THE



PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE IN THE INTERESTS OF STAMP COLLECTORS.

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STAMPS OF TRANSVAAL. PERSONAL. NOTES. REVIEWS. CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. L

OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 1.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is with pleasure that we present to the collecting public this the initial number of The Philatelic Magazine, and hope that our efforts will meet with substantial approval. We believe that a philatelic journal should cater exclusively to the interests of those it claims to represent, and so furnish only such matter as will be of value and business interest.

We announce an exceptionally strong list of contributors, among whom will be Will M. Clemens, P. L. Collins, T. C. Watkins, W. Allan Klapp, Theodore Siddall, J. M. T. Partello, and T. Martin Wears.

This publication has been started with the intention of staying. Its permanency has been guaranteed by a list of over five hundred subscribers, and neither money nor pains will be spared to make it a representative journal. Among other features, we will present with the last number of each volume a specially prepared engraving of an appropriate subject, which will form an appropriate frontispiece for the bound volume. In an immediate number we will commence the publication of a series of articles, by a well known writer, entitled, "A Philatelic Trip to Europe," which will be of especial value to all collectors. With this short introduction we make our bow and invite your kindly reception.

CHRONICLE.

The United States can now lay claim to a Return Letter Stamp. Although issued by a private company, it is recognized by the Post-

office Department.

One stamp of a very tasty design has been issued, copies of which we have seen both in dark blue and brown. The inscription on the stamp reads: "If not delivered in ten days, return to National Letter-Return Association," together with the city from which it is issued. They are bound in books of 1,000 each, and are to be had at any post-office in the United States. Each book has a separate number, and all the stamps in the book bear the same number. This number is entered on the register of the Association opposite the name and address of the purchaser.

In case of non-delivery of any letters bearing the association stamps, it will be returned, as per request on stamp, to the office of the Association, and there to be enclosed in another envelope and re-

mailed to the sender.

We do not predict for the company a long existence, from the mere reason that business firms have their address printed on their envelopes, and therefore will find no use for them, and private individuals having but small correspondence, in the main, will be reluctant in buying them.

At any rate, should the company succumb, they will find a ready

market for the "remainders" among philatelists.

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS.

No event in the history of our nation is of greater importance or more thrilling interest to those Americans who have reached the period of middle life than the four years spent in the struggle for the preservation of the Federal Union. The war came not unexpectedly to the major portion of the residents of the South, and from the hour that the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumpter the business men and leading men of the South began active preparations for a long siege. Arrangements for the establishment of new postal routes and the issuing of a series of postage-stamps, independent of the regular issues of the United States government, were at once begun.

Certain posmasters of the larger cities and towns took this matter into their own hands, and arranged for the issuing of provisional stamps for their local offices months before the designs for the regular Confederate stamps were made. The result of this sudden impulse was the production of no less than half a hundred varieties of provisional stamps, the designs for which, in the main, were exceedingly crude. Many of these early Confederate stamps consisted only of type framework, and

were quite similar to the common post-mark. One of the first provisiona stamps to be issued was that bearing the name of Madison, a small town in Madison County, Florida. This was issued by the postmaster of that town as early as December, 1860. It was composed of a type-set frame, with the value—3 cents—in the centre, printed in bronze on blue woven foolscap paper. It is said that a five-cent stamp was also issued by the Madison postmaster. The circulation of these Confederate provisionals being so limited, few, if any, remain at the present day. Early in 1861 the postmaster at Mobile issued a set of two stamps, a two-cent stamp printed in black, and a five-cent stamp printed in blue, on heavy paper. Description: Numeral of value in five pointed star, allegoricial figures in corners, in square frame inscribed, MOBILE above, POSTOFFICE below, PAID on the left and CENTS on the right.

About the same time there appeared from Athens, Georgia, two stamps, of the value of five and ten cents, but differing in design and color of paper on which they were printed. The one was printed in purple ink, and the other in a deep brick-red. The Athens stamp differs from that of Mobile in the publication of the postmaster's name on the stamp, J. CRAWFORD, P. M., in the upper circle of the design, ATHENS,

GA, below, in the oval surrounded by 12 stars is the value.

No sooner had these first specimens of provisional postage-stamps made their appearance than half the postmasters throughout the country south of Mason and Dixon's line changed the dating-stamps in their offices into postage-stamps. The design usually consisted of the dating-stamp of the office with the date left out and the figures of value either written or printed in its place. In certain instances the stamps were authenticated by the initials of the postmaster written in colored ink across the stamp or on the back of the envelope. The larger portion of these general provisionals that have no real artistic design are not unlike the stamp made by the postmaster at The Plains, Virginia, which contains PAID 5 in center of inscription, THE PLAINS, v.A., inclosed in single line circle.

The three Confederate provisional stamps, designed and issued by as many different postmasters, which most resemble each other, are those from the Petersburg and Pleasant Shade. Virginia, and Rheatown, Tennessee, postoffices. But few of these stamps were issued, and but half a score of each variety are now known to be in existence. The Petersburg stamp was printed in dull-red ink on rather thick, soft paper, and was of the value of five cents. The Pleasant Shade and Rheatown stamps were also printed in red, the latter having the name of the postmaster, d. Pence, printed across the top, and the former bearing the name of R. E. DAVIS, P. M. The name of W. E. BASS, P. M., on the bottom of the Petersburg stamp appears in less prominent type

than the other two.

The Knoxville, Tennessee, postmaster issued in 1861 six varieties of stamps—the largest number of any Confederate postoffice. These

were all of the value of five cents, but different in design and color. The design was prepared by an engraver at Nashville, and is after the design of the Nashville stamp. A circular stamp, not of engraved design, but in a printed frame, was also issued. It is said that the circular stamp was only for temporary use, having been made by a Knoxville printer while the design engraved by the Nashville man was being prepared. The circular stamp was bordered by eleven stars, while in the centre appeared the figure of value and the word paid. The circle of stars was surrounded by an oval band inscribed c. H. CHARLTON, P. M., KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE. Spandrels of ornamental scroll-work enclosed in a double-line frame also appeared on this unique stamp.

Five varieties of stamps were issued by the New Orleans postmaster, Mr. J. L. Riddell. Two of these stamps were of the two-cent value, and the other three of the five-cent. The colors were as follows: Two-cent red, two-cent blue, five-cent brown, five-cent red on blue, five-cent brown on blue. These stamps were lithographed in sheets of forty stamps each, and were used exclusively in the New Orleans postoffice. Description: Numeral of value in centre, PAID above, CENTS below in curved lines, NEW ORLEANS above, POSTOFFICE below in half circle.

J. L. RIDDELL in straight lines above and below.

There are but two copies of the stamp issued at Baton Rouge now in existence. They are considered very rare. The groundwork of the stamp is printed in green, and the border and lettering in carmine ink. It is a type-set design, with the inscription P. O. BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, above, a large 5 in the centre, and J. MC CORMICK, the name of the postmaster, below. Two designs of this stamp were issued, a two-cent red stamp and a five-cent red and green.

The postmaster at Greenville, Alabama, issued three stamps for his town during 1861—two-, five-, and ten-cent stamps. These were printed on heavy glazed paper, the frame of the five-cent stamp being in blue ink, with the letters and inscription in red, while on the ten-cent stamp the frame is in red and the letters in blue. The lettering was executed by hand, and the stamp, on the whole, is very ungraceful and inartistic.

The Livingston stamp, also from the State of Alabama, shows real artistic taste in the design, and is in fact one of the best designed stamps issued by the Confederacy. It was a fine lithograph, and was impressed in blue on white paper of an extra fine manufacture. The stamp was evidently the work of a thorough artist. The design is unique. The large figure 5 rests on a shield supported by an oak and laurel branch; above appears a many rayed star. A border surrounds the entire design, and is inscribed paid above, cents below, and lavingston postoffice, at the sides. At each angle rests a cherub.

A five-cent stamp was issued for the Kingston, Tennessee, post-office in May, 1861. It is something like the Livingston stamp, the design being less artistic. The FIVE appears in the centre, with

recents" below in curved lines. The whole is surrounded by an outer frame of pearls. The stamp was printed on white paper in green ink. At various times during the year 1861, provisional stamps were also issued by the postmasters of Charloston, South Carolina (five varieties); Columbia, South Carolina; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Jackson, Mississippi; Lynchburg, Virginia; Marion, Virginia; Maeon, Georgia; Memphis, Tennessee (three varieties); Pittsylvania, Virginia; Ringgold, Georgia; Uniontown, Virginia, and two or three other towns. These conclude the issues of the Confederate provisional stamps.

It was toward the close of 1861 that the Confederate government produced its first set of stamps for general use throughout the Confederate States. The first issue was printed during the fall and winter of 1861 and the spring of 1862, and was engraved at a large expense by a bank-note company. The set comprised five stamps of the follow-

ing denominations and colors:

Two-cents green. Five-cents green. Five cents blue.

Ten-cents blue, and red.

On the two-cent stamp appeared a fair likeness of Andrew Jackson. The head of Jefferson Davis was engraved on the two five-cent stamps, the design being made from a fine photograph furnished by Mr. Davis.

The ten-cent stamps bore the head of James Madison.

In 1863 the Confederate government issued a new and more complete series of postage-stamps, and the dies of the 1861 issue were destroyed by order of President Davis. The new series were of finer design than the original issue, and compare favorably with the well executed specimens of the postage-stamp of to-day. The 1863 issue consisted of the following:

One-cent orange.
Two-cents red.
Five cents blue.
Ton-cents blue.

Ten-cents blue.

Twenty-cents green.

The head of Calhoun appears upon the one-cent stamp, and is a fair likeness. Jackson's face is on the two-cent stamp; while a portrait of Jefferson Davis, similar to that on the 1861 issue, covers the face of the five and ten-cent stamps. The head of Washington

is on the twenty-cent stamp.

Nearly all the Confederate postage-stamps were destroyed. When the Union soldiers entered the Southern towns, the unused stamps and dies were either destroyed or turned over to the authorities at Washington, together with Confederate notes and bonds. What stamps are now in existence that tell upon their face the story of the war are either preserved in museums or jealously guarded by private collectors, Willia M. Clemens.

CHICAGO LOCALS.

ALLEN'S DISPATCH.

This despatch was established in August, 1882, by Edward Allen, and continued until December, when it was suppressed by the Government. At the time of the discontinuance of the post, about twenty thousand stamps of the yellow variety were held by the post-owner, and about four thousand of the rose variety, all of which were promptly bought by an enterprising stamp merchant, together with the cancelling stamps. It has been erroneously stated in several papers that the plate is in the possession of a dealer. Mr. Allen still retains the plate, repeated offers for which have been rejected.

The yellow variety is by far the commonest, over one hundred thousand having been issued, while of the chocolate variety not more than five thousand were issued, nearly all of which were disposed of to

dealers, but few doing post-service.

The stamp may be described as follows: The principal object being Old Father Time running with his scythe over his shoulder and a mail bag in his hand bearing the initials "A. c. n.," he having left his hour-glass behind. The inscription on the stamp reads: ALLEN'S CITY DISPATCH, 125 CLARK ST. The stamps bore no value and were lithographed in sheets of forty.

Rose on white paper, perforated, and rose on yellow paper, perfor-

ated; chocolate on white paper, perforated.

CLAYTON'S DESPATCH.

This despatch never existed. We notice in a late number of a philatelic journal that there was "such an institution in Chicago as Clayton's Despatch," and that "Clayton evidently took the action of the Government in closing out Allen's business as a gentle hint to himself, for he was only in the delivery business for a short time," and "as to procuring any of the stamps, it would be extremely difficult," all of which is erroneous. An eastern dealer, after Allen's business was suppressed, concocted the scheme of getting up another "local," and accordingly had an article printed in a philatelic journal regarding their "issue, variety, etc.," and who would undoubtedly have "issued" it had he believed there was money in it.

The Connell stamp is one of the most interesting ever issued, having been prepared to the order of Mr. Connell, then postmaster of New Brunswick. It has been asserted that none were ever used, but this does not seem reasonable to us. It is undoubtedly one of the rarest ever issued. We know of three that were actually taken from letters which went through the post. Description: Portrait of Mr. Connell in oval frame inscribed NEW BRUNSWICK POSTAGE FIVE CENTS, below 5 CENTS, numerals in angels, printed in chocolate on white paper.

Written for the Philatelie Magazine.

THE LATEST OF PHILATELIC COMPLICATIONS.

We now (I speak of philatelists) have come to that period of stamp collecting where things in general are beginning to be complicated. It is a small complication; a complication to be sure that would be insignificant when compared with those to come in the future, but nevertheless a complication in the strict sense of the word we are now the proud possessors of. We have been able to weather all that have arisen so far (except those Allen's locals) and were not forced to sit down and puzzle them out like a difficult proposition in geometry. We could see through them without adjusting spectacles. But this last one is a grade in advance of the others; spectacles or eye-glasses are needed, and must be combined with a little solid thought before we can hope to struggle through and devise a plan to remedy it.

It is, What is to be done about frauds?

This matter, so lately stirred up, has not been just organized; it has been existing for some time. It is true one only occasionally found a paper with more than one name in the "black list," but in my opinion the climax which overtook Chas. W---- was steadily being worked up to; it only needed a good start and then it would fall, as every one knows it did. One firm complained, and then another, and another, until every journal devoted columns to exposing this one enterprising gentleman. The course of proceedings reminded me of a small glee club just beginning to sing in public. Each member did not like to begin; they thought, let so and so start; the consequence was there was dead silence for a few moments; but among them there was a more independent spirit, and off he started. Gradually the others chipped in, and at the final there was a grand burst. Thus I compare the W-- business. Nobody liked to complain. They did not like to run the risk of losing their stamps altogether by angering W---. They deluded themselves with hopes of regaining them. Suddenly somebody complained; each firm chipped, and at present date it is a grand burst of indignation, well illustrating, "It never rains but it pours." To continue, this Mr. W-- is not the only one. If he was there would be no need of my writing about this latest complication, for it would not exist. He is but one of thirty or more. One paper alone exposes ten or more frauds in one number. This is a state of demoralization that must grieve every true philatelist, for we all feel that a blow is dealt to any subject when rascality is connected with it; a blow that effects its standing to a considerable extent. And not only in this way is it felt, but small firms suffer materially, losing money and stamps that may be of great importance to them. It is certainly demoralizing that so many pretended philatelists should take so wrong a course, leaving so bad a record behind us, and it must be stopped.

However we must not look at the moral side of the question to long, but try and see whether there is any possible way of ending this evil.

and putting a stop to any further developments.

I would like to begin with obtaining a correct definition of all their proceedings. First: What is fraud? It is deceit to begin with, the Fraud deceives the dealer of whom he buys the stamps, by means of this he steals, directly I should say, obtains goods under false pretenses. and uses the U.S. mails in a fraudulent manner, for the first offence unfortunately their is no prescribed punishment set by law, on the second there is, namely, imprisonment from 1 to 10 years as the case may be, and the laws in the different states prescribe. Here we have a point which seems to be sufficient, but this is not enough. We can make the gentleman serve enough time in the House of Correction for the last offence; now combine these two latter offences and Mr. W—— or others similar to him could have a jolly time in Sing Sing. He could have the pleasure of cracking rocks at times, working all day and locked up at night, how delightful this would be, how we honest philatelists would envy him. Now comes the rub: I say we could have Mr. W--- put in this happy existence, and so we could, but we don't and bid fair not to, why I cannot say. How long would we hesitate about complaining to the authorities should our pockets be picked, or our house robbed, not long I will warrant, even should our loss be small we would feel like bringing justice to bear upon the culprit.

These losses in stamps caused by philatelic frauds are undoubtedly small, perhaps ten dollars at the most, this in itself is to small an trival a matter to arouse the government about; but one hundred is not, I find that dealers all together lost about this sum, why cannot complaint be made by all combined? We cannot estimate the good one arrestwould do for the philatelic science, it would make a vast difference in the financial standing of dealers, it would clean away the great trouble dealers have to contend against, for I have no doubt when once that arrest was made public, the other frauds would retire from philatelic life. Until some active steps are taken, the Frauds will run wild and play

havoc with philately in general.

As I said in the beginning this last complication is the greatest we have yet had to conquer, but it is young yet, what it will be in a few

years should it not be stopped, we can all imagine.

But let us take the bright and hopeful side, and trust that in a short time all will be set right, doing away forever with the greatest of Philatelic Complications "The existence of Frauds." W. A. K.

The following prices were paid at a recent New York sale: Brattle-boro, 5-cents, \$175; New York, 3-cents, buff, \$75; Athens, \$17; Fredericksburg, 10-cents, \$25; Cape of Good Hope, wood block, penny, \$58; Roumania, 1858, 27 para, \$50; Hawaii, 1852, \$56; Trinidad, Lady McLeod, \$45; New Haven, 5-cents, \$25; St. Louis, 10-cents, \$16.

S. ALLAN TAYLOR AND W. E. SKINNER.

S. Allan Taylor has been known to the stamp dealing world for the past twenty years as a dealer in counterfeit stamps. He is so well known that it is only the young and inexperienced collectors who are "taken in" by his offers of rarities for a few cents. Stamp journals frequently warn their readers against him. Mr. Mekeel, editor of the P. J. of A., has warned his readers against him and exposed several of his agents, among whom may be mentioned, J. M. Randall, of Boston, Mass., W. E. Skinner, of Lynn, Mass., and Joseph Turner, of New York City.

Taylor is a man who never forgets or forgives an injury and he has sworn to ruin those who try to thwart him in his trade in counterfeits. The consequence is that W. E. Skinner, a boy of 16, a tool of Taylor's, has for the last few months shamefully abused Mr. Meekel in his sheet, The Agazzi Journal. In his October number he also draws the well known names of L. W. Durbin and J. W. Scott in the mud. The advertising columns of the above paper contain advertisements of W. E. Skinner and Jos. Turner, in which they offer the trash sold by Taylor.

To bear out the above statements, we clip from the T. P. J the

following:

"We warn publishers and others to have no dealings with this party, as they are frauds of the blackest type. In February last they wrote, stating that they would like to advertise with us, and would pay for same on receipt of copy containing their ad. We inserted their ad., and copies were duly mailed, and although we wrote them several times in reference to the matter, they refused to reply. In September we wrote them a postal, stating that we would expose them unless they settled their account at once. Instead of settling their account, they wrote as follows:

'Dear Sir. We refuse to pay on grounds that you had no orders from us to insert ad. If you will produce the order we will remit, but should you expose without right we will have you promptly arrested for libel, as we did Emory, of Fitchburg, who has now quit the business in disgust. Sue if you like. W. E. Skinner & Co."

Str Rowland Hill the originator of the postage-stamp was born December 3, 1795 at Kidderminster. He was named after Rev. Rowland Hill. The beginning of the new postal law for which England has to thank Sir Hill, was tried as an experiment, December 5, 1839, when the rate of four-pence per letter was charged. January 10, 1840, the present rate of postage was commenced, namely, one-penny per half ounce. In 1846 Mr. Hill was made secretaryship to the Postmaster-General, and in June 1854 was made chief secretary. In 1864 when he resigned his office he received from parliament a grant of £20.000. He died August 27, 1879, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

THE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MUNICH.

Philatelic exhibitions, in Germany at least, have become the order of the day. The Weinar Philatelisten Club was opened on Sunday, the 5th of October, at 9 a.m., with a speech from the President of the Committee, Herr Theodor Haas, to a numerous audience. It occupied two rooms of the Royal Odeon, which were tastefully decorated with plants for the occasion. The most striking object which met the eye in entering the first room was a magnificent album, bound in crimson velvet, containing the collection of the Bavarian postoffice. We gather that this consists only of the adhesives, envelopes, cards, mandats, etc., of Bayaria. The stamps are in sheets, and the other objects are of course entire, but according to the report of the Weiner Philatelisten Club, there are some few things missing. The exhibit which we should most particularly have liked to see was that of Herr Zechmeyer, of Nuremburg. His collection of stamps, mounted on 725 sheets, was contained in a fire-proof safe, specially devised by himself. By simply turning a handle the sheets can be inspected one after another. Chief among the collections, or portions of collections, shown were those of Penater, of Buda Pest, Count Ballestrem, Von Hirt, of Vienna, and Schulze, of Zurich, besides many others of humbler pretensions. Philatelie literature was represented by a bookcase belonging to Herr Haas, which contained 170 volumes of stamp lore. In addition to the orthodox exhibits there were, of course, the usual tables, screens, spread eagles and other rubbish, decorated with or formed out of postage stamps. We are glad to learn that the visitors were more numerous than was expected, and that the guarantee fund formed by the chief promoters of the exhibition is not likely to be encroached upon. The show seems to have lasted nearly a week, and several members of the Royal family favored it with their presence. We are informed that His Majesty the King of Roumania paid a long visit one day, but insisted upon preserving the strictest incognito. We congratulate the Bayarian Society upon the well deserved success of their enterprise.

From the Philatelic Record.

ON CERTAIN ISSUES OF THE TRANSVAAL. A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R. A.

Through the kindness of a collector residing in the Transvaal—Mr. Tamsen, of Tweefontein—I have received information as to certain of the issues of that Republic, and more especially the so-called first issue of envelopes, which I think is not without interest to philatelists.

I suppose that most of us have regarded the envelopes I allude to

with a certain amount of suspicion. I confess that I always supposed them to be more philatelic than postal; but at the same time I imagined that they had really been issued, although their history, so far as we are acquainted with it, plainly showed that they owed their existence to a too good-natured postmaster, acting under the inspiration of a too enthusiastic collector.

Mr. Tamsen being anxious to obtain some information as to the dates of issues of various Transvaal stamps and envelopes, addressed a letter, containing a series of questions upon the subject, to Mr. Frederick Jeppe, the late Postmaster-General of the South African Republic. Mr. Tamsen was not aware that Mr. Jeppe had had anything to do, directly, with the manufacture and issue of the doubtful envelopes (a point which was well known at the time to collectors in Europe); and he tells me that, in enquiring about these envelopes, he expressed his opinion pretty plainly that they were of a speculative nature, to say the least of it; and the reply of Mr. Jeppe, which seems to be quite candid and straightforward so far, shows that this opinion was by no means without foundation.

The answers to Mr. Tamsen's queries may be summed up as follows: Mr. Jeppe was Postmaster-General of the South African Republic and, at the same time, Postmaster of Potchefstroom in 1869, and for some years later; the envelopes with a circular hand-stamp were made at the request of a collector in England, and were privately sent to him; they were never issued or used in the Transvaal; they never had any official value, and would not at any time have franked a letter through the post. The only officially issued envelopes were the 6d., blue. The rate of postage for single letters in the interior of the country in those days was 6d., which is the reason for so high a value having been indicated on the envelopes.

Mr. Jeppe gives a further account of the origin of these curiosites, in a letter to Mr. Tamsen, in which he states:

"I will give you the history of the 1869 hand-stamped envelopes in a few words:

"In 1869 a gentleman by the name of Dudley Atlee, then living in London and afterwards in Birmingham, wrote to me and asked me to send him twenty-five envelopes, of various colors and sizes, stamped with the date-stamp of Potchefstroom, which was then the only date-stamp of the Republic, and to write in the postage (6d.) within the space of the date to be left out. He said he wanted these envelopes for his collection, as they would represent the first issue of stamps made by this State.

"I did not think anything of this matter at the time, and sent him, on the 29th of September, 1869, twenty-five such envelopes.

"He wrote to me again, and asked me to send him some more; and

on March 30, 1870. I forwarded to him another two dozen. These forty-nine envelopes are, as far as I can remember, the only ones forwarded by me to England. I know I had many applications for them from various persons and stamp dealers; but I refused to send any, as Atlee had asked me not to send any of these envelopes to anybody else.*

⁶ I found out afterwards that Atlee had sold these envelopes in England, and I wrote him on the subject, but received no reply.

"Thus the affair was, as you say, a private 'spec.,' but of Atlee's;

for I charged or received nothing for these envelopes."

Mr. Jeppe also sent Mr. Tamsen a list, giving the dates of several of the Transvaal issues, and other information regarding them, some of which I think will be found to be new to collectors.

PRESIDENT PRETORIUS.

May 1, 1870. 1s., green .
Gd., blue .
Id., red .

Sept. 28, 1870. 1d., black; printed at Potchefstroom (stock of red ink being exhausted).

June 30, 1871. 3d., violet; printed in Germany; improved eagle.

ACTING PRESIDENT ERASMUS.

Feb. 13, 1872. 6d., blue, envelopes; issue, 2,000; printed by P. Davis & Sons, Pieter Maritzburg.

PRESIDENT BURGERS.

Dec. 2, 1873. 6d., blue, envelopes; issue, 5,000.

Sept. —, 1874. Id., red, printed in Natal.

Sept. 30, 1874. 6d., blue, with improved eagle, made in Germany.

GOVERNOR SHEPSTON.

April & May. 1877. Issue surcharged "V.R.Transvaal" in black and red. Sept. 1, 1878. Id., red; Queen's head.

1d., red; Queen's head.

Dec. 3. 1878. 3d., red-brown

Gd., black

1s., green 2s., blue

*With reference to this statement of Mr. Jeppe's, and also to one further on, as to his never having received anything for these envelopes. I think it only right to say that there were present at the meeting at which this paper was read members of the Society who had received various lots of these envelopes from Mr. Jeppe, and had pald him for them at their nominal value. I do not say this in order to prejudice Mr. Jeppe in any way; he may have forgotten these little transactions. But masmuch as these envelopes have been sold in perfect good faith by the most respectable dealers, it is only fair to them to state that a very much larger number than forty-nine were imported from the Transvaul, and were therefore presumably gentine.

GOVERNOR LANYON.

*June 10 (?) 1879. 6d., black; Queen's head, surcharged 1d. in black and red.

Oct. 12, 1882. 3d., brick red; Queen's head.

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

August 14, 1882. 4d., Queen's head; surcharged 1d.

March 1, 1883. 3d., black on red; first new issue from old plates.

April 16, 1883. 1d., black. August 1, 1883. 1s., green.

Sept. 25, 1883. 3d., light red on white paper.

It will be observed that Mr. Jeppe makes no mention of any German impressions of the 1d., 6d., and 1s., of uniform type, having ever been issued at all; and this agrees with the statements made by Mr. Atlee in 1870, to the effect that all the sheets that accompanied the plates

were sent back to Europe, to collectors and dealers.

Personally (as a mere matter of opinion) I have always felt doubtful whether the division into German and local impressions was a strictly accurate one, partly on account of this statement of Mr. Atlee's, which is now confirmed to some extent by Mr. Jeppe, and partly because the earliest local impressions were described, at the time, as very indistinct, whereas comparatively clear ones have undoubtedly been produced locally since.

If, however, our present information is correct, we must give up altogether the idea of German impressions, as stamps issued and used,

except of the types with the improved eagle.

The difference in the clearness of the impressions may be accounted for by the fact that they were printed by different persons at different times, and the inferiority of the earliest local productions was probably due to want of practice or of skill on the part of the printers first

employed.

The first issue, 1d., 6d., and 1s., according to Mr. Jeppe, was printed at Pretoria; the next, the 1d, black, at Potchefstroom. We are not told where subsequent editions of these values were printed, neither is there any mention of the 3d. stamps of local manufacture, because none of these formed distinct issues or varieties that would be noticed by a postmaster.

