainty of its being destroyed with the wrapper of the fifty papers. Arms, double-crowned Eagle, *Kais Kön Zeitung Post Stempel*, 1 kg. black, 4 kg. brown, have both been reprinted. It is probable that the black 1 krz. was never used but in Venetia, this may account for the rarity of postmarked genuine copies. There are endless forgeries of it.

Bavaria, 1849.—1 kr. black seems to have been reprinted.

Belgium, 1849.—10 c. brown, 20 c. blue, head of Leopold without the frame. Some few of these were reprinted many years since, but not however for sale to collectors, they are fully as rare

as unused originals; they may, however, be distinguished from originals by the absence of any watermark in the paper, the two stamps of 1849 bear as a watermark two letters L interlaced and placed sideways on the stamp, not upright.

British Guiana.—The rare stamps known as "patimus 1 and 4 cents," have been reprinted; the original stamps were used until April or May, 1853, being succeeded by the 1 and 4 c., ship in an oval, and with the date 1853 in the angles. These were used until 1858, from then until the 1860 series appeared, the English stamps were used. The "patimus" is the upright stamp, with the ship in a shield, and having the motto misprinted "patimus" for "petimus," the originals are very rare, selling readily for a guinea each. Both these, and the 1853 issue, are reprinted, most of them are gummed and perforated, a state in which I think I may safely say no originals are ever found. Also the 1 c. 1860, pink, is reprinted, gummed and perforated. Some reprinted "patimus" are not perforated.

Canada.—The whole of the 1856 series (that with the value in *pence*), has been reissued, including, of course, the unattainable 12 p. black. Many of them are marked *specimen*, and of some proofs (so called) are to be had in colours different to the issue, proofs struck after another series has been in use for years!

Grenada Confederation.—Great numbers of the 1859 issue (with small figures) have been offered unused, principally of the value of 5 and 10 cents, the 2½ c. and 1

peso are more limited in number. It is said that these are all reprints, but this is not my opinion. I do not think the papers or the colours those of recently issued stamps.

Hamburg.—Proofs in the greatest variety, principally 1½ and 9 schill, are turned off simply for the benefit of collectors.

Hanover.—Issue of 1851 on coloured paper; these stamps appear to have been officially reprinted many years since, originals should always show in watermark two laurel branches. It is not improbable that many of the older envelopes have been re-issued.

Portugal.—The first issue (head of Queen), has been extensively reprinted, the five reis is printed in dark brown, instead of the original chestnut, and in addition to this difference, the die has been touched up before printing the re-issue, so that there are minute differences between originals and reprints. The 25 r. blue head of King Peoro V. to the right has been reprinted.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON ESSAYS.— SHOULD WE COLLECT THEM?



use, or that were printed for

The original definition of the word essay was as comprehending all stamps having any accidental difference from those in use, or that were printed for

use, but never circulated; afterwards it was interpreted into stamps printed in a different colour to those which are in circulation or have been, and those intended for use but never actually circulated. This definition of the word essay leaves us entirely in the hands of the unscrupulous dealer, and at the entire mercy of any speculative individual; for how easy is it to engrave a design, send it to the post-office authorities (with the certainty of rejection), and then circulate it as a valuable essay. This is frequently done, which may account for the innumerable essays now in the market. The pretended essays that are now printed in different colours are generally termed proofs, and may be coupled with the essays, imaginative stamps, &c., as useless, uninteresting pieces of paper. For instance, we have the Italian essays, an engraving of one of which we give. These



are printed in seven different colours. What interest can there be attached to these coloured varieties? What

sense in collecting them? It is absurd and out of all reason, and must be extremely detrimental to the pursuit of foreign stamp collecting. The number of pretended essays now in existence is immense; it is impossible to collect them all; for as long as money can be found to purchase them, imagination will exercise her powers, and be constantly producing new varieties. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that more than one-half

of the catalogued essays are the impudent productions of the speculative engraver.

