

UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE.



No. 1.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

[PRICE 4d.

Annual Subscription, Post Free, 4s.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION	1
THE LAST NOVELTIES IN STAMPS	2
FORGED STAMPS, BY L. E. DE A. PORTUGAL ..	4
REMINISCENCES OF A STAMP COLLECTOR IN SOUTH AMERICA	6
RESULT OF POST OFFICE REFORM	10
LATEST INTELLIGENCE	14
REVIEWS ON POSTAL PUBLICATIONS	14
POLICE INTELLIGENCE	15
CORRESPONDENCE	15
COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS	Wrapper.
ADVERTISEMENTS	Wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE should reach the office not later than the 5th of the month, addressed to C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

The charge for Advertisements is 6d. per line. Arrangements can be made with the Editors for columns or pages.

E. CLARKE, 32, Wood Street, Kennington Cross, London, S., has for sale—Antigua, 1d., 2d. each; Argentine Republic head, 5s. per set of 3; Austrian-Italy (new issue, 2 soldi, 2d., 3 soldi, 3d.; Baden, 1 kr., black, 1d., 1 kr., hand post, 1d. each, 10d. per doz.; 1d. Bahamas, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per doz.; Green Barbadoes, 2d. each, 1s. 2d. per doz.; Bavaria, 1 kr., yellow, 1d. each, 7d. per doz.; Brazil, 10 reis, 2d. each, 1d. per doz.; British Guiana, 1 c., black, 2d. each, 1s. 3d. per doz.; Brunswick, 3 kf., 1d. each, 8d. per doz., 1/2 gro., 1d. each, 10d. per doz.; Chili, 1 centavo, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz., 5 centavos, 5d., 10 centavos, 9d., 20 centavos, 1s. 3d. each; Confederate States, 2 c., red, 4d., 3s. per doz.; Costa Rica, 1/2 real, 9d.; Denmark (new issue), 4 sk., 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz.; French Colonies, 1 c. 1d., 6d. per doz., 5 c., 2d., 1s. 3d. per doz., or 1s. per set of 4; Granada Confederation, 5 c., 9d., 10 c., 1s. 3d., 20 c., red, 2s.; Great Britain envelopes, 2d. blue, 4d., 3d. rose, 5d., 4d. vermil., 6d., 6d. lilac, 8d., 1s. green, 1s. 3d. each on blue or white paper; Greek, 1 lept., 1d., 5d. per doz., 2 l., 1d., 8d. per doz., 5 l. green, 2d., 1s. 4d. per doz.; 1d. Granada, 3d., 2s. per doz.; Hamburg, 1/2 sch., 1d., 8d. per doz.; 1 1/2 sch., lilac, 3d., 2s. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pf., pink, 2d., 1s. per doz., 3 pf., green, 1d., 7d. per doz., 1/2 gro., horn, 2d., 1s. per doz., horse, 2d., 1s. per doz., trefoil, 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz., envelopes (1st issue), 1 guten gro., green, 4d., 3s. 6d. per doz., 1 ail. gro., rose, 5d., 4s. per doz., 2 sil. gro., blue, 7d., 6s. per doz., 3 sil. gro., yellow, 10d., eagle, 8s. 6d. per doz., or 2s. the complete set of 4; Holland (new issue) 5 c., blue, 2d., 1s. 8d. per doz., 10 c., red, 4d.; Ionian Islands, 9d. per set; Italy, 1 centia.,