The 2,000 6d, envelopes printed in February, 1872, were no doubt those with the stamp of the ordinary 6d, type; the 5,000 of December,

1873, being those printed from a 3d. die with the value altered.

The 1d., red, and the 6d., blue, printed in Natal, in September, 1874, are given as a distinct issue. They do not differ in color from their predecessors, and therefore they must, I presume, have been the

[&]quot;This date is not quite correct (it is marked "?" by Mr. Jeppe). I saw some of these stumps as early as June 10th, 1879, in the possession of soldiers, who had bought them at Utrecht, and who had left that place some two or three weeks previously. These provisionals must have been issued some time in May, 1879.

machine-perforated stamps; and from the fact that none of the later varieties were thus perforated until 1883, it seems probable that no

further supplies were obtained from Natal.

It is curious that Mr. Jeppe, who recognized the perforated stamps as distinct varieties, says nothing about the various colored papers on which the surcharged stamps were printed. I believe that his connection with the postoffice had ceased before 1877; but he seems nevertheless to have known the dates of some of the issues under British governors.

Finally, I think the thanks of philatelists are due to Mr. Tamsen, as a local collector, for having done what so many collectors living in rather out-of-the-way places seem to neglect doing, namely: attempted, and not without success, to clear up some of the doubts connected with the stamps of his own country. He has, at all events, relieved us from the necessity of retaining, except in our curiosity albums, these exceedingly unartistic hand-stamped envelopes; and he has also, I think, accounted for the existence of the machine-perforated stamps, whose appearance in the midst of the issues, imperforate and variously rouletted, has always been rather a mystery.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Will M. Clemens, well-known both as a writer and publisher, is now at Jamestown, N, Y.

Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons' portrait and memoir, were published in the P. J. of A. for September.

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO has left for Europe, where he will spend the winter. We hope that during his stay abroad he will be able to secure many philatelic tokens.

Mr. Chas. H. Mekeel we were agreeably surprised to learn was married during the summer. He has our best congratulations and well

wishes for a long and happy married life.

Mr. Jno. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, who began collecting in 1858, owns the largest and most remarkable collection in America, now numbering some 15,000 varieties. His philatelic library contains 450 bound volumes, the most complete in the world.

WILLIAM C. GLENN, of Rochelle, Ill., was arrested October 20, by the postal authorities, at the instance of several eastern firms, whom he is said to have defrauded out of nearly two thousand dollars worth of stamps. He had defrauded nearly every dealer out of smaller or larger amounts. Messrs. Semmes, Wettern and Sterling are among the heaviest losers, having lost between \$300 and \$500 each.

NOTE'S.

[It is hoped that the readers of the MAGAZINE will take interest in this department and favor it with contributions from time to time. Where can fugutive matter be more appropriately preserved than in a journal exclusively devoted to Philately, as the MAGAZINE is?]

Tonga, an island under the government of New Zealand, is having a set of stamps prepared at Wellington. Values not stated.

ROWLAND HILL invented the postage-stamp. Mount Brown, of London, was the first collector. J. B. Moens was the first dealer.

MAURITIUS "remainders" of the issue of 1858-9, that have been recently canceled, but that have never done postal service, are in the market.

The postal authorities, we are informed, are making a thorough investigation in regard to stopping the counterfeiting of foreign postage stamps in this country.

The museum of the mint of the Republic at Paris, France, exhibits a complete set of the first issue of U. S. stamped envelopes, surcharged "Specimen," presented by the U. S. to the French Government under Napoleon III.

THERE are two varieties of the Journal stamps of Austria, I and 2 k. The first were issued in March, 1858, and the cross on top of the crown touches the frame; in the other, issued in April, 1878, the cross does not touch the frame, and the eagle is smaller.

The stamps of Venezuela inscribed "Escuelas," which means schools, are used for inland postage, and all the profits derived from the service are devoted to the support of the public schools, usually attended by the children of the lower classes. The system has been in operation since 1876, and four sets of the stamps have already been issued, many of which are extremely rare.

United States Newspaper and Periodical Stamps.—Beautiful fac similes of these stamps are manufactured in Germany. They are engraved much finer than the originals and printed in the correct colors. The word "Falseh," meaning false, is engraved in small letters on each stamp, and in addition, surcharged "Fac-simile" in small type. Although the counterfeiter is beyond the reach of our laws, those in this country having them in their possession are liable to the penalty prescribed by law. The penalty being as high as five years imprisonment, or a fine of five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court. We advise those having them in their collections to destroy them at once, as the mere fact of the character being designated on their face does not lessen the holder from the penalty.

REVIEWS.

The Toronto Philatelic Journal is now conducted by its former publisher, Mr. Geo. Lowe.

The Empire State Philatelist, conducted by that well known writer, T. Coke, has suspended publication.

No American publication gives so full, fresh and racy a compendium of philatelic news as the Philatelic Journal of America.

The Companion Stamp Album, now in the hands of the printer, and to be ready immediately, will be the best low priced album ever published. It will contain upwards of 2,000 spacious blanks, and will be printed on fine, heavy paper, specially selected, and strongly bound in imitation morocco, and to be sold at only 25 cents, postpaid. The arrangement and typographical work will leave nothing to be desired. The first edition is for five thousand copies, of which more than half are already subscribed for. Dealers desiring to handle this album, with imprint, should address at once the publisher, W. F. Bishop, LaGrange, III.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretarys of Philatelic Societies are requested to send us the addresses of members, to each of whom a copy of this paper will be sent.

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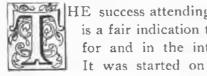
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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol I.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 2.



HE success attending the publication of this MAGAZINE is a fair indication that our efforts in publishing a paper for and in the interests of philatelists are appreciated. It was started on the principle that it should succeed

only upon its own merits. The favorable responses received during the past month, from an appreciative public, encourage us to believe that we have furnished a true representative of the philatelic fraternity. The best known contributors in the world will be represented in its columns; those who thoroughly understand the subjects of which they write. We thank the public for their encouraging words and hope that they will continue to appreciate our labors.

It is our invariable custom to investigate personally all charges against dealers and publishers presented to us for publication; but occasionally our proofs fail us, and we are unwittingly led into doing an injustice. If there is any one fact that is injuring the stamp business, it is that so many callow youths engage in it. These boys arrogate to themselves the customs of men and often we cannot tell from the appearance of a letter whether it is written by some irresponsible boy who has nothing to lose, or by a man of age and experience. Deceived in this way, we published what we believe to have been an injustice to Mr. W. E. Skinner, in our last issue. We make this announcement thus boldly to rectify an injustice and to show to the world that we are sincere in our efforts to publish a reliable journal, in that, if we should occasionally make a mistake, we have the courage and honesty to admit it, and will not, out of false pride, allow our readers to be deceived.

There is much food for reflection in the article, "The Latest of Philatelic Complications," which appeared in the October number of this MAGAZINE. So-called dealers are responsible for just such cases as the Chas. Warner swindle. Some of them will send sheets on approval, which have never been solicited, and if returns are not promptly, made, will publish the parties name in some journal as a fraud. Before proceeding further, publishers owe it both to themselves and the public to personally investigate any charge which may be brought to their notice for publication. The sending of sheets to parties unsolicited proves the existence of a loose way of conducting the stamp business. Either the stamp business is a legitimate occupation, or it is not. If it is legitimate it should be conducted on business principles. Where will you find a drygoods merchant or a type-founder who will send his goods to strangers in all parts of the country, and trust to the persons so receiving to make prompt returns. If a dealer sends out his sheets unsolicited, he deserves to lose them, and has no right to complain when he does, nor to brand the receiver as a fraud. Personally we believe this fraud business is carried to an unwarrantable extreme, and we do not believe that a dealer has the right, nor should reputable journals lend their columns to him, to ery fraud every time he loses a dollar through his own recklessness and inexperience.

A Dealers Protective Association was elaborately drawn up in an eastern journal some months since. Such an association is not needed, since it is the young and inexperienced dealers who are most often victimized by the approval sheet fiend. Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

THE FIRST U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS.

Nearly thirty-nine years ago the first postage stamps were used in the United States. For 175 years postage had been collected entirely in money, and in all cases prepayment was optional. Good old John Haywood, who in 1680 became the "worthy master of the posts" at Boston, and the first postmaster in America, employed chance conveyance instead of postage, with "by the kindness of" some traveler as his postal service; and nothing was thought about stamping until 1841, though such men as Franklin and Kendall had been at the head of the Postoffice Department, and though the number of offices had come to be nearly 14,000. On the 25th of March, 1840, John M. Niles, of Hartford, became Postmaster-General, and signalized his administration by many reforms. He turned the wrong side out of his predecessor's work, and convinced his party and the President that Amos Kendall was not such a great man as had been imagined. It was necessary to cap all by a genuine innovation, and he performed this by suggesting the postagestamp. The suggestion was received with ridicule, and Mr. Niles soon afterward retired. His successor, Charles A. Wickliffe, put the department into the ancient ruts again, and when Cave Johnson assumed the portfolio on the 5th of March, 1845, he found it an herculcan task to reinstate the reform measures of Mr. Niles. During Wickliffe's administration the number of postoffices had increased by only 695, but Johnson saw in his term of office 4,237 offices added to the rolls, and witnessed other tokens of prosperity. Among the measures of Mr. Niles that he adopted was the postage-stamp idea. The President had converted his Postmaster-General from opposing the reduction of postage to a championship of the lowest paying rates, and Johnson garnished his conversion with fathering the suggestion originated six years before. The matter took form as a bill before Congress, and though it was quite the fashion to oppose any Cabinet suggestions, the act authorizing the issue of stamps of five and ten-cent denominations was passed, and approved March 3, 1847. The date of the issue was appointed as July 1, but there was a delay in the contractor's work, and the time ran over a month.

On the 5th day of August, soon after the opening of the Postmaster-General's office for the day, an old gentleman called to see Mr. Johnson on business. The gentleman was the Hon. Henry Shaw, a New Yorker; the father of the late well-known Henry Shaw, Jr., (Josh Billings.)

Geo. H. Briggs, who was elected to Congress from Massachusetts in 1831, and was kept there for twelve years, crowned his laurels

by inaugurating a movement for reducing the rate of postage to 5 and 10 cents. The House passed the bill, but the Senate did not reach it, and it failed of becoming a law until the following year. Mr. Briggs had passed meanwhile from Washington to Boston, and Mr. Shaw was full of admiration for his friend, whose seven years as Governor of Massachusetts were good years for the Bay State. Mr. Johnson came into his office, accompanied by the printer of the new stamps, a few minutes after Mr. Shaw had arrived, on that August morning. Sheets of the stamps were laid before the Postmaster General, who, after receipting for them, handed them to his visitor to inspect. Mr. Shaw returned them after a hasty glance; and then drawing out his wallet he counted fifteen cents, with which he purchased two of the stamps—the first two ever issued. The five-cent stamp he kept as a curiosity, and the ten-cent stamp he

presented to Governor Briggs as an appropriate gift.

The two denominations of stamps remained in use four years. The first "printed request envelopes" were issued in May, 1865; the first newspaper wrappers in October, 1861, and the first postal cards in May, 1873. In July, 1851, appeared a new series of one and three cents, and soon after a subsequent issue of the additional denominations of 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents. In 1861, this series was called in by Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster-General, and a new series issued. July 1, 1863, the first two-cent stamp appeared, and was to accommodate local postage. April 1, 1865, newspaper stamps of 5, 10 and 25 cents were issued, but fell into early disuse. In March, 1869, J. A J. Creswell, Grant's Postmaster-General, brought out a new series, but they did not come into favor, and after two months were superseded by a series of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90 cents. In 1873, the repeal of the franking privilege made necessary the departmental stamps of special design. They are as follows: Executive, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents: State, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents, and 2, 5, 10, and 20 dollars: Treasury, War, and Navy, each, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents: and Interior, Justice, and Postoffice, each, the same excepting the 7 cent stamp. Since Dec. 11, 1875, prepayment stamps for newspapers and periodicals from publication office have been issued. The denominations are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 30, 43, 60, 72, 84, and 90 cents, and 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60 dollars.

The idea of the stamped envelope was also the thought of a Connecticut man. Eleven years after John M. Niles, the Postoffice Department was taken by J. D. Hubbard, of the same State, and at his suggestion, in June, 1853, the first issue of stamped envelopes began. The aggregate issue of postage stamps in 1884 was 1,459,768,560; of newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,439,298, and of

official stamps, 3,389,440. The denominations were 3 and 6 cents, and April 25, 1855, a 10-cent envelope was added. In October, 1860, a new series was issued, with additions of 1 and 4 cents, in December, 1860. In war-time were issued envelopes denominated 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40 cents. Oct. 1, 1870, this series was changed in design.

It may be added that, while it is worth remembering that the two Connecticut Postmaster-Generals respectively originated the use of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes in America, another Connecticut man, Edward Allen, of Norwich, invented the envelope machine, which manufactures 30,000 stamped envelopes per

day.

Special Correspondence.

NEW STAMPS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

An interesting issue will shortly be in the hands of the public. Our postage stamps have long been in a transition state. It seems strange that the country that was first to use the postage stamp, has gone on for so many years, using the most inartistic stamps in the world. The present penny stamp was merely the extension to postal purposes of a label designed for the Revenue Department. The original penny stamp, since stamps have been printed on fine paper, was of a salmon color, with a halfpenny label in green. These did not give satisfaction. An indigo label was introduced for the latter, while the rather somber heliotrope-colored revenue stamp did duty both for penny postage and receipt. In the meantime, the Post Office Savings Bank receiving deposits in stamps made the considerable alteration of turning stamps into money, and Government required to be safeguarded against the machinations of a novel kind of coiners and "smashers." There was much less risk in experiments chemically to discharge the obliterating marks on a used label, than in the ordinary operations of the coiner with his dies and his batteries. The late Postmaster-General set experts to work, made experiments on the stamps used by other nations, and considered all the most recent scientific improvements. It was obvious that the most artistically designed stamps in existence are the French, which are at once engravings of great beauty, and mark the value of each label clearly and legibly. In the meantime, we Went on with our stopgap circulation. Our new collection will soon be issued, and will embrace all values, from a halfpenny to £5. LONDON, November 8, 1885.

THE highest price ever paid for a Russian stamp was \$300, this amount being paid for the old Saretoff Local, issue of 1869.

4

From Bishop's Monthly Circular.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

In reviewing the progress stamp collecting has made in the past thirty years, the thought naturally arises: what of the future?

It was about the year 1854 that the first collection of stamps became known. Probably there were persons even before that who had gathered together such specimens as they could find, but not before the time referred to had there been, so far as is known, any systematic effort made to get a collection of all the stamps existing throughout the world.

Collections at that early day no doubt gratified their owners as much as the elaborate ones formed now-a-days do their happy possessors. But the meager assortment of olden times, and the haphazard manner in which they were arranged, would create a smile

from even the smallest collector now.

Before 1860 persons had begun to deal in stamps, and efforts were made to catalogue all the varieties in a systematic manner. The difficulties in the way of the pioneer dealers and collectors can hardly be imagined by those of the present generation. A quarter of a century ago stamps which are now almost priceless were comparatively common, and were exchanged for an ordinary German or French. The writer well remembers when the type-set stamps of British Guiana, issue of 1862, went begging for buyers at fifty cents apiece; when the vermilion shilling of Newfoundland was thought dear at \$2.50, and when \$25.00 was considered a fabulous price for stamps which are now eagerly snapped up at three or four times that amount. Almost any one with an experience of three or four years only, can name stamps which have risen in price from one, two and five cents, to ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and even into the dollars. If this has been the result in such a short time, what will the great majority of stamps, which are now obsolete, be worth fifty years hence? This seems a light question at first, but to those who have studied the subject through an experience of many years, it is one of exceeding interest. Man is a selfish animal, and every generation has to take care of itself, so we need not to trouble ourselves about the difficulties the collector of the future will have, but it is interesting to think of these things, and, judging by the past, it is comforting for the collector of to-day to realize how much easier it is for him to make up his collection than it will be for one who comes a half century hence, and to think what can be got now for so much money, will then command four or five times the amount. There is an end to the supply of stamps of all kinds, and many who are now living will see the green three cent stamp which we have just discarded, command a respectable price. L. W. DURBIN.

PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

There is possibly no branch of stamp collecting which affords more interest and study than provisional stamps do, and collectors having specimens of this class generally look upon them as being a special novelty of their collections, and are themselves entitled to be considered energetic and quick-sighted collectors. It is particularly necessary with a provisional stamp to seize the earliest, for to pass a specimen frequently results either in failure to get it at all, or in having to pay a price which, during its brief currency, would have purchased maybe a hundred. Provisional stamps can be divided into probably a dozen classes, a number of the most prominent causes for their existence may be given here:

r. Stamps issued by a provisional government.—These are very numerous, more so than any of the other classes. Chief among them are the various series used in the Italian States, namely, Naples, Sardinia and Sicily; the Habilitado stamps of Spain, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, issued in 1868-9; the resuscitated early Mexican with gothic surcharge, which were used in 1867 after Maximilian's death, the stamp of Guadalajaira also came under this class. Many stamps that come under this class are very scarce, especially obliterated specimens of Mexico and Guadalajaira.

2. Stamps issued in time of war.—The chief representatives of this class are, of course, what are commonly called Alsace and Lorraine stamps; and to the best of my recollection the 1864 Holstein or some of them were issued under similar circumstances. Some of the stamps issued by Confederate postmasters, prior to the general issue authorized by the Confederate government, may also perhaps be included under this head, and these are all more or less rare. The Alsace stamps are still, and are likely to be for some years to come, very common, and the Holstein are catalogued at a low price.

3. Stamps issued during a temporary failure of supplies of the kind generally used.—This is a very extensive class. The British colonies alone offer a fair variety. Beginning with the rare provisionals of British Guiana, 1856 and 1862; those of the Cape of Good Hope (wood blocks and surcharged), Trinidad (wood blocks), Shanghai, Bermuda, Western Australia (surcharged), and the "Service" stamps of India, formed out of revenue labels, may be instanced. The necessity for the issue of these stamps appears to have arisen from the colonies in question obtaining their supplies from the mother country. The 1865 Brazil (figure, perforated) comes under this head. The rarity of stamps in this class depends to a great extent on the length of time they were in use, and of

course on the number prepared for use. In several cases the sup-

plies printed were very small.

4. Stamps temporarily issued on the first introduction of a new or independent postal system.—It has occasionally happened that, when a country adopts the system of prepayment by stamps, it is desired to bring it into operation without delay, and pending the preparation of stamps of a suitable design, some temporary label has to be used, as the postoffices of New York, Providence and St. Louis.

5. Stamps issued owing to a previously current series or value having been forged.—Spain stands nearly alone in having been obliged to issue stamps of this class; for, notwithstanding the almost annual emission from that country, the 20 centimos, 1867, and 10 centimos, 1874, had to be especially issued to counteract forgery. The COUNTER SEAL on the 1872 Salvador stamps is surcharged for a similar purpose, though a person would have thought that, if a really dangerous forgery of such well engraved stamps had been concocted, it would have been easy also to copy the surcharge, which is frequently so badly struck on the genuine stamps as to be illegible.

6. Stamps issued on a change of postal rates.—The Buenos Ayres (steamship, 4 reales and 1 peso) and Uruguay, 1866, sur-

charged, are examples of this class.

7. Stamps issued on the absolute transfer of the ownership of a country.—There is only one marked case of this kind, and that is the double surcharged stamps of Fiji, another example cannot very well be cited unless we take the Peruvian stamps, surcharged with the Arms of Chili.

8. Stamps employed from motives of economy.—The Argentine Republic, 5 cent surcharged ½, 1 and 2 cent; the 10 cent surcharged 8, are examples of this class, and are generally scarce in an obliterated form. These stamps are perhaps not admissible as forming a class of provisionals, as they could be also placed under class 3; but, as they can come under two different classes, there is no reason why they cannot be admitted as provisionals. There may be some other classes of provisional stamps, such as LOCALS, which, a few collectors maintain, are provisional until superseded by an authorized government issue. But we cover that point under class 4 as regards strictly provisional stamps.

In conclusion I would recommend all collectors, and more especially those who have only recently started, to lose no opportunity of acquiring provisionals of all kinds, for they may not be equal in design and execution to some of the more permanent issues, yet they often afford curious examples of native workmanship, and of

the straits to which a postoffice may be reduced.

F. H. Best.

French Correspondence.

A POSTAGE STAMP BOURSE.

The trade in postage-stamps had at first a Bourse (exchange) at the Hotel Drouot, later at the Tuileries and in the Palais Luzembourg, but these have been discontinued. At present the Bourse is held at the corner of the Avenue Gabriel and of the Avenue Marigny. There is a good deal of animation at this meeting-place of dealers and jobbers in postage-stamps, young and old. The sellers carry a kind of satchel, in which the stamps are pressed together. From time to time shouts are heard, such as "I have the blue 60 copeck stamp," or "Who wants Uruguay, 1862?" "I take Ceylon, 1873;" "I am a buyer of Turkey, 1862;" "Peru 1866, at 40 centimes;" "What is the price of Colombian?" "Who wants Cape of Good Hope?" There are excited moments on the Postage-Stamp Bourse which make us think of our great financial Bourses. Many a jobber in stamps is much interested in the fall or rise of Shanghai or Guatemala stamps, and it is not impossible that a great collapse may one of these days occur in Nova Scotia, 1857. The very rare stamps, however, are not often offered on the Bourse, and very high prices are paid for them. The rarest French stamp, the 1-fr. on orange-colored paper of 1843, is now worth 200 fr. if new, and 60-fr. if stamped. Hawaii of the first issue, with figures instead of a design, are bought with a 1000-fr. note. The two stamps of Reunion, 1852, of 15 and 30 centimes in blue letters, together are worth more than 1000-fr.

PERSONAL,

MR. G. B. CALMAN, sailed on the 24th inst. for Europe, to purchase his winter stock.

DR. CHAS. P. HENRY, late of the New England Philatelist, died suddenly on the 7th inst.

MR. W. F. BISHOP, publisher of the PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, will open an office in Chicago, about January 1st.

MR. JAMES M. CHUTE'S portrait and memoir are announced for publication in the December number of the P. J. of A.

MR. E. B. STERLING's collection of U. S. postage and revenue stamps numbers over six thousand varieties, and is valued at \$-.000.

THE Royal Family of England, the Pope, Baron Rothschild and Gen. W. T. Sherman, are among the notable philatelists. The late A. T. Stewart was also an ardent philatelist.

NOTES.

[It is hoped that the readers of the MAGAZINE will take interest in this department and favor it with contributions from time to time. Where can fugitive matter be more appropriately preserved than in a journal devoted to Philately, as the MAGAZINE is?]

THE stamps for Macoa which were issued last year, were prepared in 1878!

THE first stamp paper published in the U.S., was the Stamp Collector Mercury, in Boston, in 1866.

Cashmere stamps are printed from ivory blocks, hence their indistinctness, as ivory does not take ink readily.

THE blue 1854 Brazils were used for newspaper postage, although letters franked with these were considered as prepaid.

JAPAN, since the introduction of the postage stamp, in 1871, has established mail routes over nearly 40,000 miles, and 3,927 post-offices, employing 7,500 persons.

THE rare 1860 New Caledonia, was etched, it is said, with the point of a pin on stone, the sheet consisting of fifty stamps, each separately engraved and consequently all different.

A CASE of poisoning from postage stamps is reported in Massachusetts. It seems that the gum on the back is capable, under certain conditions, of absorbing foreign matters floating in the air.

SHORTLY after the issue of the Prince Edward Island stamps, a fictitious ten cents was manufactured, and so well was this swindle carried out, that it was nearly two years before it was found out.

THE rates of ocean postage, fixed by Franklin in 1853, remained unchanged until 1868, when the charge was reduced from twenty-five cents to twelve cents. This explains why an ocean steamer was represented on that value of the 1869 issue.

THE 1856 British Guiana is one of the rarest stamps known. It was type set in the colony, for use temporarily, each one being authenticated by the postmaster's initials, and as a further precaution were not sold to the public, but affixed to the letters by the post-office clerks.

THE \$5,000 United States document stamp is the largest and highest value adhesive stamp ever issued by any government in the world. It is beautifully engraved, and is printed in orange, green and black, and measures 4½x23½ inches. They were used only by railroad and other large companies.

REVIEWS.

THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF AUSTRIA, HUNGARY AND BOSNIA, is the title of a book shortly to be issued by the Austrian Philatelic Society of Vienna.

The Empire State Philatelist has not suspended, as announced in our last issue. We sincerely regret this mistake. Its publisher states that it was never in a more prosperous condition.

MR. WILL M. CLEMENS will resume publishing the Old Curiosity Shop, which made such a decided success a year ago. The first number of the new volume is to be issued in January.

The Philatelic Journal of America, for October, contains a very valuable and interesting article on the postage stamps of Peru, by James M. Chute, better known under the nom de plume, "Correos."

THE ROYAL MAIL: ITS CURIOSITIES AND ROMANCE. By James Wilson Hyde, Superintendent General Post Office, Edinburgh. Illustrated. 216 pp. Price thirty cents.

Mr. Hyde has given us a very interesting series of sketches, historical and anecdotal. Although not bearing directly upon Philately, it is withal, a most interesting book from beginning to end. The author in his preface says: "The work is in no sense a historical work; it deals with the lighter features of a plain, matter-offact department; and though some of the incidents may be deemed of trivial account, they will be found, it is thought, to have at least a curious or amusing side." To be had of W. F. Bishop.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE—English, et Française, y Espanol.

W. E. I., S. F.—We shall be pleased to hear from you often.

BISHOP'S MONTHLY CIRCULAR.—Copies of this paper from January to June, 1884, wanted at once. Good cash prices paid if in good condition.

K. S. & C. G.—The number of the rose and yellow varieties of Allen's Locals held by the post-owner at the time of the discontinuance of the post, is not overestimated.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS are invited to send us at all times consignments of good saleable stamps, for which prompt exchange will be made in American stamps, or good cash prices will be paid.

Collections—Bought for prompt cash. Send full description and lowest price, or send on approval and we will quote price. If not purchased we will return at our expense. Single stamps also bought.

W. F. BISHOP,

IMPORTER AND PUBLISHER, LA GRANGE, ILL

Begs to call the attention of Philatelists to his most complete and finely selected stock of postage stamps, consisting of upwards of 4,500 varieties. I have recently purchased sixteen fine collections, one alone containing 4,800 varieties. I shall be pleased to forward selections of any stamps on approval to responsible parties, or will price any stamps on receipt of want list. About January 10, I shall issue the most complete retail list ever sent out, a copy of which can be obtained only upon application. I call particular attention to the goods priced in this number of the Magazine, believing it will pay you to look them over. Remember this is but a small selection from my stock. Prices of any stamps furnished on receipt of list. The dealing and importing of postage stamps is with me a business, and has been since 1881, all orders receiving my personal attention, and are despatched by return of mail.

OUR MONTHLY PACKETS.

These Packets have been a special feature with us since January, 1884, and we are free to say, that every Packet sold has given the utmost satisfaction. We are daily in receipt of large quantities of stamps from our numerous foreign correspondents, and to dispose of them quickly and advantageously we began the sale of Monthly Packets. Collectors in purchasing these Packets pay but a trifle over the regular wholesale prices. We invite you to try a Packet, and believe that you will be more than pleased. All the stamps are genuine and in fine condition.