There is undoubtedly a great pleasure in collecting genuine postage stamps, for we can complete each set, read in them the changes in each state and country, learn the values of each country's money, note the accession of a new King, or the adoption of a new form of government, and many other historical and geographical facts. But what pleasure can we derive from the examination of an "essay" when we are informed that it is only a design suggested, and at a time when no new stamps are required; perhaps, we may add, has never actually been before the post-office authorities, which is the case with most of the inauthentic essays now offered for sale. But granting, for argument sake, that a set of stamps is required for a country not previously possessing any, how numerous and varied must be the designs sent in. Does the collector of essays entertain the idea of getting a specimen of each of these designs, which generally amounts to a few thousands? Certainly not. How absurd then must be this foolish practice. We submit to our readers engravings of the Danish

postal authorities at a time when a new issue was contemplated, and designs were asked for. If so, how is it that the other "essays" which would be sent in along with them, have never found their way into the market? The engraving at the head of our article represents one of the 3 c. essay stamps of America.

(To be concluded in our next, with notes on the celebrated Connell and Prince Albert Essays.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BRIDLINGTON AMATEUR ASSOCIATION

The following is the result of the award of the prizes offered by the Association, for the quarter ending October 31st, 1865:—

- 1.—For the best tale, inculcating some moral principle, there was declared *no competition*, there not being sufficient merit in the few subjects sent in to induce the Association to award the prizes. We may mention that the one entitled "Charity," and written by Thomas Heselton, Bridlington, is deserving of "honourable mention."
- 2.—For the best poem on "The Harvest":—
 1. (1st prize), R. Richards, Bath.
 2. (2nd prize), Thomas Welburn, Norwich.
 3. L. L. Owen, Bowdon.
 4. W. W. Rowe, Hull.
 5. Aaron Smith, Withernsea.
 6. W. H. Mines, Hall.
 29 competitors.
- 3.—For the best essay on "The Steam Engine":—
 1. (1st prize), Mr. Stanley, London.
 2. (2nd prize), Mr. Wilson, Newcastle.
 3. W. S. Ray, Portsmouth.
 4. B. Cornthwaite, Skipton-in-Craven.
 5. C. Cuthbertson, Dartmouth.
 6. H. Donaldson, St. Albans.
 17 competitors.



essays, bearing the head of the King, and Mercury, and ask if they were ever submitted to the

4.—For the best specimen of a true business handwriting:—

1. (1st prize), Mr. J. Simpson, Liverpool.
2. (2nd prize), Mr. E. C. Riley, London.
3. Thos. Heselton, Bridlington.
4. W. Baker, Kensington.
5. H. S. Baker, Kensington.
6. Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.
42 competitors.

5.—For the best specimen of copper-plate handwriting:—

1. (1st prize), Thomas Heselton, Bridlington.
2. (2nd prize), J. Pledge, Deal.
3. Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.
4. Thos. Heselton, Bridlington.
5. J. Pledge, Deal.
6. Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.
45 competitors.

6.—For the best specimen of ornamental penmanship:—

1. (1st prize), James J. Pledge, Deal.
2. (2nd prize), W. Wrightson, Durham.
3. Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.
4. Thos. Heselton, Bridlington.
5. S. F. Clarke, Kirkby Lonsdale.
6. W. G. Ball, Martock.
26 competitors.

7.—For the best specimen of illumination:—

1. (1st prize), J. Watkins, London.
2. (2nd prize), Thomas Heselton, Bridlington.
3. Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.
4. H. S. Baker, Kensington.
5. W. H. Mines, Hull.
6. Miss Guille, Little Torrington.
19 competitors.

8.—For the best pencil drawing of a landscape. No competition.

9.—For the best water-colour painting of a landscape. No competition.

10.—For the best vignetted photographic *carte de visite*:—

1. (1st prize), Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.
2. (2nd prize), Thomas W. Jennings, Bridlington.

3. Mr. Aitken, Falkirk.
4. J. A. Lloyd, Melksham.
5. W. Bull, Martock.
6. J. Searancke, Navan.
15 competitors.

11.—For the best and most correct map of England:—

1. (1st prize), J. R. Mc.Dougall, London.
2. (2nd prize), R. M. Thomas, Hull.
3. H. Rendell, London.
4. Thomas Bell, Burnley.
5. R. Butcher, Kings Lynn.
6. H. S. Baker, Kensington.
29 competitors.