black (old issue) 1d., 8d. per doz., new issue, 1d., 4d. per doz.; Liberia, 6 c., 8d., 7s. 6d. per doz., or 3s. 6d. per set of 3; Malta, 1d., 10d. per doz.; Mecklenburg, 1/2 sch., 1d., 5d. per doz., envelope, 1 sch. 2d., 1 1/2 sch., 3d.; Natal, 1d., 3d., 2s. per doz.; Nevis, 1d., 3d., 2s. 3d. per doz.; New Brunswick, 1 c., mauve, or 2 c. orange, 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; 1d. Newfoundland, 2 l., 1s. 8d. per doz., 2d., 4d. each, 3s. per doz., 3d., 5d. each, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Nova Scotia, 1c., 1d., 9d. per doz., 2 c., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal (Donna Maria), 25 reis, blue, 4d., 3s. 6d. per doz., or 8s. per set of 4; Don Pedro, 25 reis, 4d., 6d., 5s. per doz., or 2s. the complete set of 5; Russia (new issue), 1 kop., 2d., 1s. per doz., 3 kop., 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz., 5 kop., 5d., 4s. 6d. per doz., or 9d. the set of 3; St. Helena, 1d., 3d., 2s. per doz.; 4d., 9d.; 6d. blue, 10d.; 1s. green, 1s. 6d.; 1d. St. Lucia, 3d., 2s. 2d. per doz.; 1d. St. Vincent, 3d., 2s. 2d. per doz.; Sandwich Islands, 1 c., black, 8d.; 2 c., red, 16d.; Spanish (official, 1854, dated), 2s. 6d. the complete set of 4; new issue, 2 cuartos, 2d.; 4 cu., 3d.; Sweden, 3 öre, 2d., 1s. per doz.; 5 öre, 3d., 1s. 8d. per doz.; United States envelope, 2 c., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Venezuela (old issue) 1/2 centavo, green, 4d., 3s. per doz.; Victoria, 1d., green, 3d., 2s. per doz. All the above are unused. The following are used, but in good condition:—Antigua, 6d., 3d., 2s. 9d. per doz.; Argentine Republic (old issue), 5 c., 4d., 3s. per doz.; 10 c., green, 9d., 7s. 6d. per doz.; new issue, head, 5 c., 6d., 5s. per doz.; 10 c., green, 1s.; 15 c., blue, 1s. 6d.; Austria (1st issue), arms, 1 kr. orange and 2 kr. black, 2d. each, 1s. per doz.; Austrian-Italy, 5, 10 centes., 4d., 3s. per doz.; 15, 30, 45 c., 2d., 1s. per doz.; Baden (1st and 2nd issues, figure), 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 9 kr., 2d., 1s. per doz., mixed; Bergedorf, 9d. per set of 5; Buenos Ayres, 1 peso, 6d., 5s. per doz.; Canada, 3d. (1st issue), 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz.; Chili, 5 centavos, 3d.; 10 c., 4d.; Costa Rica, 2 reales, 6d., 5s. per doz.; 4 r., green, 2s.; 1 peso, orange, 2s. 6d.; Denmark (1st issue), 4 R. B. S., 1d. each, 8d. per doz.; French Republic, 10 c., 5d., 4s. 6d. per doz.; 15 c., 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz.; 20, 25 c., 1d., 6d. per doz.; Presidency, 10 c., 6d., 4s. per doz.; 25 c., 1d., 9d. per doz.; Empire, 25 c., 2d., 1s. per doz.; Hanover (1st and 2nd issues), 1-30th, 1-15th thaler and 1 guten gro., 2d., 1s. per doz.; Lubeck (1st issue), 8d. per set of 5; Luxembourg (1st issue), 10 c., black, 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; La Guaira, 1 centavo and 1/2 real, 1s. 6d. each; 2 r., 1s. 3d.; Mexico (new issue), 1/2 real, 2s.; 1 r., 1s. 3d.; 2, 4, and 8 r., 10d. each, or 5s. the complete set of 5; Modena, 10 c., purple, and 9 c., B. G., 4d., 3s. 6d. per doz.; Monte Video, 10 c., 4d., 3s. per doz.; Oldenburg, 1-30th tha. or 1 gro., blue, 3d., 2s. per doz.; Parma (1st issue), 3s. per set; 2nd issue, 5, 10, 15 c., 4d. each, 3s. per doz.; Peru (1st issue), 1 peseta, red, 8d., 7s. per doz.; 1 dinero, red, 4d., 3s. per doz.; 1 peseta, crown, 6d., 5s. per doz.; Russia, 10 kop. 1d., 6d. per doz.; 1s. St. Helena, 7d., 6s. per doz.; Spain, 1850 to '54, 3d. 2s. per doz.; 1 r. 1860, 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz.; Switzerland (1st issue), cross, 5, 10, 15 rap., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Tuscany, 1 centes., 2d., 1s. 8d. per doz.; Sicily, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 gro., 5d., or 3s. 6d. per doz., mixed; Sardinia (1st, 2nd and 3rd issues), 26 c., 5d., 4s. per doz. All others equally cheap. All orders executed per return of post.

ISAAC M. KING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS,

62, BROADWAY, OR Box 3758, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

W. D'ATLEE, Esq., Agent,
London, N. England.Proprietor and Editor of
"THE U.S. STAMP GAZETTE."{ A. O. MANN, Esq., Agent,
{ Bayswater, W. England.

ALL STAMPS WARRANTED TRULY GENUINE.

Take Notice of this: 20 per Cent. Discount to Dealers. Cash accompanying orders 5 per Cent. extra Discount.