PACKET "A" FOR DECEMBER.

Contains 25 stamps from the following mentioned countries only: Mexico, Natal, rare Egypt, Guatemala, Argentine Republic, rare Jamaica, Greece, Swan River, Chili, Hong Kong, Hawaii, Barbadoes and Japan. Price only 25 cents.

PACKET "B" FOR DECEMBER.

Contains 50 South and Central American stamps. A very desirable Packet. Price only \$1.00.

PACKET "C" FOR DECEMBER.

Contains 50 choice stamps from Hawaii, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Persia, Samoa, Hayti and many other rare ones. Price only 60 cents.

Packets can be had only during December. An early order is

advisable.

	UNUSED SETS.		11 U. S. States,\$3	50
3	Alsace and Lorraine,.\$ Argentine, '62 Baden, landpost,	50 08 05	USED SETS.	
3 6	" '72	30	6 Antigua,	20
7	Bavaria, '70	05	6 Angola,	30
6	" return letter.	08	7 Bavaria, '70	22
5	Bergedorf,	08	5 Bermuda,	15
2	Bhore,	50	6 Brazil,	05
6	Bremen,	40	10 " '66	20
4	Confederate,	20	6 British Guiana,	15
3	Constantinople,	07	8 Bulgaria,	27
4	Danube S. N. Co.,	20	6 Cape,	04
4	Corrientes, I Costa Rica, '62 Guatemala, '71	50	3 China,	15
4	Costa Rica, '62	50	9 Dutch Indies,	18
3	Guatemaia, 71	25	8 " "	13
4	" '78	25	5 Denmark, '64 6 Ecuador, '81	IO
4	env.,	30	o Equation, of	30
	Hamburg, env	15	9 Egypt, '79, inc. 20 prov.	25
116	" locals,	25	10 "	05 20
20	Heligoland.	50	10 France, unpaid,	25
8	66 36H	25	5 Gold Coast,	15
3	" Bands,	08	5 Guatemala, '82	17
2	Honduras, '65	15	2 Holland, unp'd, 5 & 10	06
5	Mauritius Brittania,	00	5 Honduras, '78 6 Hungary, '71	18
	Montserrat,	75	6 Hungary, '71	10
5	Parma, 1st issue,	50	6 " '75	07
	Prima Edu Island	60	2 Hong Kong, provs	25
	Prince Edw. Island, Porto Rico, '82	50	7 " and Sts.	
7	Romagna,	07 40	Settlements,	08
7	Roman States, '67	15	10 " unpaid,	20
	Roumania, '65 or '66.	10	6 Jamaica,	08
	Salvador, '67	60	5 Japan,	05
	Samoa,	00	10 "	15
5	San Marino,	60	4 Mauritius,	10
6	Sardinia,	05	5 Mexico,	05
10	66	09	10 "	15
	Servia,	25	6 " '74, complete,	20
	Siam,	75	4 Natal,	08
	Swiss "Ausser Kurs,"	12	2 Nicaragua,	05
12	Thurn and Taxis, U. S. War,	25	5 Norway, '67	10
4 1	U, U, W al ,	75	6 " '72	08

8 Norway, '77\$	06	Borneo, Sc\$	30
4 Orange States,	08	Bremen, env.,	05
6 Peru,	09	British Honduras, 1d	06
8 "	13	Cashmere, 11/2a., yellow,	04
4 Persia, '76	20	China, 1c.	05
4 Philippine,	IO	Costa Rica, '62, 1/4 r.	02
5 Portugal,	05	" 62, 2r	04
to Queensland,	20	" " '62, 2r " " '62, 4r	10
6 "	07	66 IC	03
7 Roumania,	04	2C	05
4 Sandwich Islands,	08	Curacoa, 21/2 c	03
7 Servia, old issue,	15	Cape Verde, 10c	05
5 Sierra Leone,	20	Deccan, env., 1a.	15
6 Strait Settlements,	14	Ecuador, ic	03
4 St. Christopher,	10	" 2C	05
5 St. Thomas,	12	Gambia, ½d	04
4 St. Vincent,	10	66 1d	06
3 St. Salvador, '67	20	Guatemala, 1c	02
8 Swiss,	06	66 20	05
9 " unpaid,	16	" env., ½ r	08
11 Sweden, '72	05	Haytı, Ic.	03
10 " official,	20	2C	05
10 " Losen,"	18	Iceland, 3 aur.	03
5 Transvaal, '69	20	Japan, '71, brown,	06
5 Trinidad,	15	"71, blue, •	10
8 Turkey,	06	" '72, brown,	06
5 Venezuela,	OI	"72, green,	25
6 Western Australia,	20	" '73, blue	07
6 Wurtemburg,	05	773, yellow,	08
10 U. S. Treasury,	75	75, grey,	03
10 " Post-Office,	75	75, brown,	05
		Env., 18	05
UNUSED STAMPS.		46 2S	10
		" Wrapper, 2 var	02
Alsace and Lorraine, 10\$	04		07
Antigua, 1/2d., green,	03	Lagos, 1d.	06
Argentine, '62, 5c	02	Liberia, 1c	03
" '84, ½c	02	" 2C	06
" 8c. envelope,	25	Malta, ½d.	03
Angola, 5r	03	" Id.	06
Azores, env., 25c.	10	Macoa, 5r.	03
2 1/2 19.	OI	101	06
Bolivar, 1 peso, small,	10	20r	10
Bolivia, '67, 5c., green,	08	251	15
Borneo, 2c.	08	40r	25
4c	15	50r	25

Mauritius, Britannia, blue,\$	06	Sandwich Isles, env. 1c\$	05
46 2C	03	" . " " 2C	07
Montenegro, 2sld		San Marino, 10c	05
Montserrat, 1/2d	04	Sarawak, 2c., lilac	10
Natal, 1/2d.		Santander, 1c	04
Mozambique, 5r		Shanghai, 20c., violet or gr.	08
Newfoundland, triang., gr'n	20	400.,	12
Nicaragua, 1c	03	60c.,	15
Persia, Service, 2s		Siam, 1/2 atto	03
Peru, env., 2c	06	" I atto	04
Portuguese Indies, '82, 11/2 r.		St. Helena, ½d	04
Rampour, 2a. orange,	20	" Id	06
Samoa, Id.		Suez Canal, blue,	05
2d	05	Uruguay, 1c., 2 var.	03
Sandwich Isles, 1c., 3 var		•	

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No. 2 contains 15 West India stamps, including Hayti, St. Domingo, Virgin Islands, Grenada, etc. Price 25 cents.

No 3 contains 15 South and Central American stamps, from Honduras, Salvador, Ecuador, Santander, etc. Price 25 cents.

- No. 4 contains 15 stamps from Asia, such as China, Persia, Samoa, Macoa, etc. Price 25 cents.
- No. 5 contains 15 African stamps, including Gambia, Gold Coast, Liberia, Lagos, etc. Price, 25 cents.
- No 6 contains 12 scarce stamps from countries not now having a separate ex. istence, such as Lubeck, Modena, Tuscany, Roman States, etc. Price 25 cents.
- No. 7 contains 25 South and Central American stamps, including Nicaragua, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico and other scarce varieties. Price 50 cents.
- No. 8 contains 25 stamps from Asia, Africa, and Australia, including Angola, Sierra Leone, Griqualand West, Ceylon, Orange Free States, etc. Price 50 cents.
- No. 9 contains 50 unused stamps, many very scarce, such as Cyprus, Labuan, Malta, Iceland, Confederate States, Paraguay, etc. Price, \$1.00.
- No. 10 contains 35 stamps from the West Indies, including Bahamas, Nevis, St. Lucia, Turks Islands, St. Vincent, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Tobago, and many other scarce kinds. Price, \$100.
- No. 11 contains 50 United States stamps, including one newspaper stamp, officials, unpaid letter stamps, etc. Price, \$1 00.
- No. 12 contains 30 United States Official stamps, from all the Departments except the Executive; a fine Packet. Price, \$1.00.
- No. 13 contains 125 stamps, from various countries in all parts of the world. Price, \$1.00.
- No. 14 contains 60 stamps from Asia, Africa and Australia, including such scarce varieties as Gold Coast, Philippine Islands, Samoa, Lagos, Liberia, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Shanghai, Macoa and many others. Price, \$2.00.
- No. 15 contains 100 South and Central American stamps, many very scarce, such as Bolivia, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Surinam, Antioquia, Panama, Bolivar, and others equally as good. Price, \$4.00.
- No. 16 contains 300 stamps, including many rare varieties, such as Paraguay, Bremen, Peru, Mozambique, Bolivia, Bangkok, Cashmere and other rare varieties too numerous to mention. Price, \$5.00.

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Send approval sheets, of good selected foreign stamps at 50 per cent. commission to any one who sends \$1.00 deposit. For each deposit will be sent an extra gift of a nice original and unused State Department. 250 fine mixed Colonials for \$1 bill.

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2 Honduras '63	2 St. Lucia10 2 Turks Isle10 2 Virgin "10
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Price \$10.00. Postage 35 cents.

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- No. 5 contains 15 African stamps, including Gambia, Gold Coast, Liberia, Lagos, etc. Price, 25 cents.
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No. A, contains 1,000 fine foreign stamps; just as imported. Price 22 cents. No. B, contains 100, all different. Price, 10 cents.

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240	2.50
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2, 5 sh	1.50
Romagna, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 20 b	.75
Sicily, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 gr	1.00
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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. 2.

JANUARY, 1886.

No. 3.

>HE year just passed has been one of prosperity for this MAGAZINE. Although it is young, yet its success has demonstrated that it will be of permanent value to the publisher, who, needless to say, is not devoting his time to it wholly for the love he bears to Philately, although that is one of his actuating motives. In this connection it might be as well to repeat what has been said in a previous issue, partly because it will bear repeating. and partly because it is desirable that our readers be made fully aware of our purposes. The publisher guarantees all subscribers a full year's subscription of twelve numbers of not less than one hundred and fifty pages of reading matter. The advertisements that appear in its pages will be wholly reliable, and only those that are of that character will be solicited. The advertising rates are lowso low that the smallest dealer can risk the small amount necessary to increase his business. Its columns are open to all, and we wish them to feel that they are welcome to them, and hope that they will write us their questions, opinions, suggestions, or experiments. To further increase the circulation of this MAGAZINE, we will accept until February 15th, twenty-five cents in payment for a full year's subscription. THE MAGAZINE gives more solid matter each issue than any other two of its contemporaries combined, while its articles are original and of value, and which can be said of but few stamp journals. This is we think sufficient from us; further than this we rely upon our readers to discover. In this connection we request all collectors receiving this paper to send us the names of their collecting friends, and we will return to each of them a copy of this MAGAZINE.

Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

POSTAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Brazil was the first country in the world to adopt the cheap system of postage introduced by Great Britian. J. D. Sturz, a Brazilian consul who was stationed in Europe, comprehended the great importance of the cheap postal system, and at once used his influence to obtain an introduction of the system in his own country. His efforts were successful, and a government decree was signed Nov. 29, 1842, ordering that postage should be prepaid by stamps. The first issue of the Brazilian stamps appeared in July, 1843. It was originally intended to place a portrait of the sovereign upon the stamps, as was the English custom, but the Postmaster-General considered it would be showing disrespect to obliterate the face of the monarch, and the first Brazilian stamps appeared with a large figure of value in the center. These stamps were eventually superceded by others bearing a portrait of the Emperor.

The post office department of Switzerland was reorganized in 1844, and during the same year a series of adhesive stamps made their appearance, for use only in Geneva. These stamps were rectangular in form and were unperforated. An eagle and a key resting upon a shield formed a central figure, with the words "Port Cantoual" above, and "Poste de Geneva" below. The stamp was of the value of five centimes, and was printed in green ink. A year later a two and a half rappen stamp was issued for use in the province of Basle. It was not until 1848 that the stamps of the Federal

administration appeared.

In 1849 France, Belgium, Bavaria, and Tuscany adopted the cheap postal system, and stamps were issued by these governments for the prepayment of postage. In France, Cardinal Richelieu had inaugurated, during the early part of his ministry, a postal system for the public benefit. The postal service was taken into the hands of the government in 1791, and from that time forward the service became more regular and satisfactory. A series of engraved stamps made their appearance in 1849. They were in value from ten centimes up to one franc. A head of liberty formed the central figure, with "Repub. Franc," above. These were followed by others, bearing the portrait of Napoleon. The central post office in Paris is one of the curiosities of the postal service. The system now in vogue in France is not surpassed by that of any other country. There are over fifteen hundred employes in the Paris post office, and through their hands there passes annually nearly 350,000,000 enclosures. This is a daily average of about one million letters, papers, and parcels. A record of the system employed in this representative metropolitan post office of Europe will be of interest.

Besides the central office, known as L'Hotel des Postes, there are

thirty-six sub-offices in different parts of the city, where letters are received and money orders issued or cashed; and, in addition, some five hundred boxes scattered through the various collection districts. These boxes are emptied seven times a day, and their contents carried to the several district offices, where they are divided into four lots, or dispatches, as they are there called—the Paris mail, suburban mail, mail for the departments, and that for foreign countries. Each of these is carefully tied up, ticketed, and its number entered upon a register, and they are then placed together in a leathern bag, which is carefully sealed with the number of the office whence it proceeds. Seven times a day, at the same hours, every district office sends its mail by post-wagon to the central bureau.

Dispatches for the departments and for foreign countries are laid aside to await the departure of their trains, or are perhaps immediately forwarded. The Paris dispatch is opened without delay, its prepaid letters receive two stamps, one showing the date and hour of their collection, the other canceling the prepayment, and they are then sorted into eleven piles, one for each of the eleven districts of distribution. This done, each postman selects such letters as may belong within his particular round of streets, receives the unpaid letters upon which he has to collect postage, and at length, taking his place in an oinnibus, is driven to the locality where his distribution begins. By means of this system a letter may be deliv-

ered in Paris three hours after its posting.

In 1850 the English colonies of Victoria, New South Wales and British Guinea adopted the cheap system of the mother country and issued stamps for public use. It was in this year also that Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Austria, Austrian Italy, Romagna, and Spain adopted the English system of prepaying postage by means of stamps. The engraving of the English stamps was far superior to those of the other countries, which followed the example of Great Britain. Engravers on steel and copper could not be found in many of the colonies and countries far distant from England. In many colonies even printing facilities were unavailable. The stamps of New Caledonia were prepared by a member of the garrison, a Sergeant Triquera, in sheets of fifty, each stamp differing from the other, because each was separately etched by the sergeant with the point of a pin.

The colonies of Australia were early in the field with improved postal service and issues of adhesive stamps. It appears from the Sydney Gazette, the official organ of the New South Wales Government, of the date of the 25th of December, 1849, that by section 10 of an Act of Council, 13 Vict., No. 38, passed 12th October same year, postage stamps were directed to be prepared and issued for the colony, and to be sold to the public. The period when this

was to come into effect was 1st January, 1850. By the following section it was enacted that any person forging the stamps would be liable to imprisonment for such time as the court may direct, not exceeding seven years. We are next informed that, at first, stamps will only be issued for the subjoined values:

One Penny, Twopence, Threepence.	
The following rates of postage being fixed:—	
Not exceeding in weight 1/2 oz.: for the town (Sydney)	ıd.
" " ½ oz.; inland	2d.
	3d.
(in addition to any inland postage).	
All newspapers	ıd.

The Gazette of 15th January, 1850, says that sums under £1 may be remitted in postage stamps, while the number for 24th July, 1851, mentions that it has been necessary to provide new plates bearing the Queen's head, instead of the first design of the view of Sydney. The Sydney stamps in later years became celebrated as being the only representation extant of Sydney in its early days, from the fact that a crude view of the city was given in the stamp. These "Sydney views," as they are sometimes called, were engraved by a Robert Clayton, who agreed to furnish press, dies, and plates for the sum of £36, covering the whole expense necessary for the completion of the work required for the General Post Office establishment. It appears to have been his first intention to have made one die, then to reproduce his work, as he said that the first cost of the die for each value would be about £5, and the probable cost about 15. a thousand for the stamps.

. In April, 1850, the post office department of Saxony began to consider the avisability of reform in the department and of introducing stamps. The authorities applied to the postal authorities of Bavaria, who enjoyed the proud pre-eminence of mentors. In response to this appeal the Bavarians sent copies of their acts and decrees relating to the issue of stamps to Dresden, with samples of adhesive stamps. On the 29th of June, 1850, the first Saxon postage stamp of the value of three pfening, red in color, was issued.

A few years later the stamps of different values appeared.

The kingdom of Spain, under the reign of Isabella II., followed the example of Great Britain, Brazil, and other countries in the adoption of the cheap postage system in franking letters with labels or stamps. Since 1850 Spain has issued twenty-three different sets of adhesive stamps, comprising 175 varieties, more, in fact, than any other nation on the globe. Spain was the first country to issue a series of war stamps, and also printed a series of Carlist stamps during the Carlos insurrection.

WILL M. CLEMENS.

Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

A CELEBRATED ENVELOPE.

The failure of the Mulready envelope to establish itself in public favor is surely a monument to the caprice of the national taste, if it be not in evidence of how readily the tide of thoughtless opposition may set in to reject that which is new or unusual without serious grounds for dislike.

It was introduced to the notice of the public at the time of the establishment of the penny postage, being intended to supply a desideratum in this respect, that the cover should serve the combined purposes of an envelope and a postage stamp, the envelopes being good for a postage of one penny or twopence, according as they were printed in black or blue.

Mulready, a member of the Royal Academy, was the artist, and the design had the approval of the Royal Academicians, so that it did not go forth without substantial recommendations. If the subjects be examined it will be found that they are accurately drawn, ingeniously worked together, and apposite in their references to the beneficent work of the Post Office Department. Britannia sending forth her messages to every quarter of the globe, ships upon the sea with sails unfurled ready to obey her instant behests, the reindeer as the emblem of speed in the regions of snow, intercourse with the nations of the East and of the West, and the blessings of cheap postage in its social aspects, are all suitably depicted. Yet the whole thing fell flat; the envelope drew down upon itself scorn and ridicule, and it had to be quickly withdrawn. In the end, it was necessary to provide special machinery to destroy the immense quantities of the envelope which had been prepared for issue.

It is amusing, however, to read the contemptuous and very funny criticisms which were showered upon the artist and Mr. Rowland Hill by the newspapers of the day, in one of which the following

remarks appear:

"The envelopes and half-sheets have an engraved surface, extremely fantastic, and not less grotesque. In the centre, at the top, sits Brittannia, throwing out her arms, as if in a tempest of fury, at four winged urchins, intended to represent post-boys, letter-carriers, or Mercuries, but who, instead of making use of their wings and flying, appear in the act of striking out or swimming, which would have been natural enough if they had been furnished with fins instead of wings. On the right of Britannia there are a brace of

elephants, all backed and ready to start when some Hindoo, Chinese, Arabic, or Turkish merchants, standing quietly by, have closed their bargains and correspondence. The elephants are symbolic of the lightness and rapidity with which Mr. Rowland Hill's penny postage is to be carried on, and perhaps, also, of the power requisite for transporting the £1,500 a year to his quarters, which is all he obtains for strutting about the post office with his hands in his pockets, and nothing to do, like a fish out of water. On the left of Britannia, who looks herself very much like a termagant, there is an agglomeration of native Indians, missionaries, Yankees, and casks of tobacco, with a sprinkling of foliage, and the rotten stem of a tree, not forgetting a little terrier dog inquisitively gliding between the legs of the mysterious conclave to see the row. Below, on the left, a couple of heads of the damsel tribe are curiously peering over a valentine just received (scene, Valentine's Day), while a little girl is pressing the elders for a sight of Cupid and the heart transfixed with a score of arrows. On the right, again, stands a dutiful boy, reading to his auxious mamma an account of her husband's hapless shipwreck, who, with hands clasped, is blessing Rowland Hill for the cheap rate at which she gets the disastrous intelligence. With very great propriety the name of the artist is conspicuously placed in one corner, so that the public and posterity may know who is the worthy Oliver of the genius of a Rowland on this important occasion. As may well be imagined, it is no common man, for the mighty effort has taxed the powers of the Royal Academy itself, if the engraved announcement of W. Mulready, R. A., in the corner may be credited. Considering the infinite drollery of the whole, the curious assortment of figures and faces; the harmonious melange or elephants, mandarin's tails, Yankee beavers, naked Indians squatted with their hind-quarters in front, Cherokee chiefs with feathered tufts shaking missionaries by the hand; casks of Virginia threatening the heads of young ladies devouring their love-letters; and the old woman in the corner, with hands uplifted, blessing Lord Lichfield and Sir Rowland for the saving grace of 11d, out of the shilling, and valuing her absent husband's calamity or death as nothing in comparison with such an economy—altogether, it may be said that this is a wondrous combination of pictorial genius, after which Phiz and Cruikshank must hide their diminished heads, for they can hardly be deemed worthy now of the inferior grade of associates and aspirants for Academic honors."

All this is excessively funny, and enables us to smile; but if the grounds of condemnation were of no more solid kind, we might venture the suggestion that the envelopes had hardly a fair trial at

the bar of serious public judgment.

Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

U. S. DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

The act of January, 1873, to abolish the Franking privilege, enacts, "That the Franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the first day of July, 1873, and that henceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter, sent from or addressed to any officer of the government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons."

Section 4 of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1873, makes an appropriation for the purchase of postage stamps for the Treasury Department* for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1884, and provides that the postmaster-general shall cause to be prepared a special stamp or stamped envelope to be used only for official mail matter, for each of the executive departments; and that the said stamps or stamped envelopes shall be supplied by the proper officers of the said departments to all persons under its direc-

tion requiring the same for official use.

In compliance with the provisions of this section, and to enable officers and clerks of this department or under its direction and control, to comply with requirements of the first-named act, official postage stamps prepared by the postmaster-general for the use of the Treasury Department will be furnished to officers of the department upon requisition addressed to the secretary of the Treasury, to be used only for official purposes by such officers—but in no case by private persons—from and after the first day of July, 1873. These stamps are to be used on all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other official matter, whether addressed to officers lately entitled to the franking privilege, to other officers of the government who had not that privilege, or to private persons on official business, thus entirely doing away with the use of the ordinary postage stamp for official purposes; except that when calling upon private and disinterested persons for information which may be necessary to protect the interests of the government, officers of the department will inclose in the letter calling for such information ordinary postage stamps sufficient to prepay postage on the reply. Stamps for this purpose will be furnished on application to the secretary of the Treasury, but they should not be ordered on the same J. H. Houston. form with official stamps.

(To be Continued.)

^{*} This order provided for all the Departments. - [EDITOR.]

NOTES.

THE date of the earliest collection is presumed to be unascertainable; the first I ever saw was in 1854. The stamps were arranged on a large chart; the names of countries stood in a column on the left, and the stamps followed horizontally. They numbered about a hundred. This arrangement was imitated from a previous collection of a gentleman named Scales, who may boast, if living, to be the first known collector in England.—Dr. Viner.

PROBABLY the smallest and most unique post office in the world is a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terre del Fuego. Every passing ship opens it to put letters in or take them out. Every ship undertakes to forward all letters in it that is possible for it to transmit. The barrel hangs by its iron chain, beaten and battered by the winds and storms, but no locked or barred post office on land is more secure.

THE many collectors of postage stamps may follow in the steps of a Benedictine monk, who has solved the mystery of their usefulness, and with them has papered the wall of a room in the monastery in a most ingenious and effective manner. In three months he collected eight hundred thousand stamps, sorted them according to their colors, and then arranged them in a variety of animal and other designs, such as flowers, mottoes, and inscriptions, together with the date of the day when the task was finished.

Some interesting stories are told about the devices on the various stamps. For instance: When by the Berlin convention of 1874 foreign postage was reduced to five cents, the question naturally arose as to whose face should go on the new five-cent stamp. Postmaster-General thought it would be very proper to put on Grant's. He called upon the President and told him his decision. Grant was not pleased. He said that the popular feeling was that no man's face should be put upon a stamp while he was still alive. He suggested the face of Gen. Taylor. Accordingly the miserable caricature of a front view of that old warrior was prepared and put in use for a short time. It was different from all the other stamps which had side views of the face. It was afterward attempted to prepare a side view of Taylor, but that proved a failure. His long nose and low forehead did not appear to advantage, and so he was dropped, and a stamp prepared with the face of Garfield upon it as a device.

To many of the younger collectors the signification of the words, "Thurn and Taxis," which appear on the old German

stamps, must be by no means clear. People are as much, if not more, puzzled about "Thurn and Taxis" than the zollverein. One may search geographies and gazetteers without obtaining any solution to the inquiry so often propounded: "What is meant by 'Thurn and Taxis?"

The story of the mystery is easily told. Thurn and Taxis is not the name of a place but of a family whose ancestors were first heard of in Italy as the della Torres lords of Valsassiva. Eight of the family were in succession lords of Milan. The last of the eight, one Guido, the Rich, perished in a feud with the Viscouti, and one of his sons, Lamorel I., settled in the territory of Bergamo, and took from the mountain Tasso the name of del Tasso, and afterward de Tassis. His great grandson inherited the possessions of his predecessors, united the titles, and was known as Roger I. of Thurn and Taxis. This personage was knighted by the Emperor Frederick III. in 1450, and in the latter part of the century founded the fame of his house by the establishment of a post in the Tyrol. This venture proved to be the initial step toward the foundation of a service whose functions only ceased with the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866. During that year a large portion of the German States served by the Thurn and Taxis post office became incorporated with Prussia, and on the 18th of January, 1867, this princely monopoly ceased to exist .- Will. M. Clemens.

REVIEWS.

With the December issue the Philatelic Monthly completed its eleventh volume, the Stamp World its sixth, the Philatelic World its third, and the Empire State Philatelist its first.

The December Empire State Philatelist opens with an entertaining article by T. M. Wears on the Garland of Philatelic Poetry, illustrating Who Invented the Postage Stamp. Wm. Allan Klapp follows with, Philately Two Hundred Years From Now, which will seem a rather imaginary article to many. The other contributions are of more or less merit.

The Philatelic Journal of America for December is, as usual, replete with all that is of value and interest. The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Peru, by James M. Chute, is concluded, and a faithful portrait of the author and a short memoir are published. The Sketch Book is an addition to its many valuable features, and contains portraits of some of America's best known dealers.

CONTRIBUTORS TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Trifet's American Stamp Mercury was not the first paper published in the United States, as stated in your last, and was not issued in 1866. The first number is dated October, 1867; before that date these had appeared in order as follows:

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8. Seltz Postage Stamp Monitor, No. 1, January, 1867, making a total of 8 papers and 55 numbers before the Mercury appeared.

JOHN K. TIFFANY.

A NATAL correspondent writes to the Philatelic Journal of

America regarding Stellaland stamps as follows:

"The labels were never recognized by the Cape, Orange Free States and Natal governments as prepayment of a letter. Any letters posted in the district, unless they bore Cape stamps to the proper value, were charged on reaching the destination double postage. Such stamps cannot be considered postage stamps. Stelland is under the British protectorate now."

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

"Among my friends I count more than one ardent collector of foreign postage stamps, a mania about which we have not heard much lately, but which flourisheth like a green bay tree under its present name of Philately. Recent political events in Europe have of late much exercised the minds of these collectors, who tell me that during the first occupation of Eastern Roumelia the Turkish stamps of that province were for a few days surcharged by a heraldic device representing the Lion of Bulgaria—very rampant.