12.—For the best home-made microscope. No competition.

On the whole the subjects sent for competition in the various classes were good. The ornamental penmanship of Mr. J. Pledge, Deal, was much admired, and may be considered a perfect specimen of the art. The maps of England reflected very great credit on their respective owners, and the contest for priority among them was exceedingly close. The poems and essays were not so good as might have been expected, which remark also applies to the specimens of handwriting. The competitors for the tale, and the solitary ones for the pencil drawing and water-colour painting may enter the same productions for the prize offered by the Association for the ensuing quarter *gratis*.

The following is the result of the drawing:—

1st Prize 7,316 ticket, sold by E. Stewart, Leeds; 2nd, 3,068 ticket, sold by R. T. Watson, Liverpool; 3rd, 316 ticket, sold by J. Mc.Donald, London.

17	1,415	3,326
224	1,517	3,546
237	1,603	4,443
281	1,618	4,681
299	1,684	4,907
332	1,693	5,339
340	1,763	5,422
646	2,202	6,660
741	2,163	6,669
760	2,176	7,842
1,104	2,219	8,057
1,118	2,328	8,364
1,122	2,336	9,083
1,139	2,484	9,844
1,146	2,496	9,969
1,159	2,723	
1,401	3,082	

AGENTS' DRAWING.

1st Prize, 235, Jas. R. Wynn, Newcastle.

16	155	333
38	178	335
71	229	383
85	236	384
109	272	407
111	281	455
137	288	493
139	308	

All applications for photographs to be accompanied with a stamped directed envelope.

Those agents who have sold the requisite quantity of tickets to entitle them to a chance in this drawing, and have been unsuccessful in it, must immediately send for the photograph to which they are entitled.

The attention of past subscribers, and the amateur portion of the community generally, is invited to the prospectus issued for the ensuing quarter (November 1st to January 31st), in which are offered valuable prizes for competition in the vast and "pleasant fields" of science, art, and literature.

THOS. W. JENNINGS,

Hon. Sec.

AUTOGRAPH COLLECTING

THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—We gave sufficient evidence last month to prove that the study of autographs was highly interesting and instructive. This month we shall endeavour to show, as briefly as possible, their value to the historian. There is nothing connected with historical writing so useful and interesting as the private letters of distinguished individuals to their friends or rivals. Formal studied narrative, whether it be in the shape of annals, biography, or history, is to a certain degree deceiving. Men's motions and actions are coloured and varnished by historians and biographers. Not so in the private letters of the men themselves. We there see the real springs of action embosomed to a friend though concealed from all the world besides. Hence this kind of correspondence becomes the corrective of history, and from a statesman's private letters or secret sayings we sometimes gain more real knowledge of exact historical truth than from all the elaborate complications, deductions, and reflections of the historiographer, the annalist, and the chronicler. Thus, in Cicero's letters we find out the real situation of the Roman State much better than from the beautiful but studied narratives of Sallust, Caesar, or Tacitus. To Pliny's letters we are indebted for a more correct knowledge of the manners and habits of the early Christians, than from the histories and chronicles of the times. Thus

London
Dec. 6 1748



Dear Charles

Worthless. Do not choose to
advent but by those they have
me knowledge. ^{It} Now I have no
knowledge of Lord Aylesbury or
^{of me} so that I cannot with any propriety
apply to him. I really think
my best way would be to apply to
any one than him, by appealing on a
day of fasting and prayer I am

Dear Charles
Your affectionate Brother
J. Wesley

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^{of me} so that I cannot with any propriety
apply to him. I really think
my best way would be to apply to
any one than him, by appointing a
day of fasting and prayer I am

Dear Charles
Your affectionate Brother
Wesley

1. Zerkwai protestant, Pontout 20thr Schout,



Piscaw Hugo
Jany 1855

De W. B. Brown

in
Samuel Smith

W. Brown, 11th, Providence.

Dear Mr. Standish,

I was & you very well in not so kind of young receiving the
first volume of your history of Scotland & others read it the first volume
last evening Although not so I had the pleasure of reading it I have
looked into the second volume which I think is much better and
you and have spent some of the time in reading it I have
in volume appears light & interesting but this will be the case
while we are human beings you know have been great I have
you will find your name in the index of your work I have
much sincerely yours
J. G. Standish