These stamps are now exceedingly rare, and consequently in great demand with collectors. 'A sad affair, the death of the young King of Spain,' quoth one of this class, when the news came to hand. 'Yes, I suppose we may look for a new issue.' My Philatelic friend also tells me that we may shortly welcome a fresh set of English stamps, each denomination being marked in different colors. 'For this relief, much thanks.'"

PERSONAL.

MR. WILL M. CLEMENS and wife will sojourn during the winter months in Florida. Their address until May is East Jacksonville, Florida.

MR. JAMES M. CHUTE, well known by his numerous contributions to Philatelic journals, under the nom de plume, "Correos," is forty years old. He is prosperously engaged in the grocery business in Boston.

WILLIAM C. GLENN, of Rochelle, Ill., who was arrested October 20 for swindling numerous stamp dealers out of nearly two thousand dollars worth of goods, was convicted and sentenced December 5th to two years in the penitentiary.

MESSRS SCOTT & Co., the well known stamp and coin dealers, have retired from business, and are succeeded by a stock company, "The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited." MR. HENRY COLLINS has charge of the stamp department, and MR. WILLIAM P. BROWN, of the coin department.

W. F. BISHOP'S MONTHLY PACKETS.

PACKET "D" contains 25 stamps from the following countries only: Mexico, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Costa Rica, rare Egypt, Hawaii, Chili, Japan, unpaid France, Greece, Trinidad, Venezuela, Bermuda, and Tromso. All the stamps are genuine and in perfect condition, and are a rare bargain at 25 cents.

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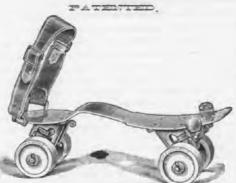
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PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT.

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W. F. Bishop, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the circulation of THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, for February, 1886, is 2,500 copies.

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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

No. 4.

HILATELY was much ridiculed in its early days, and is still, both by the press and those not acquainted with its value. A London journal once termed Philately as "the most puerile of manias," but, however, be this as it may, stamp-collecting is decidedly on the increase, both in this country and Europe. Among its followers in Europe, Baron Rothschild is, probably, the most noted, while the Royal Family of England the Prince of Wales, the Pope, the King of Roumania, and many other titled personages yield to its fascinations. While in this country may be named the late A. T. Stewart, who, a few years before his death, paid \$5,000 for a collection. General Sherman and the children of Gen. Grant are also among its followers. A well known New York banker has a collection reputed to be worth \$30,000. A St. Louis lawyer who began collecting in 1858. four years after the date of the first known collection, and who has several times been to Europe in quest of novelties, has, undoubtedly, the most complete collection in America, and which is not equaled but by more than two or three European collections. owner of this valuable collection, also has a library of Philatelic works, comprising stamp journals, catalogues, and other scientific works on the subject of stamps. The whole forms the most complete library of the kind in the world. Among the first to engage in this pursuit was M. Moens, of Brussels, who began dealing in stamps in 1860, and has since been allied to its cause, and is to-day an authority, in Europe, on all points pertaining to the science. Postage stamps, as but few are aware, are of recent invention, and it is only since 1840 that letters has been stamped. With the advent of the postage stamp, rates were greatly lowered. Before

that, in England, the charge for sending a letter, the shortest distance, was six-pence, but with the advent of the stamp, it fell to a penny. In the past twenty-five years dealing in postage stamps has taken rapid strides, and is to-day an established business, with a steady and healthy increase. Stamp collecting not only helps in developing the memory, but develops taste for art and science, teaches geography and history, and stimulates research in nearly every branch of learning. To the young, especially, stamp-collecting is valuable. Henry G. Bohn, an Englishman, once said: "The pursuit and study of the Fine Arts in their various branches, have been a source of constant enjoyment to me in the intervals of business, and often of great solace and relief at trying periods, and this alone would be a pleadable indemnification for my investments, should they fail to be commercially reproductive. It is said that collectors usually have long lives, and I cannot help feeling that the cheerful exercise of the mind and body which belongs to the pursuit, warrants the assertion."

Notwithstanding the superiority of this MAGAZINE, over all others of its class, the publishers have decided to accept until March 20th only, twenty-five cents in payment for a full years subscription. After this date, the regular subscription price will be enforced. THE MAGAZINE gives more reading matter each issue than any other two of its contemporaries combined. Its articles are original and have a tendency to promote the interests of Philately. Even those not interested in the collecting of postage stamps, will find valuable information in its pages. The readers of this MAGA-ZINE can always place reliability in its advertisers, as only those who are known to be responsible are permitted to use its advertising columns. Its advertisers are known to deal only in genuine stamps, but should, at any time, our readers be deceived, we hope that they will let us know the facts, so we can investigate. Advertisers will find this an invaluable medium to reach active stamp collectors. The advertising rates are higher than any other journal of its class, but when the circulation, character and standing are taken into consideration, it is much the cheapest. Advertisers who desire to materially increase their business, will find this MAGAZINE an invaluable medium.

LINES ON PENNY POSTAGE.

The following lines were popular about the year 1840, when Sir Rowland Hill introduced the uniform penny rate of postage. The scheme was not looked upon hopefully in all quarters, and some persons predicted an early failure for it, while others only saw in the new departure, grounds for ridicule or jest. These lines, which are certainly amusing, are said to be the production of Mr. James Beaton:

Something I want to write upon, to scare away each vapor-The "Penny Postage" shall I try? Why ves, I'll write on paper. Thy great invention, Rowland Hill, each person loudly hails; The females they are full of it, and so are all the mails. This may be called the "Penny Age," and those who are not mulish Are daily growing "penny wise," though not, I hope, pound foolish. We've penny blacking, penny plays, penny mags, for information, And now a "Penny Post," which proves we've lots of penetration. Their love-sick thoughts by this new act may Lucy, Jane, or Mary, Array in airy-diction from Johnson's dictionary. Each maid will for the postman watch the key-hole like a cat, And spring towards the door whene'er there comes a big rat-tat. And lots of paper will be used by every scribbling elf, That each should be a paper manufacturer himself. To serve all with ink enough they must have different plans; They must start an "ink walk" just like milk, and serve it round in cans. The letters in St. Valentine so vastly will amount, Postmen may judge them by the lot, they won't have time to count; They must bring round spades and measures, to poor love-sick souls, Deliver them by bushels, the same as they do coals, As billet doux will so augment the mails will be too small, So omnibuses they must use, or they can't carry all; And ladies pleasure will evince, instead of any fuss, To have their lovers' letters all delivered with a 'bus! Mail-coachmen are improving much in knowledge of the head, For like the letter which they take, they're themselves all over read. Postmen are "men of letters" too; each one's a learned talker, And 'cause he reads the diction'ry, the people call him "Walker." Handwriting now of every sort the connoisseur may meet; Though a running hand, I think, does most give postmen running feet. They who can't write will make their mark when they a line are dropping, And where orthography is lame, of course it will "come hopping." Invention is progressing so, and soon it will be seen, That conveyance will be quicker done than it has ever been; A plan's in agitation—as naught can genius fetter— To let us have the answer back before they get the letter.

Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF POSTAGE.

The origin of the post is of great antiquity. Herodotus informs us "that in Persia, men and horses in the service of the monarch were kept at certain stations along the public roads, and the dispatches being given to the first courier, were carried by him to the second, and so on with an expedition, which neither snow, rain, nor darkness could check. The Emperor, Augustus, established a similar institution at Rome, under the name of "Curcus publicus." Not only were dispatches sent but horses and carriages were kept in constant readiness to convey dignitaries to and from the remote

parts of the Empire.

The word post is derived from the latin. The Romans, in establishing the first system of posts, constructed "royal ways" from Rome through all the countries of Europe, and their routes are to-day easily traced through Italy, France, Germany and England. At intervals, were greater and lesser posts, the first at the termination that of a day's journey, was a camp with a small band of soldiers and a large equipment of men, carriages, horses and supplies, and whatever was necessary to expediting couriers or travelers on their way; at the other, were the relays of horses, and over all was the Roman eagle.

Along these ways the couriers bore public and private letters, while passengers and merchandise were carried by slower conveyances. On one occasion, it is said, that a courier traveled across the continent of Europe at the rate of one hundred and sixty miles a day. This latter fact seems almost improbable, but as it says not how it is most likely that he changed his horse at every post, and

so on to the end of his journey.

As the power of Rome declined, the posts were gradually abandoned, the ways neglected and deserted, until the Dark Ages

removed these vestiges of civilization.

The Renaissance of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries led to a renewal of intercourse between different parts of the same country, and with foreign states, and by slow degress the highways were renewed, and postmen again traveled through the land, at

first on horseback, afterwards by carriage,

Posts were first introduced into modern Europe by Louis x1, in 1477, but were merely intended, like the ancients, to serve as a means of transportation for official personages and despatches. But private individuals being allowed to avail themselves of this privilege, the government that had adopted the institution, derived considerable revenue by the imposition of a tax (or postage) on all parcels forwarded.

In a pamphlet by M. Piron, published in Paris in 1838, I find that the idea of post-paid or stamped papers originated early in the reign of Louis xvi., with M. DeVelayer, 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. These slips were sold for a sou, and could be procured at the palace, at the turn tables of convents, and from the porters of colleges.

In Peru, in 1527, the Spanish invaders found a regular system of posts in operation along the great highway from Quito to Cuzco, and messages as to the progress of the invasion, as well as other subjects, were forwarded to the Inca by fleet footed runners, who wound around their waists the quipu, a species of sign writing by

means of knotted cords.

In England, during the reign of Edward the first, a system of posts were established, similar to those of Rome. At these posts horses were kept in readiness by certain parties who were allowed to levy an uniform charge of 21/2 d. per mile. These horses were required to travel at the rate of not less than seven miles an hour in summer—five in winter, and were kept exclusively for government use, the right of private individuals to use the posts not having been bestowed on them. It was not until the year 1635 that the privilege was extended to all and sundry, when a post was run between the English and Scottish capitals, with the vague directions of taking such letters as were addressed to any town in or near that road. The minimum rate was 2 d. if under 60, and 4 d. if under 140 miles. Shortly after the practice of stamping the Post-office revenue commenced, a practice which continued in some branches to exist till the close of the last century. A fair idea of the rapid advancement made by this governmental department can be gathered from the fact that at first the annual revenues were let for £5,000, whereas by the time of accession of James 11, they had reached the comparatively large sum of £65,000.

Governments seldom favor the designs of Heaven unless they

are forced to do so. Pope tells us that

"Heaven first made letters for some wretch's aid, Some banished lover, or some captive maid."

For many years the English postage system was conducted as hough its mission was to keep people from writing letters. The postage tax was very heavy. In those days correspondents were kept constantly on the lookout for friends about to go from one city to another by whom they might transmit their letters. Even merchants used this method for sending business letters.

In English towns it was formerly the principal duty of the "out-

door clerks" to hunt for friends about to go to London, so that

letters might be transmitted by them free of postage.

It was then the custom for every one intending to travel to secure a seat beforehand, just as a berth is now engaged in an ocean steamer. The clerks used to go round to the coach offices, and ascertain by whom places had been booked. If friends, they were used as gratuitous postmen, and it did not hurt a man at his bankers to be known as a good letter-carrier.

Ladies were in the habit of allowing their correspondence to accumulate against the departure of some gentlemen of their acquaintance. So onerous was this burden of delivering letters that many gentlemen took special pains to conceal their intended journey from female friends. They could not say them "nay," and they did not care to spend half a day acting as a post-man in a strange city.

The English government at an early date reserved the sole right of carrying letters, and the person who attempted to infringe upon that monopoly, received scant justice at the hands of the government. This was the case in 1649 when the corporation of London attempted to set up a rival post for inland letters; as it was also the

case with Murray and Dockwra's local post of 1683.

During these early years of the postal service in England, the rates of postage varied, both as to distance and as to the weight, and even the size and shape of a letter. The average postage on every chargeable letter throughout England was sixpence farthing. A letter from London to Brighton, a distance of about 45 miles, cost eightpence, and to Belfast, a distance of about 340 miles, one shilling and fourpence; or sixteen cents between the latter places, in U. S. Currency. If a letter was written on more than one sheet of paper, it came under a higher scale of charge.

In Europe the sovereigns retained possession of the postal system, that they might inspect all correspondence. The cost of the system was defrayed by regular taxes, but when the people were permitted to forward letters, they were charged for the privilege a rate of postage high enough to pay all expenses of transmission

and to yield a large revenue to the state.

During the reign of Edward in England stages were placed twenty miles apart, in order to procure Edward the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war with the Scots. A two penny post-office was established in 1683. It was originally planned by a Mr. Povey, the author of a now obsolete pamphlet, entitled "The Virgin of Eden, with the Eternity of Hell Torments." He formed the design of carrying letters to different parts of the city of London. The government finding the plan too lucrative for a private subject, laid an injunction on the inventor,

restraining him from carrying it on any longer; and, without giv-

ing him any compensation, took it out of his hands.

From the year 1730 to 1740, the post was only transmitted three times a week from Edinburgh to London; and, one day, it brought but a single letter, which was addressed to Sir William Pulteney, the banker. Fifty years later the letters from Edinburgh to London averaged twelve hundred daily.

WILL M. CLEMENS.

Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

POSTAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Concluded.

The first post-office in the Sandwich Islands was not established until 1850, when, by an Act of the Privy Council, it was organized December 21st, with H. M. Whitney as postmaster at Honolulu. The same act defined the postage rate at five cents per half ounce or part on letters, and two cents on each paper. The Legislature of 1851 ratified this Act of the Privy Council, and authorized the postmaster to issue stamps of such denomination as were necessary. This law was soon amended by the Legislature, the rates were then fixed at five cents on all letters weighing less than one-half ounce, and required that the Hawaiian postage on all letters sent foreign be prepaid-Postage to Oregon and California twelve cents; east of the Rocky Mountains thirteen cents if prepaid, or nineteen cents if the United States postage is not prepaid. The above rates include the entire Hawaiian and United States postage on single letters, and are an important reduction from the former rate of fifty cents. With the publication of the law it went into effect, and on the 1st of October following, the first Hawaiian stamps were printed. In the "Polynesian" of October 4th we find this first allusion or notice of them: "Postage stamps of two, five and thirteen have been prepared and can now be had at the post-office." A numeral appeared on the center of the two cent stamp, and a bust of Kamehameba III, was engraved on the five and thirteen cent stamps.

The Canadian government, under instruction from the post-office department of England, adopted the English system, and issued a first series of stamps in 1851, in value from one-half penny to twelve pence, similar in design and execution to the stamps of Great Britain. Some years later separate stamps were issued for

the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The introduction of a systematic postal service, accompanied by the issues of stamps, in the countries of Germany, Holland, Roman States, Parma occurred in 1852; in Tasmania, Trinidad, Cape of Good Hope, Portugal and Chili in 1853; in Norway, British Indies and the Philipine Islands in 1854; in Sweden, Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand and the Spanish and Danish West

Indies in 1855.

In Mexico, during the administration of President Commonfort, in 1856, the postal system was entirely reorganized. By the decree of Feb. 21, 1856, the Postmaster-General-Guillermo Prieto-was authorized to have prepared a set of postal stamps bearing the portrait of Miguel Hidalgo, the first hero of the independence. They were engraved at the national treasury by Francisco Jacomet, and issued July 15, 1856. In the same year a postal service was organized in Uruquay and Finland, and the following year in Russia, Ceylon, Natal, the Island of St. Helena, Roumania, and Peru. Many smaller countries, islands and provinces followed with organized postal system within the next few years. Greece issued its first stamps in 1861, and Turkev in 1862. Since the later date the postal service in Turkey has been little improved. The system is very inefficient. Although extending throughout the empire, the delivery of mail is very irregular. The mails are carried by mounted post riders, except along the sea-board, which are served by steamers. Mails are commonly sent out but once per week. The rates of postage are very high for domestic correspondence, while the postage to foreign countries is fixed by the rates established by the postal union. Many of the foreign powers have postoffices of their own in Turkish cities, owing to the poor administration. In Constantinople such post-offices are maintained by England, France, Austria, Germany and Russia.

It is only of late years that China and Japan have taken advantage of the modern system of postal service. Shanghai, the great sea-port town of China, realized the importance of a postal system and postage stamps before any other country in all Asia, except British India. A series of stamps for the use of residents of Shanghai was issued in 1865, and a second series appeared in the following year. In 1871, the European system of postage was adopted in Japan. Prior to this year there were no means by which persons of moderate circumstances could transmit letters to other parts of the country without paying the extravagant prices charged by "kikiyaku" or flying legs, then in vogue. These were a set of stalwart men who made a business of carrying letters. They could make some fifty miles a day. They were chiefly in the service of the higher officers at court. Since 1871, the Post-Office Department has made rapid progress, and the latest report of the Postmaster-General shows that the people are not backward in

taking advantage of this convenience.

There are now mail routes of more than thirty thousand miles in active operation, six hundred and ninety-one post-offices, one hundred and twenty-four receiving agencies, eight hundred and thirty-six stamp agencies, seven hundred and three letter boxes, giving employment to seven thousand persons of whom fifteen are

foreigners.

Postage stamps were introduced in Cashmere, Native India, as early as 1860. These were followed by issues for the following countries of Native India: Alwar, Bhopal, Bhore, Deccan, Faridkot, Jhind, Rampour, Nepaul, Nowanuggur, Punjaub, Rajpeepla, Scinde, Sirmoor and Sorouth. The spread of civilization in Native India has resulted in the organization of a postal system in nearly every province in the country, while in British India, the English government has introduced, as it has in every British colony and province throughout the world, both the system of cheap postage and the use of postage stamps. In India, where the railroads have not penetrated, and it being impossible for a horse to tread the jungles, the government employs the natives in lieu of horses. Intermediate stations are established between the larger towns in the interior of the country, and at these stations a number of postmen, as they are called, are lodged. On the arrival of the messages from the nearest post, the mails, which are carried in bags, strung on long bamboos, are shifted from the shoulders of the postmen to those of the relief, who start off accompanied by three or four "extras," who, as they "swiftly glide thro' the jungles," keep at bay the tiger on one side, the elephant before them, and hideous serpents over head, with their only weapon a torch.

The postal card was first introduced by Prof. Emanuel Herman, of Vienna, the first cards being printed in October, 1869. A month later, Hungary followed Austria in the adoption of cards, and in 1870, they appeared in England, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany. Norway, Russia and the United States issued post cards in

1872-3, and other countries later.

In 1876 came the establishment of the universal postal union, a conference being held at Berne, Switzerland. Rules and regulations for a uniform rate of postage between various countries were agreed upon; the uniform rate being five cents for letters, one cent for papers and two cents for postal cards. British India and the French colonies, except Bassam and Assinie were admitted to the union July 1, 1876; Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Mauritins, Labuan, Strait Settlements, Trinidad, Tunis, United States, Netherlands, Spanish colonies, Oceanica, Japan, Portugese colonies, Brazil, China, Spanish colonies, Greenland and Persia in 1877; and various other countries in 1878, 1879 and 1880. The most recent adaptation of the English postal system was in

Siam, in 1883, when a complete set of stamps was issued. The

following appeared in a Siamese newspaper of 1883 date:

"H. R. A. Chowfa Bhanurangsee Swang Wong Krom Huang Bhanuphantuwongse Woradate, a younger brother of His Majesty the King, who has received a royal mandate graciously requiring him to establish successful means for receiving from and delivering to all parts of the country, the mail, hereby makes proclamation to all owners of houses and the heads of families for general information."

Then follow instructions for numbering the houses in towns, and warns the people not to interfere with the officers in discharge of this duty; provides for directories containing names of all the peo-

ple.

"When the arrangements are effected for the reception, transmission, and delivery of mails, another proclamation will be issued

for general information,"

The progress of the English postal system during the past fifty years has been phenomenal. Since 1842, nearly every civilized nation in the world has adopted the cheap postage system inaugurated by Sir Rowland Hill. During this time, from the first appearance of the black one penny stamp in Great Britain, upwards of 6,000 varieties of postage stamps have been issued by the nations, colonies and provinces throughout the world. Postage has proved a potent factor in the advancement of civilization.

WILL M. CLEMENS.

Written for the Philatelic Magazine.

U. S. DEPARTMENT STAMPS.

Concluded.

The use of official postage stamps and stamped envelopes having ceased on the 30th of June, 1884, and the same having been declared invalid for postages by the Act of July 5, 1884, the stock remaining in the hands of the stamp and envelope contractors was destroyed in February last under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Postmaster-General. The stamps and envelopes were issued to prepay postages on official matter for the several executive departments of the government, under the Act of March 3, 1873, following the repeal of the franking privilege. The amounts were credited to the postal revenue appropriations for the purchase of the articles at their representative values, having been made by Congress. In this, the Post-Office Department was included with the other departments until 1876, when further appro-

priations for the purpose were denied to the department by Congress, although the use of the stamps was still required. Subsequent to that date, therefore, the official stamps and stamped envelopes for the Post-Office Department do not appear in the statements of postal revenue.

The subjoined table will show the value of all the official stamps and stamped envelopes issued for each of the several Executive Departments from 1873 to 1884, inclusive, with the revenue de-

rived therefrom.

The issue of the stamps and envelopes was begun on the 24th of May, 1873, in anticipation of their use on the 1st of July following. The revenue shown in the table represents the value of the stamps issued for the years respectively-in which they were issued.

Executive Department, June 30, 1874 to June 30, 1884, \$1,800. State Department, June 30, 1874 to June 30, 1884, \$58,337.70. Treasury Department, June 30, 1874 to June 30, 1884, \$1,442,650.

War Department, June 1874 to June 1884, \$1,144,573.19. Navy Department, June 1874 to June 1884, \$81,493.

Interior Department, June 1874 to June 1884, \$533,622.30.

Department Justice, \$25,470.

Department of Agriculture, \$86,799.55. Post-Office Department, \$2,138,310.85.

The total amount of all departments for the eleven years, \$8,049,609.09. The use of official stamps and stamped envelopes was wholly discontinued by the Post-Office Department and substantially so by the other departments on the 30th of June, 1879, under the Act authorizing the use of official penalty envelopes.

J. H. Houston.

NOTES.

OF Natal stamps, the 3-pence, rose, and 6-pence, green, of the 1867 issue, are the only ones of that issue that can be obtained without much trouble. The other values of the set, day by day, are getting scarce. One of them, the 9-pence, blue, is now obtainable only on the breaking up of a collection, and not always then.

Of the Modena 1852 issue we might say that the 1 lira, white, which was watermarked "A," was the initial of the maker of the paper—Signor Amici. In the whole set errors are frequent, prominent ones are celn, cnet, ceut for cent, posie for poste, besides numerical errors. Many of these varieties have certainly been made to sell, and we do not attach importance to any of them.

THERE were several series of the 1857 issue of Lubeck. One series bore "curious little roses" scattered through the substance

of the paper, and served the purpose of a watermark. This series has never been reprinted, but it has been extensively forged. The 1847 issue of Mauritius bearing the words "post-office" was executed by a man named Bernard. When the plates were fresh, the impressions were clear and fine, but have become poor by constant use.

RAWUL PINDEE AND MUREE PONY DAK STAMPS.—These are native stamps used for prepayment of letters between the two places named, a distance of forty miles. Every letter handed to the pony-post they stamp with the above design, and charge eight annas; or, if you write a letter in the office, you can be served with either a white or blue envelope for eight annas; and if you want to prepay the answer, you can obtain a stamped envelope to put inside your letter. They are certainly postage stamps, for no letter goes by the pony dak without one.

M. Liaunos, in 1865, obtained a concession from the Sultan to issue a series of stamps, and distribute papers, letters, etc., in Constantinople only. They were of the following design: Crescent and five-pointed star in lined disc on ground-work of rays. "Poste locale" on the left, and "Paras" below. Arabic inscription above, and on the right side. Numerals of value in corners. Colored impression and perforated. Rectangular in shape. The values were five paras, blue (for papers), twenty paras, green, and forty paras rose. M. Liaunos gave up the plan after six months, although the concession was for six years.

Timbrophillets.—Stamps with *hinged* mounts do not look as well as with flat ones. The best unfolded strips are made from ruled "onion-skin" paper, gummed with a camel hair brush, across the paper, from right to left, between the lines as follows: commencing with the first space between lines at top on one side, gum each alternate space and commencing on other side with the second space between lines at top, gum each alternate space carefully. If these are now cut from left to right in strips, the width of two spaces and these strips cut in widths of 5-16 of an inch or more, a very neat timbrophillet will be obtained, which can never be wrong side up and will not make a lump under stamps, like a hinged one. The mount will be gummed one-half on each side alternately, and if good gum is used the stamps will be perfectly firm. All foreign matter should be removed from stamps when possible and evenly pressed before mounting. Embossed stamps, U. S. "grilled" stamps, the North German Registration Stamps, and the Stamps of Russia and New German Empire should never be put in water.—P. \mathcal{F} . Λ .

W. F. BISHOP, PUBLISHER, LA GRANGE, ILL.

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3.

Peru, rence Spain, Egypt, etc.
Turkey, Argentine Republic, Trinidad, etc.
Bermuda, Grenada, Cape, etc.
Hong Kong, Cuba, Western Australia, etc.
Venezuela, Saxony, Servia, etc.
Chili, Porto Rico, Dutch Indies, etc.
Peru, Venezuela, Japan, etc.

Egypt old, Sandwich lelands, Turkey, etc. U. S. Agriculture, Interior departments, 0 10. 1851-61 issues, etc.

Each packet contains 10 different stamps, the entire series containing 100, all different, 52 cents, post free.

TEN CENT PACKETS.

No. 1 contains 8 West Indian from Trinidad, Grenada, French Colonies, Porto Rico, etc. No 2 contains 8 African from Angola, Natal, Orange States, etc.

No. 3 contains 8 S. American from Ecuador, U. S. of Col., Chili, Costa Rica, etc.
No. 4 contains 6 Asian from Samoa, Japan, Hawaii, French Colonies, etc. No. 5 contains 12 British Colonials from Western

Australia, Bermuda, Jamaica, British Guiana, etc.

No. 6 contains 8 European from Lubec, San Ma-rino, Old Baden, Prussia, and Austria.

No. 7 contains 10 North American from Mexico. Newfoundland, Canada, 1/2 and 10c., (No U. S.)

No. 8 contains 10 U. S. Including Locals, Departments, etc.

No. 9 contains 10 from Ceylon, Argentine Repub-lic, Mexico, Grenada, rare Spain, etc.

No. 10 contains 20 European from Servia, Saxony, Greece, Thurn and Taxis, Turkey, etc. The entire series, containing 100, all different,

sent on receipt of price, \$1.00.

THE INTERNATIONAL PACKETS.

The first twelve Packets of the following list are made up of stamps from all parts of the world, and without any duplicates. The twelve will be sent to any one address for \$6.00, post free.

No. 1 contains 15 stamps from Australia, such as Fiji Islande, Western Australia (swan), Honolulu, etc. Price 25 cents.

No. 2 contains 15 West India stamps, including Hayti, St. Domingo, Virgin Islands, Grenada, etc. Price 25 cents.

No. 3 contains 15 South and Central American stamps, from Honduras, Salvador, Ecuador, Santander, etc. Price 25 cents.