Edinburgh, 9 March 1828

W. Standish

I beg you will send the name of a subscriber to the work and be
your servant - apply to me accordingly

1. Zetsoai prosnit, Pindant 20thr Schour,



Richard Hugo
Levy - 1865

Albion

in
Samuel Hornell

Dear Mr. Bentham,

I am I hope very well and not so kind of young, receiving the
your volume of your history of Scotland which I read at the first volume
last evening. Although I had the pleasure of reading it I have
looked into the recent volume which I thought I should mention and
you and find that some of the transactions mentioned in the
in rather different light from you but this will be the case
while we are human beings you believe has been great I have
you will find your narrative in the scope of your work. I have
much sincerely yours
J. G. S. B. B.

Edinburgh, 3 March 1828

W. G. S. B.

I beg you will send the names a subscription to this work and be
your benevolent apply to me accurately. Yrs

Sept 13 1861.

Virginia Falls

J. F. Johnson

My dear Sir,

Your note faithfully,

will get it, however.

the hand of the author. They

you. You seem too late to stay

Very much obliged to

Dear Sir,

19. Jan. 1833.

we see the pursuit of collecting these interesting records is not so frivolous and unmeaning as some persons imagine.

The first letter we have the pleasure of submitting to our readers, of interest and rarity, is one of John Wesley's, who was born at Epworth, in 1703. It is written to his younger brother Charles Wesley. Whilst at Oxford in 1730, he, his brother, and a few other students formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. This singular association excited considerable surprise, and the name of Methodists was applied to them. In the year 1735 Mr. Wesley visited America, with a view to converting the Indians. His stay, however, was not of very long duration, as he returned in two years to England, when he commenced as an itinerant preacher, and gathered many followers. He was for a time united with Mr. Whitfield, but differences arose between them, and they separated. In his countenance were blended mildness and gravity. He was social, polite, and conversable. In the pulpit he was fluent, clear, and argumentative. He died March 2nd, 1791, in the 88th year of his age.

Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh in 1771. His years of youth were spent in the pleasures of hunting, the study of the law, and an indulgence of his taste in reading old plays, romances, travels, marvellous adventures, &c. He made his *debut* as an original author in "Specimens of Ancient Scottish Poetry," which met with great

success, and was afterwards succeeded by numerous others. His novels, however, are his great passport to fame. Those masterly productions, the "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," "The Abbott," "Rob Roy," &c., &c. Our want of space compels us to relinquish any idea of mentioning the numerous events of his life, or naming his various works, which we may say were constantly appearing from the commencement of his literary career in 1792, and from which he reaped an abundant harvest. He died on the 21st September, 1832, after lingering for two months in a state of almost total insensibility.

VICTOR HUGO.—In giving the autograph of this celebrated writer, we may state that there is a little volume by him containing some five thousand verses, now at press. The work is entitled *Chansons des Rues et des Bois*, and is divided into two parts, the first headed *Jeunesse*, and the second *Sagesse*. It is said that the house of Lacroix & Co., of Brussels and Paris, has purchased the right of publication for twelve years, for the sum of 40,000 francs, or £1,600.

In presenting the autograph of the late Lord Palmerston, we feel that we cannot sufficiently eulogize this illustrious statesman, and considering that almost all the daily and weekly papers contain lengthened accounts of his life, death, and burial, we think it unnecessary to occupy our space with what our readers are, or ought to be, acquainted, further than mentioning that it is generally stated that he was born at Broadlands, October

20th, 1784, but on referring to the old *Scol's Magazine*, it says "October 26th, at Park-street, Westminster, the lady of Viscount Palmerston of a son." His death, however, took place at Brocket Hall, three miles north-west of Hatfield, Hertfordshire, on the 18th October, 1865, and he was interred in Westminster Abbey, on the 27th October, 1865.

William Cobbett, who was remarkable for the force of his mental superiority, aided by persevering industry, was born at Farnham, Surrey, in 1762, where he spent, in the occupation of husbandry, the earlier part of his life. Want of space compels us to leave out numerous interesting accounts of his early adventures. We may, however, mention that whilst very young he endeavoured to get himself enrolled on board the Pegasus man-of-war, but was, luckily for himself, refused. He was afterwards induced to enlist as a soldier. Whilst following the soldier's life, he wrote the grammar out two or three times, got it by heart, repeated it every morning and evening, and when on guard made it a rule to say it once over when acting the part of sentinel. In a short time his regiment was ordered to New Brunswick, where he attracted the notice of his superiors, and was appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment. After the lapse of seven years, his regiment returned to England, when Sergt.-Major Cobbett solicited and received his discharge. He then applied himself, with unparalleled assiduity, to the gain of knowledge. He wrote numerous

pamphlets, and published a daily paper called the *Porcupine*. It was about this time that he began to use that bold, violent, and obnoxious language, which was rightly denominated as libels, and for which he was severely punished by imprisonment for two years, and subjected to some very heavy fines. In 1820 he tried for the representation of Coventry, but met with a signal defeat, and again at Preston, in 1826, against Messrs. Stanley and Wood. The letter we present to our readers has some reference to this election. Having already exceeded our limits, we must conclude by recommending our readers to a perusal of his life, which is extremely interesting, many parts affording a valuable example to youth. He died from a disease in the throat, on the 17th June, 1835.

We also give the signatures of Daniel O'Connell and Blondin. We may here state that Blondin has been performing in Berlin, where, for the first time in his life, he fell from his rope. He was at the time on the low rope, and escaped with a contusion, which was not severe enough to prevent his going on with the performance as if nothing had happened.

COIN COLLECTING.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF A CABINET OF GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.—We promised last month to commence in this number a brief description of the Grecian coins. We, however, think it better to give the student an idea how to form a cabinet, before we

proceed with the description promised. The Greek may be divided into two grand sections, the first consisting of *autonomous* coins, or those coined by independent cities or republican states; the second, of those coined by princes. The *autonomous* may be advantageously collected into groups, each group containing the coins of all the cities and petty states within a certain well defined tract, kingdom, or province, such as Caria, Bœotia, Macedonia, Sicily, &c. The coins of towns, &c., within each great district, might be arranged either alphabetically or numerically, the name of the district being placed in large characters on each drawer of the cabinet, and that of the towns in small letters. A certain chronological order may be preserved by making the upper drawers of a cabinet contain the coins of those states which were the earliest to coin money, the next most ancient coining district being placed next in succession. In each grand district or division, those places, the coins of which exhibit the most ancient character, should come first, and of each individual city, the most ancient coins should take precedence, descending gradually to the most recent. The Roman series may be separated into three grand divisions—the Republican, the Imperial, and the Imperial Greek. The Republican division would comprise the early uncial money of copper, the early silver and gold of mixed Greek character, and the series termed consular or family coins, each arranged chronologically as far as practicable. The chronological ar-

rangement of the Imperial series, with a division for Colonial and provincial coins, is very simple, the succession of Emperors affording certain means for the preservation of chronological order. The Alexandrian series of Imperial Greek is of a somewhat distinct class, which merits perhaps an entirely distinct division. But we should prefer arranging both the Imperial Greek and the Colonial coinage of Rome along with the coins of Roman mintage of each successive reign, as forming part of the great Imperial coinage of Rome, and in this manner the state of art in various parts of the empire would be exhibited in a more instructive manner than if the coinage was broken up in a cabinet into district classes.

NEWLY ISSUED OR INEDITED STAMPS.

PERSA.—There has been presented to the Authorities of Persia a stamp for their approval, but, we believe, it has been rejected, and therefore hope our readers will be on their guard, as it is worthless, but will probably be offered for sale as an essay. We are informed that the Government have, however, chosen a design something similar, information of which will duly appear, the appearance of this stamp is rather peculiar. In the middle is a circle in which is a lion holding a scimitar. Resting on the lion's back is the image of the sun surrounded by rays. In each of the four corners is the value. It is light blue, and is printed on white paper.