No. 4 contains 15 stamps from Asia, such as China, Persia, Samoa, Macoa, etc. Price 25cts No. 5 contains 15 African stamps, including Gam-

bia, Gold Coast, Liberia, Lagos, etc. Price-

No. 6 contains 12 scarce stamps from countries not now having a separate existence, such as Lubec, Modena, Tuscany, Roman States, etc. Price 25 cents.

No. 7 contains 25 South and Central American stamps, including Nicaragua, Uruguay, Venezuela. Mexico, and other scarce varieties. Price 50 cents.

No. 8 contains 25 stamps from Asia, Africa and Australia, including Angola, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, Ceylon, Orange Free States, etc. Price 50 cents.

No. 9 contains 50 unused stamps, many very scarce, such as Cyprus, Labuan, Malta, Ice-land, Confederate States, Paraguay, etc. Price

\$1.00.

No. 10 contains 35 stamps from the West Indies, including Bahamas, Nevis, St. Lucia, Turks Islands, St. Vincent, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Tobago, and many other scarce kinds. Price \$1.06.

No. 11 contains 50 United States stamps, including one newspaper stamp, officials, unpaid letter stamps, etc. Price \$100.

No. 12 consains 30 United States official stamps,

from all the Departments except the Execu-

tive; a fine Packet. Price \$1.00.

No. 13 contains 125 stamps, from various countries in all parts of the world. Price \$1.00.

No. 14 contains 60 stamps from Asia, Africa and Australia, including such scarce varieties as Gold Coast, New Caledonia, Samoa, Lagos, Liberia, Gambia, Guadeloupe, Shanghai, Macoa and many others. Price \$2.00.

No. 15 contains 100 South and Central American

stamps, many very scarce, such as Bolivia, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Surinam, An-tioquia, Panama, Bolivar, and others equally Price \$5.00. as good.

No, 16 contains 300 stamps, including many rare varieties, such as Paraguay, Bremen, Guadeloupe, Mozambique, Bangkok, Cashmere, and

other rare varieties too numerous to mention. Price \$5.00.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN PACKET.

Contains 50 rare stamps from Guatemala, Bulgaria, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Orange States, Mauritius, Guatemala, etc., etc. only 50 cents; post free, 52 cents. The stamps in this packet retail singly for \$2.00.

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Contains 600 used and unused stamps, being a fine collection in itself, as it includes stamps from all over the world, including many rare stamps from British Columbia, Newfoundland 3d, China, Bolivia, Labuan, Paraguay, Bremen, Antioquia, Guatemala, etc., and is decidedly the best and cheapest packet for the price in the market. Price, \$10.00.

Remittances can be in one or two cent stamps. currency, or money orders or postal notes payable at Chicago, Ill.

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Packets contain only rare and choice postcamps, in fine condition, such as will be an appropriate to any collection. The fillers of our representation of the state of refund purchase money to any not perfectly satis-They have been before the public for the four years, and have given the best of satisfaction; repeated orders have resulted from a trial, which alone is proof of their popularity. EVILLY STAMP GUARANTEED GENUINE.

FIVE CENT PACKETS.

Japan, Mexico, Brazil, etc.

Peru, fare Spain, Egypt, etc. Turkey, Argentine Republic, Trinidad, etc. Bermida, Grenada, Cape, etc.
Hong Kong, Cuba, Western Australia, etc.
Venezuela, Saxony, Servia, etc.
Chili, Porto Rico, Dutch Indies, etc.
Peru, Venezuela, Japan, etc.

Egypt old, Sandwich Islands, Turkey, etc. U.S. Agriculture, Interior departments, 1851-61 issues, etc.

Each packet contains 10 different stamps, the entire series containing 100, all different, 52 cents. post free.

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bia, Gold Coast, Liberia, Lagos, etc. Price-25 cents.

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No. 7 contains 25 South and Central American stamps, including Nicaragua, Uruguay, Veneznela. Mexico, and other scarce varieties.

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No. 8 contains 25 stamps from Asia. Africa and Australia, including Angola, Sierra Leone, Sirmoor, Ceylon, Orange Free States, etc. Price 50 cents.

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letter stamps, etc. Price \$100. No. 12 consains 30 United States official stamps, from all the Departments except the Execu-

tive: a fine Packet. Price \$1.00. No. 13 contains 125 stamps, from various countries in all parts of the world. Price \$1.00.

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coa and many others. Price \$2.00, No. 15 contains 400 South and Central American stamps, many very scarce, such as Bolivia. British Honduras, Costa Rica, Surinam, Antioquia, Panama. Bolivar, and others equally as good. Price \$5.00.

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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. 2.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

No. 5.

FTER a suspension of several months, caused by business matters outside of our stamp business, and over which we have had no control, we now place the present number of THE MAGAZINE before you for your consideration, as to

its superiority over all others of its class. As heretofore we shall present only articles that are deemed of more than passing interest, written only by those who thoroughly understand the subjects of which they write. We shall also publish articles from foreign journals which we think will be of value and interest to our readers. The Magazine all hereafter be published promptly on the 1st of the month, each issue consisting of not less than twelve pages of reading matter. All subscriptions guaranteed. In addition to its many valuable features we have opened an Exchange column, and all subscribers will receive a rare stamp every month; worth the subscription price alone.

In addition to our regular business we have added that of general philatelical publishers, and shall publish the coming season several valuable works, among others an album specially designed for the postage stamps of the United States. Such a work we believe has long been needed, and in publishing this work we believe that its arrangement and general excellence will suit the most fastidious. The arrangement is all that could be desired, each issue, and color of paper, in the case of envelopes, occupy a page. The work will be a volume of over 100 pages. See advertising pages for further information.

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ON THE STUDY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

On looking over an English paper lately we read a short article, written by M. Regnard in 1864, "On the Study of Postage Stamps," which we propose to exhume, as, though it does not contain anything new to the great majority of our readers, yet it will serve to show recruits something of what they ought to do before they are in a position to talk of stamps.

The writer says, "There are people who, when you perchance talk in their presence about the contents of your album, think it due to their dignity and importance to let fall some such observation as this, 'Can anything be more stupid than this mania for collecting postage

stamps?"

"Certainly there is, we reply. There is a mania a hundred times worse, which shows itself in a habit of passing pretended judgements on matters completely strange to the person who arrogates to himself the right to speak of them. It is therefore with the view of rehabilitating a taste that has been calumniated, and of proving that amatuers of stamps cannot be entirely wanting in intelligence, that we give a summary of the practical knowledge indispensable to every serious collector.

"He ought to know:

1. The different countries where the stamps have been successively employed.

2. The dates when the stamps were created or suppressed.

3. The classifying of the stamps of each country in the order in which they were issued.

4. Their classification according to type.

5. The details necessary to distinguish genuine stamps from imitations.

6. The kind of printing adopted for every stamp; and consequently the characteristic features of lithography, typography, and engraving on wood, stone, or metal.

7. The various kinds of paper employed for the impression, whether thick or thin, dull or glazed, watermarked or plain.

8. The various watermarks in the paper, and what stamps have been struck on watermarked paper.

9. What stamps have never been perforated; those which were issued first imperforate, and have been perforated subsequently; and lastly, those which have never been issued otherwise than perforated

10. What are the stamps where the sheets are composed of different types.

11. What stamps are struck on the sheets in groups of types, dif-

fering from each other only in some slight particulars.

12. What stamps are found only in one type.

13. What stamps have been printed by mistake in colors that were not the distinguishing mark of their value.

14. What stamps have been reprinted, and how the reprints are to.

be distinguished from the original impression.

15. What are the countries where reprinted stamps are available for postal purposes.

16. The various sizes of stamped envelopes.

17. On which side or sides the stamp was affixed.

(8. What envelopes have or have not inscriptions upon them.

19. The color of such inscriptions.

20. Whether the inscriptions are to the right or the left of the envlope, or on any other part.

21. Whether the paper of the envelopes is wove, laid, or water-

murked.

22. The designs of the stamps on envelopes that have been affixed on various kinds of paper.

23. What stamps have been created for any special service; that is to say, for simple letters, registered letters, too-late letters, news-

papers, official correspondence. &c.

"When an amateur has devoted himself to a somewhat serious study of these particulars, he will be in a condition to give a rational classification to his collection, to keep it free from every false or doubtful specimen, and to talk of stamps with some degree of authority, regarding with pitying indifference those jests which are in such good taste, but are only variations of that well known refrain, "Can anything be more simple than this mania for collecting postage stamps?"

Some people estimate the ability of a periodical and the talent of its editor by the quality of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a notive editor to string out a column of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flow, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meagre and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, aims, manliness, dignity and its propriety.

POSTAL SERVICE IN MANY LANDS,

In America and Europe the mails are carried by railways and steamships, across the African deserts upon the backs of camels, in India upon elephants, in certain portions of China by carrier doves, in Finland upon sledges, in San Marino on the backs of donkeys, and in other parts of the world by stage coach, post-boys, sailing vessels and ice boats. During the Franco-Prussian war a balloon post was established between Paris and the outside world. Readers of the MAGAZINE are familiar with the story of the barrel post at the most extreme portion of South America, where an iron bound barrel is suspended from a cliff. Vessels approach this primitive post-office, collect the mail, left by vessels making previous visits, and depart leaving outward bound letters in the barrel behind them.

Postal service on the ice is one of the novel features of life in Finland. It invariably happens in the winter that for a period ranging from a few days to many weeks the island of Cronstadt is surrounded by ice. When the surface of the Gulf of Finland is in this condition it is impossible to carry across the mails on foot, or in a ferry-boat, or even force a passage through it with the incisive ram of steamers especially constructed for service amidst the ice, because the crust may be only weak in mid-channel. The only way to pass from Cronstadt to the main land, or vice versa, under such circumstances, is to employ a species of craft for which the Russians have no other designation than the somewhat inappropriate one of "lifeboat." Its crew consists of seven sailors and a guide. Starting from the shore, the boat acts first as a sledge, the seven sailors hauling it along by means of ropes, while the guide, going in front ten or twelve paces. cautiously probes the surface with a long pike. It sometimes happens that the ice easily sustains the weight of one man, and does not give until the boat, with its passengers and mails, begins to press upon it. Then an ominous cracking is heard; clear crsvtal ravs shoot out on every side like cracked glass, the sailors spring into the boat, and a moment later it is floating on the water, while broken masses of ice grind and scrape against its sides. In this manner they go through the crumbling ice until they come to where the crust is hard again. Then the "lifeboat" is shoved alongside the ice crust, the sailors spring out and the vessel, hauled on the surface, again acts as a sledge. Sometimes the boat succeeds in reaching its destination without further submersion, but as often as not the dipping process is repeated several times during the journey across the five miles of ice stretching between Cronstadt and the main land.

The following account of the postal service of the obscure little

town of San Marino (which is situated on a mountain ridge 2366 Parasian feet above the level of the sea) occurs in Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope's interesting work A Lenten Journey. After describing his departure from Rimini, in an oxen-drawn carriage and his first instinctive view of the town, he continues, "But before going much further, we could distinguish the outline of so sharply-defined and square-looking a projection on the very highest peak of the outline of the craig, that we thought it surely must be a building of some sort. Gradually the eye became certain that a sharp irregular line, which gave the precipice the appearance of being topped by battlements, must be composed of the outlines of buildings. And in fact, almost incredible as it seemed, an illuminating sunbeam just then falling full on the face of the rock and the crest of it, showed beyond all dispute, that the first object we had made out on the topmost peak was in truth a castle keep, and that the battlemented angular line was composed of the tops of the houses of the town of San Marino!

"Some small pilgrimage-chapel piled up by the enthusiasm of a faith, that deemed the painful transport of each sweat-bedewed stone the purchase money of so much exemption from purgatorial torture, I have seen in positions almost as inaccessible. But a town in such a position! A community of men and women, needing bakers and butchers, needing doctors! being born and being buried up there on the top of that precipice among the eagle's nests! Eagles' nests in truth there are none. For the bird is not sociable in his habits; and ubiquitous man has taken possession of the storm-beaten peaks, that

seem fitted only for his solitary residence.

"Butchers! Bakers! Doctors! Why the Post goes up there! The very notion seemed absurd! As well expect a daily delivery on the summit of Mont Blanc! But there is a daily post, man, boy, and donkey, communicating between that wide-spread, smiling, sunny world of cities and town down there below, and this stern and stormswept eyrie. The arrivals are not very regular to be sure; and in winter often not at all, the post-boy and his donkey wisely declining to tempt the stormy crag that day. And this uncertainty, together with the considerations of a wise economy of the resources of the state, has given rise to a novel mode of serving the public with their correspondence. In order to avoid the expensive necessity of keeping a post-office open for the inhabitants to seek their letters when they please, or yet the more expensive plan of delivering them, the manner is to ring the great town bell, when the donkey arrives from the world below, when every man who wants his letters, shall hasten to be present at the opening of the bag. Should he fail to do so he must wait for his correspondence till the next day." W. M. CLEMENS. To be continued.

REVIEWS.

That ever industrious "Granite State lad," Mr. John M. Hubbard, favors us with a copy of the Curiosity World, which surpasses in typographical work and excelles in literary worth its predecessor, the Granite State Philatelist. We wish you all deserving success.

SEVERAL papers have failed to reach us lately, if yours is among the number kindly see that the Magazine is on your mailing list, an that back numbers are mailed us, as we desire that our files be complete. Otherwise we will discontinue mailing you the Magazine.

THE Philatelic Journal of America has surpassed all that was expected of it in the beginning. It is exceptionally well printed, most ably edited and conducted, and is issued with a regularity which is astonishing when we consider that it is a stamp collectors journal.

Sterling's U. S. catalogues are universally conceded to be the Standard. The fourth edition of the postage stamp catalogue is no exception to the rule, it describes and prices over 750 varieties, is finely printed on cream toned paper, and is published at only 25c. a copy.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Philatelic Publishing Company will shortly publish Mr. Tiffany's History of U. S. Postage Stamps. This work from the pen of America's well-known collector, and who needs no eulogy here, will undoubtedly throw much light upon many obscure points heretofore connected with the history of the stamps of our own country. The work cannot fail to stimulate renewed research among the most interesting and valuable stamps of the world. We shall be pleased to book orders at publishers rates.

A STAMP paper to meet with the approval of all should not come forth with its initial number with blazing triumphs of victory, nor should it fail to impress upon the unreflecting reader, its sterling worth, a paper which over-steps or falls below either standard is sure to meet with the disapproval of all reasoning collectors. Such was the fate that caused the Stamp Collector of Chicago to suspend after issuing its second number. The two numbers were issued at a cost of over \$700. This is not the age for Philatelic journals which may compare with those of other sciences, nor is it the age for so many of the present cheap publications, which are continually springing up for a share of public patronage. Notwithstanding the numerous number of these cheap papers in the Philatelic field, there are probably five or six worthy of respect and support. The papers of the past have brought about the flourishing state of affairs of today, and the papers of today will be the stepping stone of influental and prosperous Philatelic journals ten or fifteen years hence.

NOTES.

"C. R." on the 1870 issue Fiji Island stamps stands for "Cacabat Rex." "V. R." on the later issues stands for "Victoria Regina."

THE wise collector gets instruction and pleasure from his pursuit, and it may well be that, in the long run, he and his family do not lose money. The amusement may chance to be a very fair investment.—Andrew Lang.

LAST year 279,000,000 stamped envelopes were sold by the government. They were worth \$5,773,000. The proposals for bids for the next four years will include two sizes called baronial, about 3x4 inches, for the benefit of ladies who like to use fancy notepapers.

The late J. L. Riddell, received his appointment as U. S. Postmaster of New Orleans, from President Buchanan, August 16th, 1860, which was confirmed by the Senate, December 17th, 1860. He remained loyal to the old Government throughout the war, and conducted the office in the interest of the United States, until prevented by the Confederate officials, from using the U. S. postage stamps, when, in order to facilitate correspondece in the Cresent City, he issued the well known set of "locals" bearing his name, which were current until he was compelled to flee from the city.

A WORK on the French postal service just published in Paris gives some curious details of the sinister institution known as "Le Cabinet Noir." Its origin dates as far back as Louis XI., who instituted it for the purpose of discovering the secret thoughts and doings of his subjects. Under Richelieu the art of the "ramollissement des cachets," as it was then styled, was practised on a large scale. But it was not till the reign of Louis XIV. that the famous Cabinet was officially created. Special employees were engaged to unseal the letters at the Post-office and make known their contents to the King.

We had the pleasure a few days since of examining an hitherto unknown stamp of Macon, Ga. It was very small and unpretentious affair, being about twenty millimetres square. The stamp is composed of a type set frame of fancy design, resembling a vine, enclosing the words "Five Cents" in two lines, printed in black on yellow paper. The stamp is postmarked Macon, Ga., July 1, the postmark covering the stamp and part of the envelope, which is addressed to a lady in Macon. From a careful inspection of the stamp and envelope, and a knowledge of the gentleman in whose hands it is, we have no hesitancy in saying it is a genuine Confederate Local not before chronicled.

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The compiler, a well known Philatelist, has had access and assistance from many valuable resources, and offers it as complete.

Its arrangement is to be commended. The work is divided into four parts. The first part embracing all Government Locals, each city being accorded a page. The second part consisting of adhesive stamps that have been issued for public use. The third part contains spaces for all official stamps. The fourth is for stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc. Liberal margins are allowed for all stamps.

This is the first album designed and published for United States stamps, and should meet with the hearty approval of all collectors.

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New.	. 19	Jaed.	New. Use	ed.
26. Peril	3	1	10c. yellow 10	2
se, brown-red	5	4 1	'84, Oficial, red	50
oc. blue	5	3 !	" 1, 2c. green, ea.	1
Be. Bejija	8	3		1
M				

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All the following now in stock. Complet	e
list free for stamp. *Alsace and Lorraine, 5	
*Alsace and Lorraine, 5	8
Angola, 25 rose	6 5
1 8 Startes Start 1901 - 19 married form of the file	10
	b
Austria, news, 1851, blue Austria Italy, 1858, 3 green	5 15
Barbados, 1859, 6	10
	5
*Bolovia, 1871, 5 — 1866, 5 green Boloviar, 1863, 1p. small British Guiana, official, 1875, 1 *Canada registered & blue	ů on
Boloviar, 1863, In aniall	20 75
British Guiana, official, 1875, 1	12
	40
	20
1000, 75 red	20 20
Chili, 1867, 20	10
——1878, % blue Chili, 1867, 20. ——envelope, 5 blue paper.	5
parple	4
Cores 5 red rare	3 20
*10 blue	20
Cuba, 1856, *).	15
100%	8
——————————————————————————————————————	15
Dominica, Revenue, 1	25
Fernando Po, 1882, 5	20
1885, "50 Cent Pta"	00
France, unpaid, 1859, 10 black	25 15
*15 perforated	8
°15 perforated	25
5 I F	75
*1871, 10, 20, 40, the set	8ð 20
Grenuda, Fred and Hlac	4
——1883, 1 orange	25
crown, "One Penny," yellow	00
Holstein, 1864, 1% blue	12 10
Januar 1878 Savanga 15 lilag	5
Luxemburg, 1859, 20, 30. Macoa, 10 yellow New Zealand, 1855-66, 2 blue.	10
Macoa, 10 yellow	15
1855.66 tillac rare	25 50
— R855-66, 3 lilac, rare. —Stamp Duty, 1 lilac New Caledonia, 5 on 75.	60
New Caledonia, 5 on 75	30
- U UII 10	10
Porto Rico, 1879, 25	10
50 brown	10
In hietro	25
1878, 5 Distre	35
Pern 410 group "Sallo Provigorio Parte	18
1878, 5 bistre Prussia, registered, 30 blue Peru, *10 grean, "Sello Provisorio Payta Ano 1886." rare	50
Queensiand, 1882, 1p. Stamp Duty	40
Solvedor 1982 Contro Salla 1 9 5 the set	50

Salvador, 1883, Contra Sello, 1, 2, 5, the set

UNITED STATES.

4r. brown....

Tobugo, 58. gray.....

1870, 7. Interior, 10.

Kocherperger (Bloods') Local, black.... U.S. P. O., gold on black.... *UNUSED.

P. O. 10 ..

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N	ew. Us	sed.	New.	Used.
4C. [117]	3	1 1	0c. yellow 1	0 2
at, brown-1	red 5	4 1	84, Óficial, red	50
50% blue	5	3	" 1, 2c. green,	ea. 1
Wisepig	8		" 3, 4, 5, 10	. 2

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list free for stamp. *Alsace and Lorraine, 5	8
—10	6
Angola 95 rosa	5
*Argentine, 1882, "½ provisorio" on 5 —*12 blue	10
Austria, news, 1851, blue	5
*Austrian Italy, 1858, 3 green	15
Barbados, 1859, 6	10
1883, 4 brown	5
*Bolovia, 1871, 5,	5 20
— 1866, 5 green Boloviar, 1863, 1p. small	75
British Guiana, official, 1875, 1	12
*Canada, registered, 8 blue	40
Cashmere, 1866, 32 blue	20
—— 1866, ½ red ——1878, ½ blue	20 20
l Chili, 1867–90	10
envelope, 5 blue paper	5
innale	4
**Corner 5 med page	30
*Corea, 5 red, rare	25
Cuba, 1856, *%	15
1864. 30	- 8
	15
Denmark, 4857, 16 Hac Dominica, Revenue, 1	15 25
Fernando Po, 1882, 5.	20
1885, "50 Cent Pta"	
France, unpaid, 1859, 10 black	25
unpaid, 1881, 1, 2, 3, 4, unperforated	15
*15 perforated	8 25
5 fri	75
*1871, 10, 20, 40, the set	85
Great Britain, 2s-6d	20
Great Britain, 28-6d Grenada, Fred and lilae	4
— 1883, Forunge. — crown, "One Fenny," yellow, Gwalior, ½ green Holste/n, 1864, 14 blue Jupus, 1875, 6 orange, 15 lilac	25 2 00
Greation & green	12
Holstein, 1864, 14 blue	10
Japan, 1875. 6 orange, 15 lilac	- 5
Luxemoneg, 1809, 20, 50,	10
Mucon, 10 yellow New Zeuland, 1855-66, 2 blue	15 25
—1855-66, 3 lilac, rate	50
Stan p Duty, Hilac	60
New Caledonia, 5 on 75	30
	10
Porto Rico, 1879, 25	5 10
1880, *10 carmine	15
In. bistre	25
1878. 5 bistre	35
Process registered 20 blue	18
Peru, *10 grean, "Sello Provisorio Payta Ano 1886," rare	50
Queensland, 1882, 1p. Stamp Duty	40
Salvador, 1883, Contra Sello, 1, 2, 5, the set	50
4r. brown	25
Tobago, 5s. gray	2 50
UNITED STATES.	20
1847. 5	20
1851, *5	35 25
1861, 10	5
12, 15	10
1870, 7 Interior, 10	15
Interior, 10	10
90	20
P. O. 10	40
	36
State, 15	35
U. S. P. O., gold on black	1 50
*UNUSED.	

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VOL 2.

DECEMBER, 1886.

No. 6.

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Entered at LaGrange, 111., as Second-Class Matter.

Magazine Publishing Company, LaGrange, Ill.

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The Philatelic Magazine.

VOL. 2.

DECEMBER, 1886.

No. 6.



FEW words to our readers at this season of the year will not be in opportune. We thank our subscribers and friends for their well-wishes and courtesies extended to us. In acknowledgement we would say that the same liberal

policy which has charactized the Magazine in the past will be more defined the coming year. A chronicle of New Issues, equal if not surpassing any other in this country, will be commenced in an early number. Its columns will be strenghtened by several writers of acknowledged ability. Subscribers for 1887 can look forward to the Magazine to fully and completely inform them on all subjects at the earliest time. It is not a dealers paper in any sense of the word, it is a collectors paper, one on which they can rely as to contents and publication. Its advertising columns are always clean and free from irresponsible advertisers, and collectors can place confidence in every one advertising in its columns. We have yet to receive a single complaint from any one who has been defrauded by any of those using its columns.

Our new Album judging from the encouraging letters we receive, and the more substantial proof in the way of orders, is a want filled in the right way. The work will be ready for delivery about January 20th and all orders received prior to that date will be filled the day of publication. The album is fully described elsewhere in this issue but any information desired will be cheerfully furnished, together with sample pages of the work. The first edition will be limited and we would request early orders.

THE REAL INVENTOR OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

Look over the history of inventions and you will find that the majority of inventors were poor men, unable to practically apply what their inventive genius had set forth in theory, or represented by illustrative models, experiments, etc. Capitalists, shrewd speculators, have invarably gobbled up the ideas and propositions of thinkers and inventors. Real talent goes unrewarded, while the unworthy persons happening to be in the possession of capital enriches himself at the expense of the poor talented worker. A politican who, for forty years lived upon the merits of another man, whom he succeeded in suppressing systematically, has been finally exposed, but not until it was too late. His monument has been erected, and it stands forth in the city of London as an example of the rottenness and fraudulency of our capitalistic age.

The new issue of the Encyclopædia Britannica says, in regard to

the introduction of cheap postage in Great Britain:

"For all practical purposes the history of postage stamps begins in Great Britain, and with the great reform of its postal system in 1839-1840." After giving instances in which the impressed stamp had been in use, or had been suggested for postal purposes in this country and elsewhere, the article proceeds: "Finally, and in its results most important of all, the 'adhesive stamp' was male, experimental, in his printing office at Dundee, by Mr. James Chalmers, in August, 1834. These experimental stamps were printed from ordinary type, and made adhesive by a wash of gum. Their inventor had already won local distinction in matters of postal reform by his strenuous and successful efforts, made as early as in the year 1822, for the acceleration of the Scottish mails from London. These efforts resulted in a saving of forty-eight hours on the double journey, and were highly appreciated in Scotland. There is evidence that from 1822 onwards his attention was much directed towards postal questions, and that he held correspondence with the postal reformers of his day, both in and out of Parliament."

Now, every student of Philately well knows that for the last fifty years Sir Rowland Hill has been credited with inventing the adhesive postage stamps and introducing the same, thus revolutionizing the entire system of postage, and extending the same all over the world. How is it, then, that the Encyclopædia Britannica suddenly takes away the credit so long given to Sir Rowland Hill and transfers the same to the hitherto altogether unknown James Chalmers?

Hill was a British politician who for several years had been in the Colonial service. In the third decade of this century, when com-

merce began to develop its in England, there was a great clamor that the clumsily arranged postal service should be reformed. The charges were too high and the delivery too tardy. From all the commercial parts of the United Kingdom propositions poured into the General Post-office how to reform the system. Among the most sensible propositions received by the commission appointed by Parliament was the one of James Chalmers, printer and bookseller at Dundee, who, in 1834, made a sheet of one penny postage stamps, sending the same to the commission and asking them to adopt a uniform postage of one penny, as by doing so the service would be simplified and the revenues greatly increased. Hill was at that time in London; having been recalled from Australia, and was waiting for some other political job to turn up. Accidentally making the acquaintance of one of the postal commissioners, he came into the possession of the material gathered by them, and, sharp, shrewd poltican as he was, he conceived the plan of pushing himself to the front and into office again by carrying out the recommendations of the commission. He wrote a pamphlet on uniform postage rates, using the facts and figures elicited by the commision, and had the same

rinted and distributed among the members of Parliament.