LUXEMBOURG.—It has been decided, as all the old stamps are nearly used up, to adopt the following new ones:—1 centime brown, 10 centimes lilac, 12½ centimes rose, 25 centimes blue, and 37½ centimes brown. All the above are perforated.

EAST INDIA.—We are informed by a correspondent that the Government have issued a set of new stamps, representing an elephant in the centre. The values are ½ anna lilac, 1 anna brown, 2 annas light yellow, 4 annas green, also 8 pies and 8 annas, but these two slightly differ from the others. We shall be able to supply further particulars next month respecting the above, as we just received our information on going to press.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—In consequence of the separation of the Duchies, Schleswig and Holstein will each issue, on the 1st November, postage stamps on their own account. They will be of the same value as those issued by the Duchies united, viz., the ½, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 4 sch.

THURN AND TAXIS.—The 3 and 9 kr. are now perforated.

FRENCH COLONIES.—It is expected that we shall have before long two new stamps value 20 ct. blue, and 80 c. carmine.

GREECE.—The 40 lep. is now changed to a violet red.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The 1 and 2 cents (figure) are now printed on green paper. The same values are printed on blue, but have the following alteration on the inscription:—To the left *Inter Island*, to the right

Hawaiian Postage, above Uku, Leta below 1 cent., the other 2 cents.

DENMARK.—There has appeared this month a new stamp, same design as those in use, value 3 sk. lilac.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.—We have to record a new envelope stamp, value 3 sch., pale yellow, same design as last issue.

We are informed by our correspondent that the weights and measures are about to be changed throughout the German states, also the money; consequently, says he, "we are very likely to have a universal change in the stamps." If this proves to be the case we shall soon have to report many novelties.

The present issue of Spain are now perforated, which adds greatly to their appearance. The twopenny Ceylon is changed from an emerald to a dark green. It is also perforated.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

EARLY POSTAGE ENVELOPES.—M. Piron tells us that the idea of a post paid envelope originated early in the reign of Louis XIV., with M. de Velay, who in 1658 established (with royal approbation), a private penny post, placing boxes at the corners of streets, for the reception of letters wrapped up in envelopes, which were to be bought at offices established for that purpose.

THE FLYING POSTMAN.—King Richard III., in order to prevent being surprised by some sudden attempt of the maleon,

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

A gentleman recently received an unpaid letter (for which the postman charged him twopence), commencing—"Sir, your letter of yesterday bears upon its face the stamp of falsehood." His answer was brief, and to the purpose—"Sir, I only wish your letter of yesterday bore upon its face a stamp of any kind."

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN, ST. ALBANS.—We shall enlarge it if we meet with sufficient support. We have inserted your notice of exchange. An article will appear occasionally on coins. We shall be glad to receive any genuine autographs.

NOTICES.

The Curiosity Collector's Magazine will be forwarded regularly to any part of the world on receipt of the annual subscription of 3s. 6d., which may be remitted in unused postage stamps of the smaller values current in the country whence the order is received.

Advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

10 words	0 6
60 words	2 6
Half Column	9 0
Column	15 0
Page	30 0

All must be accompanied by payment in stamps or post office order, and must reach the Society not later than the 15th of each month.

Agents are requested to return all copies of No. 1 unsold, and payment for those sold, on or before the 10th inst.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the two prizes offered by the Bridlington Association, viz., a SILVER CUP for the best collection of stamps, and a GOLD PENCIL CASE for the best collection of crests.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. Wroe, 10, Fairclough Lane, 3, India Buildings, &c., &c., &c., Liverpool, is not agent for us, and therefore not authorised to receive any advertisements or subscriptions for this Magazine.—*The Preston Curiosity Collecting Society.*

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

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

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

TO COLLECTORS OF CRESTS, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.—We shall be happy to be the medium through which our readers may exchange crests, autographs, &c. In order to facilitate our efforts, we must request that each packet containing crests, autographs, &c., be enclosed in a stamped envelope, bearing on the back the initials of the sender, and also the initials of the party to whom it is to be forwarded. Parties thus exchanging must of course enclose to the editor their private address, and the initials they assume in exchanging.