The pamphlet was written in a manner as to convey the idea that all the propositions made therein originated with its author. Hill I new some of the "wire pullers" in Parliament, who secured his appointment in the Treasury Department with instructions to carry out the plan of uniform postage rates. And he did it. He was clothed with almost dictatorial powers; and suppressing all evidence that others were the real originators of the scheme, he soon became the hero of postal reform throughout the world. Having been dismissed when the Tory government succeeded to power, a public subscription was made and \$45,000 given to him as a testimonial for his valuable services. But, in 1846, his party, the Whigs, returned to office, and II.II was appointed secretary to the Postmaster General. He remained at the head of the department until 1864, when he was pensioned with his full salary-\$10,000 annually for life. Parliament also gave him a special grant of \$100,000. In 1879 he died, and a committee of merchants was appointed to take up a collection for the purpose of erecting a monument "to honor the memory of Sir Rowland Hill, the great benefactor, whose genius had given to the world the benefit of cheap and quick postage." The committee went to work in all parts of Great Britain, gathering in the pound notes of the rich and the pennies of the poor, all for the glory of Sir Rowland Hill. Finally the money was all there to have a fine monument erected. The Lor Mayor of London was to write the inscription upon the pedestal of the statue. He proposed to add to Sir Rowland's name the words: "The Founder of a Penny Postage." But these words do not appear upon the pedestal; because, a few days before the inscription was determined upon, the fact was revealed that Hill had been a fraud and a swindler; that his claim of being the the inventor of the adhesive postage stamps was unfounded. Yet, the monument stands in London; but upon its socket the single inscription is seen: "Sir Rowland Hill."

The circumstances leading to the discovery that Hill was a fraud are as follows: Mr. Patrick Chalmers, a wealthy Scotchman who for many years had been living abroad, read in a Dundee paper which had been sent him by some relative that at the occasion of Sir Rowland's death the local papers at Dundee had recalled the fact that on January 1, 1846, a public testimonial had been presented to Mr. James Chalmers, Mr. Patrick Chalmers' father, at the Dundee Town Hall, in recognition for his services as a postal reformer, the testimonial consisting of a silver jug and salver and a purse of fifty sovereigns. Mr. Chalmers, not knowing that his father having had anything to do with postal reforms inquired into the subject. He returned to his birthplace, the city of Dundee; and, looking over his dead father's long forgotten correspondence, he found ample proof that his father, and not the monumented Hill, was entitled to all the credit the latter had been accorded the world over. Mr. Chalmers proved to the satisfaction of the Town Council of Dundee that their late fellow-townsman should be honored, instead of the dead politican Hill, and the Council passed the following resolution:

"Considering the proof laid before us by Mr. P. Chalmers, regarding the origin of the adhesive postage stamp, the Council are of the optnion that it has been conclusively shown that the late James Chalmers, bookseller, Dundee, was the originator of this indispensible feature in the success of the reformed Penny Postage Scheme, and

that such be entered upon the minutes."

The proof of Hill's fraudulent claim has been conclusively established. In August, 1834, James Chalmers had made in his printing office at Dundee, experimental adhesive stamps, printed in sheets, gummed and ready to be cut off and used separately as occasion required; he had communicated his plan pretty generally, at the time and subsequently, to the many parties with whom he was associated in advancing postal reforms, and seems to have promulgated his views in a printed circular fully explaining the plan, which is identical with that adopted and now in use. This was accompanied by samples of the proposed stamps.

The plan was then sent to Mr. Hill, in London, and adopted in

December, 1839. Mr. James Chalmers, on again writing to Mr. Hill about his invention, is cooly informed (January, 1840) that he (Hill) had himself proposed the adhesive stamp in 1837, before Mr. Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers in reply expressed his surprise, enclosed Mr. Hills letter of 1838, and contenting himself with the only satisfaction he had had in this, as well as former suggestions, all original with him, was, that these have been adopted, and have proved beneficial to the public, awaited that tardy justice which after nearly half a century now begins to acknowledge his claim in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The intended inscription upon Hill's monument was left out by the Mayor of London upon the proof being furnished to him by Patrick Chalmers that Hill was not what he had for forty years represented himself to be. But the general public do not, as yet know that he was a fraud, because the capitalistic press of England refuses to make these facts known.

LEADER.

POSTAL SERVICE IN MANY LANDS.

The business of carrying the mails, whether by land or sea, was in the old days fertile of romance. The very instructions given to captains of the mail packets breathe the spirit of adventure; they were "to run while they could, to fight when they could no longer run, and to throw the mails overboard when fighting would no longer wail." Frequent were the encounters with highwaymen by land, and with the French at sea. Generally the highwaymen were merely rufhans in search of purses and watches. In chasing and fighting these, the guards of the coaches often showed true British bravery. One of these, in reward for the courage he had shown, was presented by George III. with a key of Windsor Park, to be used by him and his descendants as long as they drove a coach between Reading and London. Occasionally, however, the highwaymen were of a different type, and were in search of what was infinitely more precious than gold. When Sir John Cochrane was in prison for his participation in the Monmouth Rebellion, the mail packet coming from the south was supposed to contain the warrant for his execution. Animated by this belief, Sir John's daughter, Grizel, dressed herself in male attire and, mounting on a fleet horse, proceeded to Berwick-on-Tweed. On Tweedmouth Moor she fell in with the post-boy. She dismounted him and threatened him with immediate death unless he gave up the post packet, which he ultimately did.

The warrant not reaching its destination, the execution could not

take place, and in the time thus gained, other members of Sir John's

family found means, by heavy ransom, to secure his pardon.

"Although the romance of the present day may pale before these thrilling adventures, yet the service is not without its heros even now; and there is some satisfaction in the reflection that the romances of to-day more often than not consist in devotion, even to death, to the service. Thus two letter carriers perished, not many years ago, in a snow-storm, and it was discovered that their last act had been to tie their bags upon one of the road's posts, where they could be readily found and conveyed to their destination by others. Again, in 1856, on the occasion of the foundering of the mail packet between Dover and Ostend, the officer in charge of the mails, seeing that the mails could not be saved, removed all the cases containing the mail bags from the hold. He perished in the performance of his duty, but he acheived the end for which he thus gallantly sacrificed his life, for the bags floated instead of going down with the vessel, and they were

all ultimately recovered.

The Kaffir mail carrier is a stalwart negro runner. The young Kaffirs are marvellously swift of foot, speed being reckoned by them as a chief characteristic of soldierly eminence, and their powers of endurance are astonishing. One will make a journey of sixty or seventy miles, carrying letters, without experiencing much apparent fatigue. Rev. J. G. Wood thus speaks of the Kaffirs manner of acting the postman. "Taking an assagal or two with him, and perhaps a short stick with a knob at the end, called a 'kerry,' he will start off at a slinging sort of mixture between a run and a trot, and will hold this pace almost without cessation. As to provision for the journey, he need not trouble himself about it, for he is sure to fall in with some hut, or perhaps a village, and is equally sure of obtaining both food and shelter. He steers his course almost as if by intuition, regardless of beaten tracks, and arrives at his destination with the same mysterious certainty that characterizes the migration of the swallow. It is not so easy to address a letter in Africa as in England, and it is equally difficult to give directions for finding any particular house or village. If a chief should be on a visit, and ask his host to return the call, he simply tells him to go so many days in such a direction. and so on. However, the Kaffir is quite satisfied with such indications, and is sure to attain his point. Europeans are always surprised when they first see a young Kaffir undertake the delivery of a letter at so great a distance, and still more at the wonderfully short time in which he will perform the journey. Nor are they less surprised when they find that he thinks himself very well paid with a shilling." WILL M. CLEMENS.

NOTES.

THE 1851 issue of U. S. postage stamps were declared invalid, owing to the vast number appropriated by postmasters in the Southern states during the war.

THE penny Mulreadies were issued both as covers and envelopes, i. e. in single sheets of paper, and diamond shaped for folding, into what we call envelopes.

It is estimated that the stamp trade in the United States represents a business of over \$800,000.00 per year, and that over one quarter of this business is controlled by about ten men. The business is constantly increasing and new capital being invested.

THE Alsace and Lorraine stamps, with inverted network that were recently produced at the Imperial Printing Office, in Germany, are forgeries. Their production was authorized by government officials but they are of as little interest to collectors as if produced by one of the counterfeit venders of Hamburg. An imitation of an obsolete stamp made by government authority has no more Philatelic value than one made by a private individual.

Among the issues of postage stamps by foreign countries there is none more curious within recent years than the new issue of Madagascar—3¼ inches by 2¼ inches—and none that will be more eagerly sought after by collectors. There are eight in all, ranging in value from 1d. to 2s. They are issued in England, for letters mailed at the British consulate in Antananarivo, and gummed only in the corner. The letters are sent to Mauritius, where the Malagassy stamp is removed and kept for a voucher, and the Mauritius stamp substituted.

The "Reay" series of War Department envelopes were issued in 1870 by the Reay Company, contractors, who printed all of the L. S. envelopes till 1874, when their contract expired. The following is, we believe, a complete list of these envelopes and wrappers: Wrappers, 1 and 2 cents, manila paper; envelopes, ordinary letter, 1, 2 and 3 cents, white paper; full letter, 3 cents, orange and amber paper; extra letter, 3 and 6 cents, orange paper; 3, 6, 10, 12, 15 and 30 cents, white paper; extra official, 6, 12, 15, 24 and 30 cents, white paper. The envelopes are very rare and are seldom found entire even in large collections, although they are seen frequently "cut." The 1 and 2 cents were in circulation but a short time, while the 10 and 24 cents were used only by the Engineer Bereau, and the 15 and 30 cents by only the Signal Corps, hence their rarity.

REVIEWS.

THE American Philatelist will be mailed about January 10th.

THE Keystone State Philatelist is announced for January 15th. It will be under the able management of H. S. Jeanes, with Messrs. Durborow and Henkels editors. We wish it success.

BUT one sample copy will hereafter be mailed to anyone, therefore, if you wish to see the MAGAZINE again, send in your subscription at once and receive it promptly the 15th of every month.

THE Western Philatelist is a new canditate for the approval of collecttors. Its publication is guaranteed for one year, and although having a higher subscription price than other journals it will undoubtedly receive the support of all Philatelists. It has our best wishes.

TRIANGULAR Cape of Good Hope stamps are being extensively advertised at ten cents a set. Collectors should be awake to the fact that stamps worth several dollars cannot be had genuine for such a sum. Those collectors who rely on their handbooks and catalogues are seldom victimized by the counterfeit shark.

WE offer to the person sending us the largest number of yearly subscribers by February 1st a Scott's International Album. cloth bound. For the second largest list an International, board covers. To the third a set of Arms, Flags and Portraits. The successful contestants names will be published in the February number. Go to work at once and endeavor to secure a prize.

PERSONAL.

We are sorry to be called upon to chronicle the death of the well known publisher of the Capital City Philatelist, Lewis Morton Hamlen, of Augusta, Me., on November 6th, of consumption. His age was but twenty-one years; he was highly esteemed by every one he came in contact with, either personally or by correspondence. The deceased was a member of the American Philatelic Association and the New England Philatelic Union, and had been a dealer in stamps for four or five years. But a few days before his death his paper was sold to the Philatelic Herald.

F. STAHL, JR., alias "Horace C. Jones," was acquitted in the U.S. District Court, at St. Paul, October 23rd. The acquittal was made upon the evidence of the defence that the defendant had not received letters addressed to Jones, and it was shown that Jones had sent Stahl a check in payment for an advertisement in the Minnesota Philatelist. We wonder why Jones was not arrested and tried. The case is still shrouded in mystery.

MAGAZINO DIDITORIA COMBANIA I ACCIO

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Alsace & Lorraine, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10,	^ ~ ~ ~
_o, 25c\$.30	
Antigua, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p25	***************************************
Argentine, 1858, 5, 10, 15c 1.00	FRENCH COLONIES.
Bahamas, 1, 4, 6p., 1s30	OASH IN A TWANCE
Barbados, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6p., 1, 5s. 1.50	CASH IN ADVANCE.
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Belgium, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25,	New Caledonia: N C E Per Set.
30, 40, 50c., 1, 5fr 1.00	5c on 40c "Right"
Brazil, '43, 30, 60, 90r 3.75	5c on 75c rose, "Right" \$0.75 5c on 40c vermillon, "Reversed"
" '50, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90,	5c on 75c rose, "Reversed"
180, 300, 600r	Guadeloupe: G. P. E. Per Set.
" '50, 10, 30, 280, 430r75	20c on 30c, brown
Cape, triangular, 1, 4, 6p., 18 1.00	25c on 35c, yellow
Ceylon, old, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8,	Guadeloune: Tax Stamps Per Set.
9, Iop., 1, 2s 2.50	Guadeloupe: Tax Stamps. Per Set.
Dominica, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p., 1s50	15c purple, 20c flesh,
Egypt, '67, 5, 10, 20p., 1, 2, 5p65	30c yellow, 35c grey, 50c green
Gold Coast, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6p25	
Italy, '55, 5, 20, 40c 1.00	Saint Pierre and Miquelon: S. P. M.
Lagos, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6p., 1s50	First Issue. Per Set.
Mauritius, surcharged, 1/2, 2, 4,	10c on 40c 15c on 40c
8, 13, 16, 17, 25,38,50c,2 ½r 3.50	
Montevideo, old, 60, 80, 100,	Saint Pierre and Miquelon: S. P. M.
120, 180, 240 2.50	Second Issue. Each. 5c on 2c green \$4.00
Natal, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6p., 1, 5s 1.00	5c on 4c violet 1.50
Nevis, old, 1, 4, 6p., 1s 1.00	05c on 20c green .50 05c on 35c yellow 1.00
New Zealand, 1/2, 14, 2, 3, 4, 6,	Tahita:Bc.
8p., 1, 2, 5s 1.50	25c on 35e, yellow 87.50
Romagna, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 20b75	
Sicily, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50g 1.00	French Colonies—Fine mixtures.
Tasmania, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10p., 5s. 1.50	25 all different \$.50
Trinidad, 1/2, 1, 4, 6p., 1, 5s 1.50	100 stamps, 7 kinds .50
Turkey, 5, 10, 20p., 1, 2, 5, 25p. 1.00	1000
United States, '69, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10,	1000 " 4.00
12, 15, 24, 30, 900 2.50	Send a deposit of \$5 to \$10 and
Victoria, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9,	receive fine sheets on approval at 25
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Wur emburg, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25,	GEORGES CARION,
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a 30 cents.	* ' * ' * ' *
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POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

At the present time when so much interest is being taken in the collecting of U. S. postage stamps, and which has been adopted exclusively among a large and increasing number of collectors, has induced us, with a view of further promoting this interest, to announce the above Album, being specially designed for the Postage. Envelope, Department and Local stamps of the United States.

In publishing this Album we hope that the Philatelists of this country will not be slow in appreciating and endorsing, this, the first Album for U. S. stamps. While it is the first published, it is, we hope, free from all errors; special care and attention being taken that it shall be correct and accurate in every respect.

The arrangement is to be commended, and for convenience, can be divided into five parts as follows: Part 1 Government Locals. Part 2 General issues. Part 3 Newspaper and Department stamps. Part 4 Envelopes and Postal Cards. Part 5 contains blank pages for the various Local stamps.

A point to which we would call special attention is this. Each issue is accorded a page, but where there are more than one variety each is accorded separate pages. Thus in the case of the 1869 issue where there are three varieties, grilled backs, plain backs and inverted medallions, each is accorded a page. In the case of envelopes each variety or color of paper is separately paged. This arrangement will, we are sure, be fully appreciated by the most critical Philatelist-Liberal margins are allowed for all stamps.

The work will contain about 112 pages, royal octavo, 8vo, finely printed on a superior album paper, provided with guards, and hand-somely bound in extra cloth. The price of the work will be—

Cloth, \$1.50. Gilt Edges, \$2.00.

The Album will be ready for delivery about January 20th, and we would earnestly request all intending subscribers to send us their name at once.

Magazine Publishing Company, LaGrange, Ill.

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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. II.

JANUARY, 1887.

No. 7.

ROWLAND HILL who has for the past fifty years been accepted as the originator of the Penny Postage Scheme, is no longer entitled to the respect that should be paid to his memory, and which hall been, until Mr. Patrick Chalmers came forward at the time of Hill's death, in 1879, and claimed his father, James Chalmers, as the originator of th. Penny Postage Scheme. But not until returning to the home of his birth-place, Dundee, did he have any previous knowledge of his fathers improvements in the postal service, and as being the originator of the penny postage scheme.

A correspondent sends us a criticism on the article the last number, but does state anything worth publication, further than to say, in the course of his remarks, that "while Mr. Chalmers may be the originator of the penny postage scheme, Rowland Hill should be remembered, not as the originator, but as the one who so successfully brought the issue out." In these remarks we agree with our correspondent, for it was under him that the scheme succeeded so beyond all expectations of the reformers of the day. But, as to Hill claiming to be the originator, we can but heap abuse upon him, although dead. The correspondent furthers asks, "why did not James Chalmers ask for recognition at the proper time." He did so, but with what success our readers can see, for Hill has been the accepted originator since the introduction of the postage stamp.

"The circumstances under which this adhesive stamp was invented," says Mr. Patrick Chalmers, "to be used for postage purposes, must now be explained. From the year 1832, and again

more forcibly in 1834, the expediency of entirely abolishing the newspaper stamp (then 4d. on every paper!) and allowing newspapers to pass through the post-office for one penny each, was advocated by the reformers of the period with some effect, but without practical result. Mr. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher, in a publication which he edited, termed The Companion to the Newspaper, proposed in the number for 1st June, 1834, that such postage should be collected by selling stamped wrappers of i.d., whereby to prepay the postage. Here it was that Mr. Chalmers interposed with his invention—proposing an Adhesive Stamp for this purpose in place of a stamp impressed on the wrapper. I pointed to this proposal in my pamphlet of two years ago as the first and a distinct occasion which had admitted of the application of the Adhesive Stamp for postage purposes, viz.: 'a uniform charge of id. on newspapers prepaid by stamp,' further pointing out 'a very important source of inspiration,' inasmuch that 'Mr. Chalmers had acted as printer and publisher of a local weekly, the Dundee Chronicle, for a short period during that interval, in which capacity the loss and trouble occasioned by spoilt stamped four penny sheets in the course of printing and issue would have pressed powerfully upon his invention for a remedy, and that this culminated in the proposal named is undoubted.' Besides the uses here named for an Adhesive Stamp, the fact of "uniform penny postage" itself having been a proposal amongst postal reformers years before Sir Rowland. Hill took up the took up the subject is now fully proved, and this on the authority of the Treasury, in favor of James Chalmers."

And, if "invention" it ever was on the part of Hill, why does not Hill go on to tell us, here or elsewhere, when and under what circumstances he did "dream of it"? For what says Sir Rowland Hill in his "Life"? Refering, Vol 1, page 218, to Mr. Knights suggestion of stamped covers for newspapers, in The Companion to the Newspaper for June, 1834—the very occasion and period of Mr Chalmers Adhesive Stamp invention—this is how Sir Rowland Hill concludes: "Of course, Adhesive Stamps were yet undreamt of." But if unknown to the then Mr. Hill, they were immediately not alone "dreamt of," but produced by Mr. Chalmers, as already proved.

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF TASMANIA. A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

rITHIN the last three or four years a good deal of attention has been directed to the issues of certain countries, the stamps of which were each separately engraved on the plates, and are consequently found in as many varieties of types as there are stamps on the The examination of these varieties, and the attempts to reconstitute the plates, have proved a most interesting branch of study, and have led in some cases to discoveries of considerable importance. It occured to me that an occasional note on one or two matters not generally known could hardly fail to be of interest to the members of the Society, and I will therefore ask your attention to the subject of these remarks—The Four-pence of the First Issue of Tasmania. The stamp in question is a most troublesome one, the differences of type being very minute, and the difficulty of identifying the varieties being largely increased by the color of the impression. Of this there are two very distinct shades—orange red and yellow. I am unable to say which came first, but am inclined to think the former. Tradition says there are twenty-four stamps on the sheet, each differing from the others, and printed in six rows of four. I lately began to attempt the reconstitution of the plate-in other words, to try to place the varieties of type in the right orber—and with this object I applied to three friends, who were the fortunate possessors of several fine blocks and pairs of these stamps, and who very kindly placed

On examining the different collections with my own specimens I was much puzzled to find that there were apparently considerably more than twenty-four varieties of type. After a most careful investigation, and making every allowance for defective printing, I was unable to resist the conclusion, that there were not more than twentyfour varieties of type, but that in the united collections there were to be found exactly forty-eight. The experience of the first and second issues of New South Wales at once suggested the idea of a retouch of the plate, or possibly of a transfer, but further examination showed that this was not the case. Of course, to prove a retouch, it is necessary to compare the same stamps or varieties; i.e. those occupying the same position on the sheets. To do this, it is further necessary to be in a position to prove the arrangement, or a portion of the arrangement, of the varieties on the plate, before we can compare the same stamps. When I began some years ago to get together the varieties of type, the idea occured to me of making up a sheet in each of the two shades—dull red and yellow. In this I had part-

their specimens at my disposal.

ially succeeded; and recently, on looking more carefully at the two sheets, I was struck with certain peculiarities which seemed to run through all, or most of the yellow stamps, but which could not be traced on those specimens printed in dull red. I accordingly began to suspect the existence of two distinct plates. Now at the bottom of the sheet there are to be found the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," and "C. W. Coard, Sc." There is some reason for thinking that these words were printed respectively at the left and right lower corners of the sheet, but this is immaterial for our present purpose. Their importance lies in the fact that they enable us with certainity to ascertain the actual position on the plate of certain varieties of type. I looked accordingly among my specimens, and at length found two-one printed in dull red, the other in yellow-and both with sufficent margin to show portions of the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," immediately below. It was therefore morally certain that these two specimens occupied the same position on the plate, except on one hypothesis, which I will refer to directly. Two minutes' examination was sufficent to prove conclusively that the stamps were not the same type or variety; and further, that neither was a retouch or a transfer of the other. Again, the letters and words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," were differently spaced; and in the case of the yellow stamp, occupied much less space than on the other specimen. These facts seemed to point very strongly to two separate plates having been prepared. It is just possible, of course, that the sheet was much larger than had been commonly supposed, and consisted, say, of forty-eight varieties. But in this case the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," must have been repeated on the sheet—a most unlikely thing to have occured; and it must not be forgotten that, according to the information at the disposal of the Society, and apparently of M. Moens also, twenty-four has always been assigned as the number of specimens on the sheet. Our united collections give just fortyeight varieties; and I think we are justified in concluding that, for some reason or other—probably wear or injury—two separate plates were prepared. I mentioned that the stamps were supposed to have been printed in six rows of four. I am able to show that in the case of the second plate they were printed in four rows of six. Whether this was the arrangement of both plates or not, I am unable in say. I have only now to indicate, as far as possible, the differences between the two plates. These, like those between the stamps themselves, are by no means clearly defined. In the absence of dated specimens, or documentary evidence, it is impossible to say which should come first; and until both plates are completely reconstituted. and the varieties arranged in the right order, I am afraid the tests of distinction will not be found altogether satisfactory.

1. Color of Impression.—Roughly speaking, specimens from Plate 1 are printed in dull orange-red, those from Plate 2 in yellow. Specimens from both exist in bright orange-red; but I have never seen a stamp from Plate 1 printed in yellow, or one from Plate 2 in the particular shade of dull red peculiar to Plate 1.

2. The Impression.—Although both plates were engraved by Mr. C. W. Coard, Plate 1 shows better workmanship than Plate 2. The impressions from the former are generally clearer, and the lines somewhat thinner, than in the case of stamps printed from Plate 2,

especially of those printed in yellow.

3. Design.—On Plate t the Queen's back hair seems to be gathered in twisted coils, on Plate 2 it has the appearance of twisted plaits. The tooth-shaped ornaments in the shape of the octagon are larger on Plate 1, and vary in number from seventy-eight to eighty. Those on Plate 2 are smaller, and vary in number from eighty to eighty-two;

as far as I have counted them.

4. The Lettering of "Van Diemen's Land" and "Fourpence." On Plate 1 the letters of these words, as a rule, are more elongated than those on Plate 2, the difference being especially noticeable in the two A's of VAN and LAND. On Plate 2 these are, so to speak, squat shaped and flatter. The same remark applies to a lesser extent to the four x s. I am afraid the distinctions are very vague, yet seems almost impossible to give others. The sheets which I have the pleasure of presenting for your inspection will assist you in verilving these details as far as they go. It is principally by patient study and examination of the specimens that it will be found possible to readily recognize the characteristics of the two plates; and I will only add in conclusion Mr. Pemberton's words of advice, "Study the stamps, and an imperceptible sense will come to you." T. K. TAPLING.

THE FONY EXPRESS.

N old California miner relates and interesting story with vivid descriptions of the postal service across the western plains in the United States, pefore the days of the locomotive and railroad. In those days a heavily laden wagon starting from the Eastern states took six months to cross the continent, and emigrants traveled in large companies for security. So it was reckoned a great feat when a party of keen, hard riding, fearless men resolved to carry letters from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific in fourteen days, and carried out their promise in the teeth of all difficulties. A company was formed, known as the Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express. Almost the entire distance from ocean to ocean was divided into runs of sixty miles each, and at all such points rude log huts were erected, as stations for the pony express. Here the most experienced scouts and trappers--men noted for their horsemanship and courage—were placed in charge of strong, swift ponies, selected, like their riders, for their powers of endurance and hardiness. Perilons lives these men led, in constant danger of attack by highway robbers or wild Indians, but the wages paid by the company were sufficient to secure a staff of determined men, hard as nails, and accustomed to face danger and death without shrinking. Twelve hundred dollars was the monthly wage of an express rider. Of course, under such circumstances, the postage was high, the charge for a quarter-ounce letter being \$5 in gold. The total weight carried was ten pounds. As a commerical speculation, the experiment proved a failure, and, after running for two years, the express company was found to have lost \$200,000, at which period it collapsed, leaving no trace of its existence, save a few ruinous log huts. The company issued an oval stamp, 10c. blue, dated and not dated, 1853 and 1857, respectively. The telegraph being then completed, its continuance was no longer deemed necessary. On the east side the railway was already constructed as far as St. Joseph, which consequently was the first pony station on the New York side. The vast expanse of the prairie and mountain lying between St. Joseph and San Francisco had to be traversed in 240 hours, the distance being 2,000 miles. Once a week a messenger started from either shore of the continent. Spurring his stead to the utmost capacity, he galloped over hill and dale for sixty miles at a stretch till he reached his destination, where the next expressman was waiting, ready to start without the delay of one moment—the incomer not waiting to even dismount, but tossing the precious little bag to its next guardian. Then man and beast enjoyed a well earned rest till the arrival of the messenger from the other direction, when they started on the return journey. The general post with heavier bags, reached California via the Isthmus of Panama, to which point steamers ran twice a week from New York to San Francisco. From one city to the other was a whole month's journey. The arrival of the Eastern mail was a signal for wild excitement in 'Frisco. Merchants eager for their business letters, miners longing for a word from home, rushed to the postoffice the moment the gun was fired to announce that the steamer was in the harbor, each eager to take up a position as near as possible to the postoffice window. WILL M. CLEMENS.

NOTES.

THE number of adhesive stamps now issued in Great Britain

amounts to two billion a year-four tons weight a day.

France issued and used unpaid letter stamps in 1859, being the first country to use them; Italy, Bavaria and Turkey followed in 1863. In all ten countries issued and used them before the United States, which was not until 1879.

Having observed in several philatelic exchanges references to supposed provisional surcharged suamps of Nova Scotia, I have made particular investigation into the matter, and have questioned officers that were connected with the post office at the time the said surcharged provisionals are alleged to have been used. After a careful and minute examination I am in a position to state positively that none such ever existed. The only provisionals that were ever used in this province were made by halving and quartering stamps of larger denominations, therefore, any pretended surcharged Nova Scotia stamps must be forgeries.— Henry Hechler.

The Lady McLeod local is perhaps a unique example of a stamp being chronicled, and then for years being entirely lost sight of by collectors. It was fully described in the Stamp Collectors Magazine, October, 1867, where the editor did not give it a very favorable reception. Just fifteen years later a few more specimens were found, and this stamp was again chronicled as something previously unheard of. It was, no doubt, a thoroughly genuine issue, and prepaid postage on letters between Port of Spain and San Fernando (two ports in Trinidad) conveyed by the steamer Lady McLeod. The stamps are stated to have been sold at four dollars per hundred.

The 1864 issue of Mexico is one of considerable historical importance, as marking the temporary decline of Juarez, and the fall of the first (stamp issuing) Mexican Republic. As the perfect execution of the stamps plainly shows, they are the work of the American Bank Note ('ompany They were ordered by the Juarist government when at its last extremity in 1864, and only a limited supply was sent out, as they were not paid for. A few specimens of those which were supplied to the Juarists by the printers appear to be used in the republican stronghold of "Monterey" in 1864 to 1865; and such specimens duly surcharged Monterey, and having paid postage on letters, are among the recognized valuables in the finest collections. Since specimens which were really used and obliterated are so rare that they may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand, there can be no reason why this barefaced imposition should succeed with those who once read these remarks.—E. L. Pemberton.

REVIEWS.

The American Philatelic Press Directory, Mr. Geo. H. Richmond publisher, will soon be issued.

"The largest directory ever published" will soon be issued by F. J. Stanton, of Smyrna, N. Y.

THE Texas Stamp for February received, it "was not dead—only sleeping." We would like number 1.

THE Keystone State Philatelist for January received. It speaks well for the initial number as well as the future. Being ably edited and conducted it should receive a hearty welcome.

THE long expected American Philatelist was issued last month, and while not containing all that might of been expected of it, surely no member of the Association will but have praises for those engaged in its publication. What it lacks now it will gain as the A. P. A grows.

The card or certificate of membership in the A. P. A. is ready at last, and reflects credit upon the Brett Lithographic Co., of N. Y. The design consists of a female figure, seated, poring over a stamp album, her right hand resting upon a globe, beneath which are scattered some envelopes, while approaching her upon the left is a carrier pigeon with a billet fastened to its neck. Size, $3\frac{1}{2}x6\frac{1}{4}$.

PERSONAL.

THE writer in the February Stamp who says "that Mugwumps are not wanted in the Association and for that reason Mr. Henderson is a good riddance," evidently knows what he is talking about

Scott's 79th auction sale to be held February 13th, comprises the fine collection of James M. Chute, the well-known writer. We suppose Mr. Chute now retires actively from Philatelic circles, it true, we regret the loss, for he was one of the best informed writers in this country.

WANTED.

We will pay liberally, cash or exchange, for number 1 of Lake-side Philatelist issued June, 1883, also numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Bishop's Monthly Circular, issued January to May, 1884, inclusive-Also card issued about October 1883, calling for an organization of Philatelists. We have a few copies of Lakeside Philatelist for sale at 25 cents each, and number 1 of Circular at 20 cents. We are ready to buy or exchange any Philatelic publications.



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Norway, 1856; 2 07 3, 8 04 Orange Free States, %, 1, 2, 3, 4 02

1884, 1, 2..... 5 Spain, 1860, 1862, 1864, 2 r ... 04 1867, 1870, 12e ... 04 1874, 1875, 1876, 20e ... 15 *San Marino, 10 blue 05
*St. Helana, ½ 03

St. Vincent, 16..... Saxony, 1854, ½, 1, 2, 3. 01 1863, ½, 1, 2, 3. 02 Tuscany, 1843, 1, 4 crazie. 05

" 2, 6 cruzie......04 1881, 1884, 5 pi......08

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1	300 Roumanie	inew, s	uperior.	7	0
2	300 "	old, we	ll assort	ed 4	0
3	300 India old (and new	, includ	inglrup1	6
4	300 "	6.6		1	6
5	300 44	4.6		1	6
6	300 Brazil ne			1	6
7	300 "	4		1	в
8	300 **	4	6	1	6
9	300 United St	intes		1	0
()	300 "			1	0
11	300			1	0
12	250 Sweden of	Mcial, e:	xtra fine	2	7
13	200 Portugal,	extra fli	ne,	2	0
14	1000 Italy, ex	tra fine			5
15	1000	4.4		1	6
16	1000 Holland,	extra fl	ne	2	0
17	1000	4.6		2	0
iδ	1000	4.0		2	0
19	1000 Belgium	green, v	well asso	orted2	0
20	1000	1	4.6	2	0
15	1000		4.6	2	0
22	1000 Cape			5	0
2:3	1000 France, 1	nany iss	mes	1	6
24	250 Mexico, 18	382. gree	en, 1 to 2	5e 12	0
25	250 **	4.6	6.6	12	0
26	250 " 18	84, well	assorte	d	6
27	250 **	1.1	4.4	13	6
2H	250 ** 18	386, extr	a fine	14	0
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30	100 Mauritius ¾d 5 6
31	100 Montserrat ¼d 6 6
32	35 Brazil 80r 6 6
33	300 France 1c 3 2
34	200 France 2c 4 9
35	60 Brazil 50 blue6 6
36	30 " 20 green 1 9
37	60 " 10 red
38	50 Mexico Ic 3 6

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1877. 8 1
1882, %, 1
*% provisorio on 5.10
1877, 8
1851, news, blue5 Austrana Italy.
1858, *3 green 15 Barbados.
1859, 6
4 brown 3
Bermuda.
1
Bolovia.
1856, 5 green 20 1871, *5
Bolovau.
1863, tp, small60
803, tp, small60 5 blue
15k brown
Elminian St. As Administration of the Control of th
1865, 3 blue
British Colombin. 25 Bratish Gumana. Official, 1875, 1 10 Bulgaria.
Bulgaria. 1885, 1, 10, 15, 2
Carnarda
*½ 2 Envelope, 3 2 Cupe of Good Hope. ½, 1, 2, 4 1 Cashimere.
Cape of Good Hope.
34, 1, 2, 4
1853, % blue, 36 red 20
Casumere, 1853, % blue, % red.20 1878, % blue20 Chill.
1878, 5
1881, 2, 5
envelone Amerika 4
1878, 5 2 1881, 2, 5 2 1883, 5 1 envelope, 5 purple, 4 — 5 litte 3
*10 blue
Cirlin
1856, *** 15 1884, ½
1884, 1
1898, 10 blue 4
1877. 50
Dominica.
Revenue, Id25
Dutch Indies. 1, 2, 10, 20, 50
0, 20 2
Egypt. 1875, 5. 1pt 1
1879, 2pi, yellow2
1885, 102
lpi blue1

at Chicago, III. The ach stamp. All guar- used, balance used.
Fernando Po
1882, *1
43 Polyada
4883, 1p orange25
Crown, "Grenada I
1883, 1) orange25 Crown, "Grenada I d, three-half pence yellow (very rare\$2 India.
%, 1, 2, 4, 8
H. M. S. Jg. 1
1 It Mark Lands
1859, 20, 30 10
Mexico. 1874, 25
1554, 1, 2, 10 green 2
1882, 4 orange 20
1859, 6
Monaco, *1, *2
hunds #1 19 r
New Zentand. 1855, 2 plue
—3 lilae
New Caledonia.
3 filite
1878, 5 bistire
1880, '10 carmone 8
(1) 141/41 FF (2)
1882, 1
3 , ,, =1
Porrugese Indies
1872, 10 black 10
1879, 4 yellow
1879, 4 yellow
*10
1880, 5, 10 20 9
Shunghu. 1877, 40, 80 20 Sicily.
1859, 52 red
49 On 40 40
Tobugo.
is green
5s gray 2 00 - Furks 1slands.
1857, 1
Western ustral a.
Switzerland.
пирыd, з 20, 50, 100-2

St. Settlements 2, 8/2 Venezuela 1880, 1 bol, green..., 18

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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. II.

JANUARY, 1887.

No. 7.

ROWLAND HILL who has for the past fifty years been accepted as the originator of the Penny Postage Scheme, is no longer entitled to the respect that should be paid to his memory, and which had been, until Mr. Patrick Chalmers came forward at the time of Hill's death, in 1879, and claimed his father, James Chalmers, as the originator of the Penny Postage Scheme. But not until returning to the home of his birth-place, Dundee, did he have any previous knowledge of his fathers improvements in the postal service, and as being the originator of the penny postage scheme.

A correspondent sends us a criticism on the article the last number, but does state anything worth publication, further than to say, in the course of his remarks, that "while Mr. Chalmers may be the originator of the penny postage scheme, Rowland Hill should be remembered, not as the originator, but as the one who so successfully brought the issue out." In these remarks we agree with our correspondent, for it was under him that the scheme succeeded so beyond all expectations of the reformers of the day. But, as to Hill claiming to be the originator, we can but heap abuse upon him, although dead. The correspondent furthers asks, "why did not James Chalmers ask for recognition at the proper time." He did so, but with what success our readers can see, for Hill has been the accepted originator since the introduction of the postage stamp.

"The circumstances under which this adhesive stamp was invented," says Mr. Patrick Chalmers, "to be used for postage purposes, must now be explained. From the year 1832, and again

more forcibly in 1834, the expediency of entirely abolishing the newspaper stamp (then 4d. on every paper!) and allowing newspapers to pass through the post-office for one penny each, was advocated by the reformers of the period with some effect, but without practical result. Mr. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher, in a publication which he edited, termed The Companion to the Newspaper, proposed in the number for 1st June, 1834, that such postage should be collected by selling stamped wrappers of 1d., whereby to prepay the postage. Here it was that Mr. Chalmers interposed with his invention—proposing an Adhesive Stamp for this purpose in place of a stamp impressed on the wrapper. I pointed to this proposal in my pamphlet of two years ago as the first and a distinct occasion which had admitted of the application of the Adhesive Stamp for postage purposes, viz.: 'a uniform charge of id. on newspapers prepaid by stamp,' further pointing out 'a very important source of inspiration,' inasmuch that 'Mr. Chalmers had acted as printer and publisher of a local weekly, the Dundee Chronicle, for a short period during that interval, in which capacity the loss and trouble occasioned by spoilt stamped four penny sheets in the course of printing and issue would have pressed powerfully upon his invention for a remedy, and that this culminated in the proposal named is undoubted.' Besides the uses here named for an Adhesive Stamp, the fact of "uniform penny postage" itself having been a proposal amongst postal reformers years before Sir Rowland. Hill took up the took up the subject is now fully proved, and this on the authority of the Treasury, in favor of James Chalmers."

And, if "invention" it ever was on the part of Hill, why does not Hill go on to tell us, here or elsewhere, when and under what circumstances he did "dream of it"? For what says Sir Rowland Hill in his "Life"? Refering, Vol. 1, page 218, to Mr. Knights suggestion of stamped covers for newspapers, in The Companion to the Newspaper for June, 1834—the very occasion and period of Mr Chalmers Adhesive Stamp invention—this is how Sir Rowland Hill concludes: "Of course, Adhesive Stamps were yet undreamt of." But if unknown to the then Mr. Hill, they were immediately not alone "dreamt of," but produced by Mr. Chalmers, as already proved.

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF TASMANIA.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

rITHIN the last three or four years a good deal of attention has been directed to the issues of certain countries, the stamps of which were each separately engraved on the plates, and are consequently found in as many varieties of types as there are stamps on the sheet. The examination of these varieties, and the attempts to reconstitute the plates, have proved a most interesting branch of study, and have led in some cases to discoveries of considerable importance. It occured to me that an occasional note on one or two matters not generally known could hardly fail to be of interest to the members of the Society, and I will therefore ask your attention to the subject of these remarks-The Four-pence of the First Issue of Tasmania. The stamp in question is a most troublesome one, the differences of type being very minute, and the difficulty of identifying the varieties being largely increased by the color of the impression. Of this there are two very distinct shades—orange-red and yellow. I am unable to say which came first, but am inclined to think the former. Tradition says there are twenty-four stamps on the sheet, each differing from the others, and printed in six rows of four. I lately began to attempt the reconstitution of the plate-in other words, to try to place the varieties of type in the right orber—and with this object I applied to three friends, who were the fortunate possessors of several fine blocks and pairs of these stamps, and who very kindly placed their specimens at my disposal.

On examining the different collections with my own specimens I was much puzzled to find that there were apparently considerably more than twenty-four varieties of type. After a most careful investigation, and making every allowance for defective printing, I was unable to resist the conclusion, that there were not more than twentyfour varieties of type, but that in the united collections there were to be found exactly forty-eight. The experience of the first and second issues of New South Wales at once suggested the idea of a retouch of the plate, or possibly of a transfer, but further examination showed that this was not the case. Of course, to prove a retouch, it is necessary to compare the same stamps or varieties; i.e. those occupying the same position on the sheets. To do this, it is further necessary to be in a position to prove the arrangement, or a portion of the arrangement, of the varieties on the plate, before we can compare the same stamps. When I began some years ago to get together the varieties of type, the idea occured to me of making up a sheet in each of the two shades—dull red and vellow. In this I had partially succeeded; and recently, on looking more carefully at the two sheets, I was struck with certain peculiarities which seemed to run through all, or most of the yellow stamps, but which could not be traced on those specimens printed in dull red. I accordingly began to suspect the existence of two distinct plates. Now at the bottom of the sheet there are to be found the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," and "C. W. Coard, Sc." There is some reason for thinking that these words were printed respectively at the left and right lower corners of the sheet, but this is immaterial for our present purpose. Their importance lies in the fact that they enable us with certainity to ascertain the actual position on the plate of certain varieties of type. I looked accordingly among my specimens, and at length found two -one printed in dull red, the other in yellow-and both with sufficent margin to show portions of the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," immediately below. It was therefore morally certain that these two specimens occupied the same position on the plate, except on one hypothesis, which I will refer to directly. Two minutes' examination was sufficent to prove conclusively that the stamps were not the same type or variety; and further, that neither was a retouch or a transfer of the other. Again, the letters and words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," were differently spaced; and in the case of the yellow stamp, occupied much less space than on the other specimen. These facts seemed to point very strongly to two separate plates having been prepared. It is just possible, of course, that the sheet was much larger than had been commonly supposed, and consisted, say, of forty-eight varieties. But in this case the words, "Printed by H. & C. Best," must have been repeated on the sheet—a most unlikely thing to have occured; and it must not be forgotten that, according to the information at the disposal of the Society, and apparently of M. Moens also, twenty-four has always been assigned as the number of specimens on the sheet. Our united collections give just fortyeight varieties; and I think we are justified in concluding that, for some reason or other—probably wear or injury—two separate plates were prepared. I mentioned that the stamps were supposed to have been printed in six rows of four. I am able to show that in the case of the second plate they were printed in four rows of six. Whether this was the arrangement of both plates or not, I am unable in say. I have only now to indicate, as far as possible, the differences between the two plates. These, like those between the stamps themselves, are by no means clearly defined. In the absence of dated specimens, or documentary evidence, it is impossible to say which should come first; and until both plates are completely reconstituted, and the varieties arranged in the right order, I am afraid the tests of distinction will not be found altogether satisfactory.

1. Color of Impression.—Roughly speaking, specimens from Plate 1 ar: printed in dull orange-red, those from Plate 2 in yellow. Specimens from both exist in bright orange-red; but I have never seen a stamp from Plate 1 printed in yellow, or one from Plate 2 in the particular shade of dull red peculiar to Plate 1.

2. The Impression.—Although both plates were engraved by Mr. C. W. Coard, Plate 1 shows better workmanship than Plate 2. The impressions from the former are generally clearer, and the lines somewhat thinner, than in the case of stamps printed from Plate 2,

especially of those printed in yellow.

3. Design.—On Plate 1 the Queen's back hair seems to be gathered in twisted coils, on Plate 2 it has the appearance of twisted plaits. The tooth-shaped ornaments in the shape of the octagon are larger on Plate 1, and vary in number from seventy-eight to eighty. Those on Plate 2 are smaller, and vary in number from eighty to eighty-two; as far as I have counted them.

4. The Lettering of "Van Diemen's Land" and "Fourpence." On Plate 1 the letters of these words, as a rule, are more elongated than those on Plate 2, the difference being especially noticeable in the two A's of VAN and LAND. On Plate 2 these are, so to speak, squat shaped and flatter. The same remark applies to a lesser extent to the four N's. I am afraid the distinctions are very vague, yet seems almost impossible to give others. The sheets which I have the pleasure of presenting for your inspection will assist you in vertifying these details as far as they go. It is principally by patient study and examination of the specimens that it will be found possible to readily recognize the characteristics of the two plates; and I will only add in conclusion Mr. Pemberton's words of advice, "Study the stamps, and an imperceptible sense will come to you."

T. K. TAPLING.

THE FONY EXPRESS.

N old California miner relates and interesting story with vivid descriptions of the postal service across the western plains in the United States, petore the days of the locomotive and railroad. In those days a heavily laden wagon starting from the Eastern states took six months to cross the continent, and emigrants traveled in large companies for security. So it was reckoned a great but when a party of keen, hard riding, fearless men resolved to carry letters from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific in four-

teen days, and carried out their promise in the teeth of all difficulties. A company was formed, known as the Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express. Almost the entire distance from ocean to ocean was divided into runs of sixty miles each, and at all such points rude log huts were erected, as stations for the pony express. Here the most experienced scouts and trappers—men noted for their horsemanship and courage—were placed in charge of strong, switt ponies, selected, like their riders, for their powers of endurance and hardiness. Perilous lives these men led, in constant danger of attack by highway robbers or wild Indians, but the wages paid by the company were sufficient to secure a staff of determined men, hard as nails, and accustomed to face danger and death without shrinking. Twelve hundred dollars was the monthly wage of an express rider. Of course, under such circumstances, the postage was high, the charge for a quarter-ounce letter being \$5 in gold. The total weight carried was ten pounds. As a commercial speculation, the experiment proved a failure, and, after running for two years, the express company was found to have lost \$200,000, at which period it collapsed, leaving no trace of its existence, save a few ruinous log huts. The company issued an oval stamp, 10c. blue, dated and not dated, 1853 and 1857, respectively. The telegraph being then completed, its continuance was no longer deemed necessary. On the east side the railway was already constructed as far as St. Joseph, which consequently was the first pony station on the New York side. The vast expanse of the prairie and mountain lying between St. Joseph and San Francisco had to be traversed in 240 hours, the distance being 2,000 miles. Once a week a messenger started from either shore of the continent. Spurring his stead to the utmost capacity, he galloped over hill and dale for sixty miles at a stretch till he reached his destination, where the next expressman was waiting, ready to start without the delay of one moment—the incomer not waiting to even dismount, but tossing the precious little bag to its next guardian. Then man and beast enjoyed a well earned rest till the arrival of the messenger from the other direction, when they started on the return journey. The general post with heavier bags, reached California via the Isthmus of Panama, to which point steamers ran twice a week from New York to San Francisco. From one city to the other was a whole month's journey. The arrival of the Eastern mail was a signal for wild excitement in Frisco. Merchants eager for their business letters. miners longing for a word from home, rushed to the postoffice the moment the gun was fired to announce that the steamer was in the harbor, each eager to take up a position as near as possible to the postoffice window. WILL M. CLEMENS.

NOTES.

THE number of adhesive stamps now issued in Great Britain

amounts to two billion a year-four tons weight a day.

FRANCE issued and used unpaid letter stamps in 1859, being the first country to use them; Italy, Bavaria and Turkey followed in 1863. In all ten countries issued and used them before the United States, which was not until 1879.

Having observed in several philatelic exchanges references to supposed provisional surcharged suamps of Nova Scotia, I have made particular investigation into the matter, and have questioned officers that were connected with the post office at the time the said surcharged provisionals are alleged to have been used. After a careful and minute examination I am in a position to state positively that none such ever existed. The only provisionals that were ever used in this province were made by halving and quartering stamps of larger denominations, therefore, any pretended surcharged Nova Scotia stamps must be forgeries.—Henry Hechler.

THE Lady McLeod local is perhaps a unique example of a stamp being chronicled, and then for years being entirely lost sight of by collectors. It was fully described in the Stamp Collectors Magazine, October, 1867, where the editor did not give it a very favorable reception. Just fifteen years later a few more specimens were found, and this stamp was again chronicled as something previously unheard of. It was, no doubt, a thoroughly genuine issue, and prepaid postage on letters between Port of Spain and San Fernando (two ports in Trinidad) conveyed by the steamer Lady McLeod. The stamps are stated to have been sold at four dollars per hundred.

The 1864 issue of Mexico is one of considerable historical importance, as marking the temporary decline of Juarez, and the fall of the first (stamp issuing) Mexican Republic. As the perfect execution of the stamps plainly shows, they are the work of the American Bank Note Company. They were ordered by the Juarist government when at its last extremity in 1864, and only a limited supply was sent out, as they were not paid for. A few specimens of those which were supplied to the Juarists by the printers appear to be used in the republican stronghold of "Monterey" in 1864 to 1865; and such specimens duly surcharged Monterey, and having paid postage on letters, are among the recognized valuables in the finest collections. Since specimens which were really used and obliterated are so rare that they may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand, there can be no reason why this barefaced imposition should succeed with those who once read these remarks.—E. L. Pemberton.

REVIEWS.

"The largest directory ever published" will soon be issued by F. J. Stanton, of Smyrna, N. Y.

THE Texas Stamp for February received, it "was not dead—only

sleeping." We would like number 1.

THE Keystone State Philatelist for January received. It speaks well for the initial number as well as the future. Being ably edited and conducted it should receive a hearty welcome.

The long expected American Philatelist was issued last month, and while not containing all that might of been expected of it, surely no member of the Association will but have praises for those engaged in its publication. What it lacks now it will gain as the A. P. A. grows.

THE card or certificate of membership in the A. P. A. is ready at last, and reflects credit upon the Brett Lithographic Co., of N. Y. The design consists of a female figure, seated, poring over a stamp album, her right hand resting upon a globe, beneath which are scattered some envelopes, while approaching her upon the left is a carrier pigeon with a billet fastened to its neck. Size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x6 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PERSONAL.

THE writer in the February Stamp who says "that Mugwumps are not wanted in the Association and for that reason Mr. Henderson is a good riddance," evidently knows what he is talking about

Scott's 79th auction sale to be held February 13th, comprises the fine collection of James M. Chute, the well-known writer. We suppose Mr. Chute now retires actively from Philatelic circles, if true, we regret the loss, for he was one of the best informed writers in this country.

WANTED.

We will pay liberally, cash or exchange, for number 1 of Lake-side Philatelist issued June, 1883, also numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Bishop's Monthly Circular, issued January to May, 1884, inclusive. Also card issued about October 1883, calling for an organization of Philatelists. We have a few copies of Lakeside Philatelist for sale at 25 cents each, and number 1 of Circular at 20 cents. We are ready to buy or exchange any Philatelic publications.

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St Lorreina L a 4 5 to		
Alsace & Lorraine, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10,	7.0	
20, 250\$		
Antigua, ½, 1, 2½, 4, 6p	.25	
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Barbados, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6p., 1, 5s.	1.50	
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Belgium, I, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25,		
30, 40, 50c., 1, 5fr	1.00	
Brazil, '43, 30, 60, 90r	3-75	
50, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600r		
180, 300, boor	-75	
'50, 10. 30, 280, 430r	.75	
Cape, triangular, 1, 4, 6p., 18	1.00	
Leylon, old, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8,		
o, top., 1, 28	2.50	
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Egpyt, '67, 5, 10, 20p., 1, 2, 5p.	.65	
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Italy, '55, 5, 20, 40c	1.00	
Lagos, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6p., 1s	.50	
Mauritius surcharged. ½, 2, 4.		
8, 13, 16, 17, 25,38,50c,2 ½r	3.50	
Montevideo, old, 60, 80, 100,		1
120, 180, 240	2.50	
.atal, ½, 1, 3, 4, 6p., 1, 5s	1.00	
Nevis, old, 1, 4, 6p., 18	1.00	
New Zealand, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6,		1
8p., 1, 2, 5s	1.00	
Romagna, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 20b.	.50	
sicily, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50g	1.75	
lasmania, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10p., 5s.	1.50	
Irinidad, ½, 1, 4, 6p., 1, 5s	1.50	
Turkey, 5, 10, 20p., 1, 2, 5, 25p.	1.00	
united States, 169, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10,		
12. 15, 24, 30, 900	2.50	
Victoria, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9,		
10p., 1, 2, 5s	1.00	
Western Australia, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4,		
бр., is	.50	
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'' 187385, per 1000	5	0
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APRIC, 1887.

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No. 8.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE LITERATURE OF PHILATELY.

W. F. BISHOP, Editor.

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Magazine Publishing Company, LaGrange, Ill.

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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. II.

APRIL, 1887.

No. 8.

SEVERAL inquires have been received by us lately from our subscribers in regard to counterfeit stamps. Our advise to all is to consider well whether the house you deal with is reliable and trustworthy. Secondly, whether the price is near the market value; while there are large profits in the stamp business, all have a marketable value, and stamps which will readily bring ten dollars at auction cannot be had genuine for ten cents. If collectors would invest in catalogues, handbooks and subscribe to reliable journals, they would receive more information than ten times that amount invested in stamps. From study comes increased knowledge and from that comes a better view and understanding of the subject. Without study and observation the most interesting and valuable of subjects may be dull and uninteresting, in the collecting of stamps, as in any other form of/science, and literature.

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ADVERTISERS who desire to materially increase their business and reach a substantial class of collectors, cannot do better than try the MAGAZINE. The circulation is 2,000 copies per issue. In proof of this we call your attention to our post office receipt, printed on page 2 of cover. Can we offer any better proof?

FALLEN GREATNESS.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH OF JOSEPH MONTENT.

Twas the very man! Before me stood Mucius Bastidon, of the illustrious dynasty of the Bastidons of Marseilles, most typical of the lizards of the Canebiere, who, from father to son, hands in pocket, tan their hides beneath an azure sky, gazing on the crowd of passers-by stupidly intent on earning a livelihood, whilst they solve in the simplest possible manner the apparently knotty problem of living without ever turning their ten fingers to account. A sample of the wonderful race of French lazzerone who, from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay, trail their rags with sublime indifference in every public place, and amicably share with the dogs the two inaleinable birthrights of the poor—vermin and sunshine.