CRESTS.—I have 50 Crests, all in good condition, with names, which I would exchange for 12 good genuine autographs of persons now eminent.—*Robin*.

I have a large number of crests for exchange. Parties who wish to exchange with me will please forward their duplicates, and I will on receipt send a selection of mine.—*Nelly*.

I have a number of stamps to exchange for coins.—*R.B.*

Forged Stamp Detector, or the Youth's Is. Microscope,

BEAUTIFULLY mounted in brass, of great magnifying power, very useful for detecting forged stamps, &c., with case complete, will be forwarded, carriage paid, on receipt of 16 stamps, by D. DYER (Agent to O'Bryan and Newman), 341, Goswell-road, London, E.C.

STAMPS and AUTOGRAPHS exchanged to any amount by the CHEAP STAMP COMPANY, Preston.

Fireworks for Bonfire Night.

THE BOY'S FIREWORK CHEST contains chemicals, instructions, &c., for making Fireworks. Post free 9 stamps.—The BOY'S ANNUAL PRIZE DRAWING on January the 26th, 1866. 150 prizes, 200 tickets. Post free 7 stamps each.—Address, R. ELLIOTT, Mr. Clarke's, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

MESSRS. LINCOLN AND SONS, Dealers in Autographs, Books, Coins, Stamps, and Curiosities in general. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps. LINCOLN AND SONS, 462, New Oxford Street, London.

COINS.—Over 300 varieties of silver and gold coins in stock. Java and Mexican silver coins, 8d. each.—CLARKE & RAWLL, 32 Wood-street, Kennington Cross, London, S. A few 3d. and 4d. pieces of Charles I. in stock.

RARE STAMPS FOR INSPECTION.—Sydney 1d., 2d., 3d.; laureated New South Wales 1d., 2d., 3d.; Victoria 2d. ash, first issue 1d. green, Queen on throne, Registered, Too Late, old Spain, New Grenada 20 varieties unused. Mexico old issue unused, Luzon, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, and any other kind of rare stamps may be had for inspection by applying to CLARKE & RAWLL, 32, Wood-street, Kennington Cross, London, S.

CLARKE & RAWLL have for sale unused Argentine Republic old issue 5 c. 8d., 10 c. 1s., 15 c. 1s. 6d., set of three 2s. 6d., Luzon old issue 5 cuartos 10d. each, 8s. dozen; 3½ c. po. fe. 8d. each, 7s. dozen; 6 2-8 1s. each, 10s. dozen; Chili 1 centavo 2d. each, 1s. 6d. dozen; Costa Rica ¼ real 7d.; Denmark new issue 2 sk. 2d. each, 1s. dozen; Cuba ¼ rl. plata black 10d. each, ¼ rl. plata new issue 9d., 1 rl. plata 1s. 3d., 2 ris. plata 2s. 3d.; Granada Confed. first issue 10. 20 c. 3s. each, 5 c. puce or brown 2s. each; fourth issue, 5 c. 10d. each; fifth issue, 10 c. 1s., 20 c. 1s. 9d., 50 c. 4s. each; sixth issue 5 c. yellow or orange 7d. each, 10 c. puce or purple 1s. 2d. each, 20 c. blue 2s., 50 c. green 4s.; Java 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen; Spain 2 reals 1860 green 1s. each, 12 curatos red 1s. 3d. each; Venezuela old issue ¼ c. green 3d. each, 2s. dozen; ¼ c lilac, 1 c brown 3d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen; new issue eagle ¼ c. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. dozen; 1 c. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. dozen. The following are used:—Argentine Republic old issue, 5 c. 3d. each, 2s. dozen; 10 c. 5d. each, 3s. 6d. dozen; new issue Rivadavia 5 c. 2d. each, 1s. 8d. dozen; Buenos Ayres 1 peso 3d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen; Cuba 1855 2 ris. plata 1s. each; Papal States 1, 2, 3 baj. 1d. each, 9d. dozen; New South Wales laureated 1d., 1s. 3d. each, 2d. 8d. each, 6s. dozen.—CLARKE & RAWLL, 32, Wood-street, Kennington Cross, London, S.

The Cheap Stamp Company's Nov. Announcement.

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