Mucius Bastidion was the first of the family who had derogated from its traditions and come to Paris. In that dull country of mud and rain the luckless wight had been subjected to a severe schooling. Beneath its cheerless sky, from which a daily manna refused to drop into his mouth, cruel necessity forced him to try and earn his food. Hence the numerous and melancholy avatars of the unhappy exile who, amidst the chilly quays and inhospitable streets of the great city, embarked, one after another, in all the impossible professions to which the famine-stricken are driven. Successively dealer in gentles, begger of used postage stamps, broker in old shoe nails, and collector of cigar stumps, he fell in, one fine day, with a stroke of luck. Some students enlisted him as office-boy to the Electric Scorpion, a journal of literary and scientific criticism, which died with its third number, killed by its own venom. Then he disappeared.

And now I met him again, after fifteen years, the same man, but, oh! how different. What a change was here! Spick, span, and shining, with rotund paunch and placid mien, Mucius Bastidon reflected the ineffable contentment of the man who has nothing left to wish for, and the airs of victory peculiar to the Lovelace who has succeeded in seducing Fortune, and keeps a dressing-gown and slippers in the alcove of that amiable courtezan. He noticed my astonishment.

"Mon Dieu, oui," he said, "it is I. I seem changed?"

"Well, since the days when you used to pick us, at the Cafe Soufflot, the cigar stumps of my chums, your physiognomy has, I must confess, undergone some alteration."

"For the better, I hope?"

"For the better, no doubt. But may I ask-"

"Certainly. I remember you as a good fellow, and have not for-

gotten that more than once I was indebted to you for the ten sous which saved me from starvation. Success, as you perceive, has not made me proud; and I am not one of those parvenus who would fian forget their origin. I will give you an unvarnished account of my adventures, which will show once again how tenacity joined to sufficient dexterity may lead a man to the highest destinies."

"To the highest! You surprise me."

"To the highest! You have the honor of speaking to the ex-President of a Republic!"

I stepped back, and made a sweeping bow.

"Good heavens, prince!" I articulated respectfully.

"A prince of the democracy, if you please. You know that my opinions would not of allowed me to accept any other role."

"But even then, in which democracy did you play it?"

"In one of those which, for the instruction of Europe, teem upon the hospitable soil of young America—the Republic of S. Blagador."

"A fine name!"

"And a splendid country. Ah, my boy, what a glorious life I led there, in my capital, for a whole year!"

"The name of your capital?"

"Santa Cruz della Pasquinada."

"I have never noticed it on the map."

"Parbleu! French geographers are so behind the times. But whether it is on your maps or not, Santa Cruz della Pasquinada exists all the same, as I who passed the twelve most glorious months of my existence there can testify."

"What, your presidency lasted twelve months!"

"On the contrary, it seems an extraordinary spell. For one of those Republics it is a lease of office one does not often hear of."

"True, and to accomplish so long a reign a man of my calibre was wanted. But a truce to parenthesis, and let me tell you of my exploits. Two years ago, then, I found myself on the other side of the Atlantic in the double role of a commercial traveler and a pioneer of civilization. The mission entrusted to me was important, being no less than that of popularising amongst the Indian tribes, which surround the Republic of San Blagador with a circle of barbarism, the regenerating influences of screw-soled boots; to which supplant the ancients mocassin by the manufactures of the firm of Kips, Welts & Co., of whom I was the representative, was the end to which I devoted myself with steadfast conviction, strengthened by the hope of large commissions from my principals. Thus it happened that I was at Santa Cruz della Pasquinada at the moment of the outbreak of the last Revoluion which, for the sixth time in less than tour years, was about to give a new master to the Republic of

San Blagador. This new master was to be myself.

"How did it happen? In the simplest manner possible. One evening as I was sitting in the principal cafe of the city, a group of influential electors thought well to ask me, as a stranger of distinc-

tion, my opinion upon the crisis.

"I replied as follows: 'Gentlemen, no ruler can hope to tread the tortuous path of government unless he be firmly shod. Hence I cannot insist too strongly upon the excellence of the wares of Kips, Welts & Co., whose representative I have the honor to be.' I was not allowed to conclude. Carried away with enthusiasm by the appositeness of my remarks, my audience gave me an ovation, which soon assumed the proportions of a political manifestation. Next morning I was almost unanimously elected president of the Republic.

"My rule lasted exactly a year. When I quitted power my hands were unsoiled by jobbery. Having principles, one must stick to them. I had lost my employment; so that, like Aristides, I should have stood a good chance of dying in the skin of a beggar, had there not occured to me an idea which savoured of genius—an idea,

which, I do not hesitate to say, was the greatest of my reign.

"And this was it. Hardly was I seated upon the presidential cushion than I said to myself, 'Old boy, this is a seat which you will not occupy for long. If you are not a fool, you must lay by something for a rainy day.' How to do this cost me deep thought. The State budget was of so attenuated a nature that the greatest rascal wold have found it impossible to fleece it. I was obliged to turn my attention elsewhere. At last the idea struck me, two months after my election, I obtained a vote from my parliament of eighteen mem

bers for a new supply of postage stamps.

"The credit granted was for 20,000 francs. I instructed my minister of the fine arts to order from the best purveyors to be found in either hemisphere the most beautiful postage stamps they were capable of producing. Real works of art, I insisted; we must have real works of art. The artistic reputation of the Republic must be main tained. Six months later the stamps arrived. They proved to be the masterpieces ordered. Large illuminated, superb, they reproduced my austere profile on backgrounds of red, yellow and blue, in a way dazzling to behold. My first care was to double-lock them in a dry cellar, and to inform my postmaster-general that none of them were to be used until those bearing the effigy of my predecessor were exhausted. My plans were laid.

"Three months later, feeling the reins of power loosening in my grasp. I issued a few of my stamps. Another week elapsed, and I sent for the postmaster-general and the printer of the official gazette. I explained to the former that the stamps of One Peso would prob-

ably never be used, and it would be a valuable testimony to the economy with which he conducted his department were they to be turned to account, and not wasted. I therefore suggested that half the quantity should be surcharged with the value of the stamp chiefly in request, and instructed the printer of the gazette to perform the job, and return the stamps to me. The One Peso stamps, being the highest in value, were also the most resplendent. All philatelists have admired the artistic combination of scarlet and gold, which makes it one of the gems of their albums. The printer hesitated when called upon to deface so glorious a work of art. I allayed his scraples, and even persuaded him that it was by no means necessary that the surcharges in each case should be servilely and accurately alike. I proved to him that so long as each stamp was impressed with the altered value, it mattered little whether some of them bore it in large and others in small numerals; some in black, others in red or blue ink. The typographer acquitted himself of the task in so bungling a manner as to have ensured him the affection of every colonial postmaster as yet unhung. I issued half a sheet of the surcharged stamps, and locked up the remainder. A month afterwards the crash came. On the eve of my departure I had the whole stock of the stamps bearing my effigy removed to a place of safety. Five weeks later I landed in France with my precious package.

"Precious indeed; for that which I had forseen came to pass. The stamps of my presidency, sagely doled out by me, were of the extremest rarity. Collectors, allured by their beauty, fought for them. Old specimens, postmarked, dirty, and torn, sold readily for 100 francs; unnsed ones were unknown. I placed a dozen of them on the market the day after my arrival, and they were snatched up at 300 francs apiece. My dodge had succeeded; my 5,000 francs worth of stamps were to bring me in at least two or three millions. A nice little sum. Little by little I am realizing. Slowly and in small lots, so as not to depreciate my merchandise. I am as great a man in the Avenue Marigny as Rothschild on 'Change. The wholesale dealers in stamps dance attendence upon me every morning, and oil

the palms of my valet, in the hope of gaining precedence."

"Monsieur Bastidon you are a man of genius."

"Nay," replied the ex-president modestly, "I am simply a miner who has struck the right vein with his pick. The mine in which I have quarried is that of human stupidity. Needless therefore to say, that many of its lodes still remain to be explored.

P. R.

VARIETIES IN THE 1870 ISSUE.

Thas always been a scource of wonder to me that so many American collectors fail to collect the oddities of stamps—errors and the various colors in which stamps are printed. Especially is this the case in the stamps of our own country. How few collections contain the two sets of Due stamps, the brown and the red-brown; or the black and the sage-green of the Post Office Department; the light and the dark red of the War: each of these in two distinct colors.

In the 1870 issue have appeared the following different colors. The one cent has appeared in light and dark blue, and also in a blue that might, I presume, be called a slate-blue; the two cents has appeared in light and dark brown—the head in a very dark oval; the six cents in carmine and red; the ten cents of this issue has appeared in the same colors as the two cents; the twelve cents in two shades of purple. The one, two, three, six and ten cents have appeared with a plain frame, instead of the usual lined one familiar to all. Perhaps the whole series have been so issued, but I have never been able to get but the five values. These stamps made their appearance in 1873, and, I presume, lasted but a short time, as most of mine were obtained then, and I have never since obtained any except on letters written in that year. There has been quite a number of the three cents collected, and it is to be found in the collections of many of the older collectors; also the one and ten cents are occasionly to be met with; but the two and six cents are much more rare. I have also obtained a twelve cents. Treasury, Department, printed upon Pink paper; it is the only one I have ever run across, and is, I think. a genuine specimen. It shows conclusively, to my mine at least, that the revenues were not the only stamps printed on pink paper.

No collector wastes his time collecting and arranging samps with such differences. A collector must collect for himself, and if he wishes to advance in philately he must study the subject, and neces sarily study up the colors and oddities in stamps. When you once get into the study of stamps you will find many treasures to reward your diligence, and it will not cost you so much money as you imagine, either. Nearly all advanced collectors collect colors, errors, and odd perforations as eagerly as they do the regular issues. The time was when it was thought foolish to collect the two varieties of five cents, issue of 1861; now which many wish had been wise enough to save all the five cents buff, and also the three cents scarlet of the same issue. And it was the same way when stamps were embossed with a grill, collectors who now pay handsomely for them when the opportunity presents itself—which does not occur every day.

JUNIUS.

NOTES ON U. S. ENVELOPES.

The first 1c. envelopes and wrappers were not issued until late in 1857, and the first 2c. the middle of 1863.

NINE- and twelve-cent envelopes were issued in 1866, but for what use we cannot say. They are very scarce.

Envelopes in two colors were issued in 1861 and suppressed in 1865-66. This issue is also made notable by the four new values introduced—12, 20, 24, 40c.—the great number of shapes and sizes found in it.

WE have meet with several of the 1885 postal cards printed in brown, light brown, dark brown, and yellow brown, of the last we have seen but two copies. There is also to be found two colors of paper, light and dark.

The letter-sheet issued last October was not the first, as is generally supposed. A 3c. letter-sheet was issued in August, 1861, and suppressed in April, 1864. It was printed in rose on blue paper.

The 1864 2c. is similiar to that of the same value of 1863, except that the word "Postage" is contracted into "Post." There are two dies of this stamp, varying only in width, the first one being all most exactly an inch wide, the other slightly wider. There appears also to be a variety of the second die, which is wider than the other two. The first die is somewhat scarcer than the others.

There are minor differences in the Centennial envelopes, of 1876. Two transfers of the die was made, one for Hartford and the other for Philadelphia. The most marked point observable between the transfers is in the lower edge of the label containing the word "Postage," which in the Hartford die is perfect, but in the Philadelphia is cracked or double. The green runs from pale pea-green to deep dark green, and the red from pink and rose to deep, brilliant red. They were discontinued December 31, 1876.

The choice of subjects on the various stamps and envelopes is judicious, the engravers skill having ample scope on the heads chosen. The benign face and flowing hair of Franklin, the determined profile of Jackson, the steadfast face of Washington, the rough, strong profile of Lincoln, the pugnacious features of Stanton, the almost womanly beauty of Jefferson, the homely face of Clay, the massive Jovclike brow of Webster, the handsome soldier face of Scott, the splendid head of Hamilton and the classic outline of Perry's comely features, form a gallery of America's noblest sons fitly immortalized by art.

NOTES.

The post-office in India is regarded as so miraculous an agency by the more ignorant natives that in some out-of-the-way places the very letter-boxes are worshipped. In one case a man posted his letter in the box and shouted out its destination, to inform the presiding spirit whom he supposed to be inside. Another native humbly took off his shoes as he approached the box, went through various devotions before and after posting his letter, and finally put some coppers before the box as a propitatory offering, retiring in the same attitude of humility.

A very curious use to which to put collections of postage stamps comes all the way from Bucharest. An old artist and his wife, retired from active pursuit of his profession, has amused himself for the past two years in the use of postage and receipt stamps for a very peculiar and original kind of mural decoration. It is said that the general effect, although pleasing, is so subdued that only deliberate inspection discovers the delicacy and precision of the designs. The border is of a zigzag pattern of differently colored stamps, after which comes a groundwork of one color, then a number of Greek designs, key, scroll and acanthus leaves, which seem to simulate a dado. A second room had colored Byzantine crosses upon a postage-stamped wall all of one color. Besides all this wall decoration, showing a patience of microscopic effort almost equal to that of the coral insect—the old artist exhibits two pellestals each three feet in height, both ornamented in the same manner. One is a plain column, and the stamps were carried around it in wreaths; the other is of sexagon shape and each division of designs in the stamps of different countries. Verily man is a creature of the manias, and chaser of the least of butterflies!

REVIEWS.

WE have just copyrighted and issued a very fine portrait of Mr. Patrick Chalmers, the inventor of the postage stamp. It is by the well known "Ive's process," and is a truthful likeness of the man who did so much for his country and the world in the way of facilitating the rapid transit and lowering the formerly excessive high rates, but, who, for forty years, has been unknown. The plate is 3x4 inches and is printed on heavy paper, 7x11. The price is 10c. per copy. To be had only of the publishers, Magazine Publishing Company, LaGrange, Ills.

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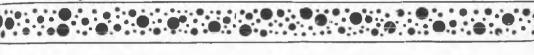
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Patrick Chalmers.

The Four-pence of the First Issue of Tasmania.

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JUNE, 1887.

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ı	United States Columbia, 1883, 5, Venezuela, 5, green,	2 2 5
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The Philatelic Magazine.

Vol. II.

JUNE, 1887.

No. 9.

N a vote taken the American Philatelist was abolished and hereafter the Western Philatelist will publish the official business of the A. P. A., if the vote of the trustees is confirmed. In one way it may benefit the Association, appearing as it does outside of members who may be thus influenced to join. But, every assocation should have its own official paper, and if the assocation could not afford to keep its paper up, we cannot see why the members did not avail themselves of the offer, made by the Philatelist Publishing Co., of N. Y., i. e. furnish a paper free to the Association. We think it was a bad mistake to abolish the A. P. and we hope at the Convention to be held in Chicago next August, that it will be re-publish ed. Collectors of which there are many, who, when they can read the reports free will not be so ready to join, as they would in the other case. Exchanges can be made without joining any Association and as for the benefits to be derived from the Library they are little. The only real benefits to be derived are from the Purchasing Department. However, with a good journal the benefits are still greater. These points considered, and if conducted rightly, as they have been so far, the Association will continue to grow, slowly but surely. It is less than a year old, with a membership of only 230, but with the present rate of increase it bids fair to even out-number the well known Dresden Society.

THE PENNY POST IN ENGLAND.

OBERT MURRAY, an upholsterer, is said to have first suggested the idea of a "penny post" in London, notwithstanding the fact that to Sir Rowland Hill belongs the credit of establishing the penny postage system. Robert Murray's post carried letters and parcels, not exceeding one pound in weight or ten pounds in value, at the rate of one penny within the limits of London and suburbs, and two pence for any distance within a radius of ten miles. Mur-

ray's post soon assigned to one Dockwra.

Justin McCarthy, in his "History of our Times" says: "A penny post had been set up in London, for the conveyance of letters, as long ago as 1683, and was adopted by the Government soon after. An effort was even made to set up a penny post in 1708, in opposition to the official penny post; but the government soon crushed this intruding rival. Long before even this time of the penny post, the old records of the city of Bristol contain an account of the payment of one penny for the conveyance of letters to London." The primitive penny post of Murray and of Dockwra, was just as vehemently opposed in the reign of Charles II, as was Rowland Hill's in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign. Titus Oates denounced Dockwra's post as a Jesuit scheme, useful for transmitting Popish treason; and the City Fellowship porters tore down the inscription "Penny Post letters taken in here" from the doors of the receiving houses. The Coverment, at the instigation of the Duke of York, who had the postal revenue made over to him by his Royal Brother, did not quash the project until they found it had become profitable. Then Dockwra was coolly told that his postal department must be absorbed by the Government; but to compensate him for this loss he was appointed by the Duke, controller of the district Post.

Notwithstanding the claims presented in various publications heretofore, to the origin of the penny post; proof is furnished to show that the plan for a penny postal system was not original with either Murray or Dockwra, in the library of the British museum is a small work, entitled "A Penny Post, or a Vindication of the Liberty and Birthright of Every Englishman, in carrying Merchants, and other men's Letters, against any restraint of Farmers of such Employments." This little book was written by John Hill, and was printed in London in the year 1659. The book was purchased from the library of W. F. Newman, a solicitor of the city of London, whose books were sold at public auction by Southgate & Co., July 19, 1835.

The local penny post commenced in 1683, may be said to have existed until the date when the principle was adopted for the whole

country. About the beginning of the present century the rate was doubled, and as an Act of the Parliament was passed in 1765 for the formation of other local posts, the number increased until there

were nearly a thousand offices throughout the country.

During the early part of the last century the mails were carried by post-boys on horseback. The number of letters conveyed in this manner could not have been numerous, for in the month of February 1779, an advertisement appeared, offering a reward for "the capture of two foot pads, with crape over their faces, who had waylaid the post-boy who had carried the letter-bags for Liverpool, Chester and thirty other towns, together with the whole Irish mail." This state of affairs was not allowed to exist for any great length of time, for in 1784, through the enterprise of John Palmer, threatrical manager, a mail coach, was started between London and Bath, performing the journey in fourteen hours. These coaches had the effect of superceding the post-boys, but the extra charge entailed had the effect of adding to the postal rates, already needlessly high. For more than twenty years, extending from the time of their introduction until the commencement of the new system, a letter consisting of a single sheet without envelope, and weighing less than one ounce was charged 4d. under fifteen miles, and a shilling for three hundred miles.

The public were averse to the pre-payment of letters, and resorted to the method of mailing them to be "paid for at the other end." Many contrivances were resorted to for the purposes of defrauding the government. The system of optional payment of postage seemed to injure and inconvenience the Government, yet the post office authorities were satisfied with the results of the system and the income derived therefrom. The question of postal reform was agitated among the people however, and a great reformer appeared in the person of Rowland Hill, a young schoolmaster. He was in many respects a remarkable man. When a child he began to show great love for arithmetical calculations. As he grew up he became teacher in his father's school. Afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the South Australian Commission and rendered valuable service in the organization of the colony of South Australia. His early love of figures it may have been, which in the first instance turned his attention to the number of letters passing through the post office, the proportion they bore to the number of the population, the cost of carrying them and the amount which the post office authorities charged for the conveyance of a single letter. Rowland Hill gradually thought out for himself a comprehensive scheme of reform, which he put before the world early in 1837. The public were taken by surprise when this scheme came before them in the

shape of a phamplet, which its author entitled "Post Office Reform; its importance and practicability." The publication of this pamphlet made Rowland Hill famous although at that time in no way connected with the post office department. He took great pains to arrive at the prime cost for the conveyance of letters to the Government, and such matters as those on which he required to rest his question of cheap uniform postage. The duty on paper then was 3d, per pound or ¼d, per sheet; the newspaper stamp 4d, and the selling price 7d, and when we consider that the postage was assessed according to the distance, nature, size, weight and number of enclosenres—the smallest scrap being treated as an extra sheet and taxed accordingly—we can readily believe that the expense of carrying the mails was as nothing compared with that of collecting the postage.

It was upon this point that the post office reformer based his leading argument in favor of cheap postage. He demonstrated very clearly that the public was suffering a kind of pillage, carried on by the government in the conveyance of letters. The government first created a monoply and then charged six-pence or a shilling for what should have been a penny. His argument was that the actual cost of conveyance through the mail was very trifling, and was but little increased by the distance which they had to be carried. His principal was the very opposite to that which had prevailed in the calculations of the authorities. Their idea was that the higher the rate of postage the greater the return to the government. Rowland Hill started upon the assumption that the smaller the charge the greater the profit. He therefore recommended the substitution of one uniform charge of one penny to the half ounce without reference to the distance the letter had to be carried.* WILL M. CLEMENS. To be continued.

NEWSPAPER TWADDLE.

ARIOUS articles have of late occasionally appeared in some of the French newspapers, professing to give authentic information of the vast progress of stamp collecting on the Continent, which I believe, to a certain extent, to be true; but when the same journals go on to state the values of certain stamps and collections, there is a small medicum of truth mixed up with what is not so, that while the mixture tends to alarm those who are not advanced

*This article is published for the purpose of comparison with the article in the December number of THE MAGAZINE, "The Real Inventor of the Postage Stamp and to show the early posts, etc. | Entron.

collectors, it has an equal tendency to induce little dealers to demand exorbitant prices. For ninety-nine stamps out of a hundred there is a sort of market value, which may be pretty nearly ascertained by consulting the price lists of respectable dealers, of which there is no lack. When, however, it is a question of varieties, the difficult question arises as to what is the value of a particular stamp. There are some collectors who will give for a stamp they do not possess any price that is demanded, and there are some dealers who are prepared to accommodate them on these terms, and who have no conscience as to what they ask, though such are almost exclusively found amongst those who may be termed "second-class" dealers. Against such collectors it is hard for any but a philatelic Crossus to contend, and the collector of more modest means must be

content to bide his time until the cormorants are gorged.

It was recently said in a French paper that in Paris alone there were one hundred and fifty wholesale dealers in postage stamps! The statement seems to bear absurdity on the face of it. What number of retail dealers must there be if the wholesale ones are so numerous? I know that there are a great number of youths who profess to be dealers, and who do deal, especially at their place of meeting and there are doubtless a considerable number of others who make stamp dealing their business, though perhaps not their special occupation, and who, to magnify their calling, spend a trifle in advertising to the world their readiness to purchase at magnificent prices such stamps as the Hawaiian of 1851, the Mauritius of 1847, etc., knowing very well that they will not have the chance of getting them. It may be said that such publicity may do good, as it may cause some rummaging amongst old correspondence, in which there is a possibility that some of these precious stamps may perchance be In this respect it certainly can do no harm. But if this is the principal object, it would be well for the advertisers to describe what is required somewhat more minutely for the benefit of the uninnated, as they are not likely to know the vast chasm which separates the two stamps of Mauritius of 1847 from the two of 1848. I know that this is the effect of the announcements, as several specimens have been shown to me by rummagers, who fondly hoped they had caught the particular "insect."

The essence of these flights of the French papers has been recently transferred to the columns of the Daily Telegraph. An article on "Postage Stamps," which has still more recently appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette, deals in wonders yet more remarkable than those related in the French papers as to the value and price of collections,

to which I have not referred. One would have imagined that the writer had been holding converse with Baron Munchausen himself, had he not stated that the information was derived from a stamp dealer, who appears to have commenced by cramming the interviewer with a very large dose of his own importance, and then imparting to him some wondrous tales. As a specimen of this farrago, the collection of a foreign gentleman, whose name is given, consists of a quarter of a million of specimens, and is worth as many pounds. It certainly must be not only wonderful as a COLLECTION, but also still more so in point of selection, in order that an average of £,1 each can be established over so large a field as 250,000 specimens. The collection of an English gentleman is said to have been recently sold for £,22,000. A pitiful sum in comparison with the other, but nevertheless one which would astonish the gentleman himself, should be happen to see how the price he actually did obtain has been multiplied.

Evidently therefore the articles both in the French and English papers have not emanated from any philatelist, and where we find so large a proportion of the marvellous in the composition, we are apt to suspect that the whole has been contaminated; for it is said that even a little leaven has an effect on the whole lump, while here we Record.

have not a little.

JAMES CHALMERS.

R. PATRICK CHALMERS has favored us with photographic copies of an article published by his father, James Chalmers, in the Edinburg Magazine, for August 1825, dealing on the slow transit of mail at that time and asking for an accelaration of the mail "between Edinburg, Manchester, Liverpool, etc.," and from annotations written by him on the margin, he says, "This change took place on July 1825." Also further on he asks for a shortening of time on the Kirkaldy line, and on the margin he says, "The proposed change on the Kirkaldy line was adopted shortly after the publication of this article." This is signed "J. C." Mr. Chalmers in favoring us with these copies, says, in a recent letter, "This is the first and only copy which has left my possession." To doubting Thomases, if there are any, and we expect there are still a few, we would say that Mr. Chalmers does not claim for his father more than being the originator of the adhesive stamp and the shortening of the time of transit on several roads. We present these notes to our readers to further represent Mr. Chalmer's claim.

NOTES.

A PLATE for printing Confederate ten-cent stamps was recently found in Atlanta, Ga.

THE schools of British Guiana are supported entirely by the profits of the postal department.

A FIFTY centimes stamp was authorized for France in 1850, but from unknown cause it was never issued.

THE museum of the mint of the Republic at Paris, France, exhibits a complete set of the first issue of U. S. stamped envelopes, surcharged "Specimen," presented by the U. S. to the French Government under Napoleon III.

The stamps of Guadalajara constitute a series by themselves, in the annals of philately. That a town, one among many, in the interior of a large country like Mexico should issue its own stamps, of a design peculiar to itself, to frank postage to all parts, domestic as well as foreign, and this at a time when legal governmental issues were in full course through the rest of the country, nay, even in the very town itself, is a fact well known to those whose attention has been directed to the history of postal matters, but which may truly be affirmed to be unique in their knowledge; and to the uninitiated, must appear inexplicable, if not incredible.

The records of our sceince are, however, full of instances which at first sight are strange, they yield to patient investigation and furnish results valuable alike to the historian and to the chronicler of postal issues.

The Canadian Provinces can boast of the rarest and most interesting stamps known to collectors. Newfoundland has its rarest shilling, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has rare shillings of unique designs, New Brunswick being the home of the Connell stamp, one of the most remarkable stamps issued. But Canada has its twelve pence, of which I want to speak in particular. They were made in New York and about 50,000 were printed on thin, unperforated paper. They were sent to the Canadian P. O. in 1851. Only 800 of them, however, were issued. The people were slow to appreciate them, even the Postmaster had doubts of their usefulness. The twelve pence were intended to pay postage to England, but the rate being soon changed to 10 pence it was withdrawn. Very few of the 800 were used, the public not knowing that such a stamp existed. What became of the 50,000 received by the government I am not sure, but presume they were destroyed, as none of them have ever escaped.

REVIEWS.

THE Keystone State Philatelist seems to be declining—surely not with old age.

THE Curiosity World is announced to appear semi-monthly, why not call it "see-my-monthly."

THE Collector's Review is a "dandy," and to its "kid" publishers, as a certain paper calls them, we extend our hand to them in their youthful efforts.

MAJOR EVANS, well known by his various hand-books and articles to the press, is contributing a price catalogue to the P. J. of A. and which will undoubtedly prove of value to philatelic literature.

A PHILATELIC Directory is a new thing, but the editor and publisher, Mr. Geo. H. Richmond, has succeeded admirably in bringing out a complete directory, as far as any one could in the philatelic line.

WE have just received the sixth edition of Mr. E. B. Sterling's catalogue of U. S. postage stamps, and for completeness and accuracy it is second to no other work of its kind. Well printed on good paper and at a popular price—25 cents per copy. We can supply same on receipt of price.

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