My New Price List (book form) of over 2,900 varieties of Stamps, giving full particulars of form, value, color, date of issue, &c., &c., will be sent on receipt of 2s. This list is revised on the 1st day of every three months, and contains all Stamps issued, to the day of its publication. As sample of those on hand and for sale by him, at a discount of 20 per Cent. to Dealers will be found below, and in his new Price List:—

Penny Antigua, 2d., 1s. 10d. per doz.; Austria 2 and 3 kr. 2d., 1s. per doz.; Zeitung 1 and 2 kr. and lavender 2d. 1s. per doz.; Austrian Italy 2 soldi 2d. 1s. 4d. per doz., 3 s. and env. 3d., 2s. per doz.; Baden 1 kr. 1d., 8d. per doz., land-post 1 kr. 2d. each, 1s. per doz.; 3 kr. and env. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz.; Bavaria, same price; Bahamas penny 3d., 2s. per doz.; Barbadoes green 2d., 1s. 2. per doz., blue 3d., 2s. per doz.; Bergedorf $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. 1d., 10d. per dozen, 1 sch. 2d., 1s. 6d. per dozen, 1s. 3d. per set; Lubeck new issue adhesive and env., same price, old issue $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. 2d., 1s. 3d. per dozen, 1 sch. 3d., 2s. per dozen, 1s. 9d. per set; Brazil 10 r. 2d., 30 r. 3d., 60 r. 4d., 90 r. 6d.; Bremen 1 grote adhesive and env. 1d. each, 10d. per dozen, 2 grote 2d., 1s. 9d. per dozen; British Guiana 1 c. 2d., 1s. 3d. per dozen, 2 c. 3d., 2s. per dozen; Brunswick $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 1d. each, 8d. per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2d. 1s. per dozen, envelopes, 1 s. gr. 2d., 2 s. gr. 4d., 3 s. gr. 6d., the set 10d.; Costa Rica $\frac{1}{2}$ r. 9d. 2 r. 1s. 9d.; Denmark 2 sk. 1d., 10d. per doz.; 1s. 3d. per set; France 1 c. 1d., 3d. per dozen, 2 c. 1d. 6d. per dozen, 4 c. 1d. each, 9d. per dozen; Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ s. gr. and 1 kr. 1d. each, 8d. per dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr. and s. gr. env. and 2 kr. env. 2d. each, 1s. per dozen, 1 s. gr. and 3 kr. env. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; French Colonies 1 c. 1d., 5d. per dozen; Greece 1 l. 1d., 2 l. 2d., 5 l. 3d., 10 l. 4d.; Grenada penny 3d. each, 2s. per dozen; Hamburg $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. 1d. each, 9d. per dozen; new $\frac{1}{4}$ sch. 3d., 2s. per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. green 4d.; Boten, Lafrenz, Scheerenbeck's, Hamer's, and W. Krantz', 9d. per set of ten; Hanover 3 pf. green 1d. each, 8d. per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and 1 gr. envelope 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; Bestellgeld-frei (horse) 2d., 1s. per doz., horn 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz.; new Holstein $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. blue 3d., 2s. per doz.; Holland 5 c. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz., the set 10d.; Ionian Isles 10d. per set; Italy (new issue) 1 c. 1d. each, 4d. per doz.; Jamaica penny 3d. each, 2s. per doz., two-penny 4d., three-penny 6d.; Luxembourg 1 c. 1d., 3d. per doz., 2 c. 1d., 6d. per dozen, 4 c. 1d., 10d. per dozen, 10 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 2d. each, 1s. 9d. per dozen, 2s. 3d. per set; Liberia 6 cents 8d., 12 cents 1s., 24 cents 1s. 9d., the set for 3s. 3d.; new Lubeck $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. brown 3d., 2s. per dozen; Malta half-penny 1d. each, 10d. per dozen; Mecklenburg $\frac{1}{2}$ ld., 6d. per dozen, 1 sch. env. 2d., 1r. 9d. per dozen, $\frac{1}{4}$ sch. 3d., 2s. 3d. per dozen, 2s. 3d. per set; Moldavia 54, 81, 108, 40, and 80 p. 9d. each; Moldo-Wallachia 3 p. 3d., 2s. per dozen, 6 p. 4d., 3s. per dozen, 30 p. 10d., the set 1s. 3d.; Nevis penny 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per dozen; New Brunswick 1 c. 1d. 10d. per dozen, 2 c. 2d., 1s. 8d. per dozen; Newfoundland penny 2d. each, 1s. 8d. per dozen, two-penny 4d. each, 10d. per dozen; Nicaragua 2 and 5 c. 1s. each; Norway 2 sk. 2d., 1s. 6d. per dozen, set of 4 1s. 3d.; Nova Scotia 1 c. 1d., 10d. per dozen, 2 c. 2d. 1s. 8d. per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 c. 7d. each, the set 2s. 6d.; Oldenburg second issue $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 6d., third issue $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 4d. each, present issue $\frac{1}{2}$ ld. each, 10d. per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ and envelopes 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; Papal States $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. 2d., 1s. per dozen, 1 baj. 2d.; P-rtugal 5 reis 1d., 6d. per dozen, 10 reis 2d. 1s. per dozen, (Don Pedro) 25 reis 4d., 25 reis rose 4d., 25 reis blue 6d.; Poland 10 kop. 9d. each, envelope 3 kop. 6d., 10 kop. 9d., the set 1s. 10d. Prince Edward Island penny 2d. each, 1s. 4d. per dozen, two-penny 4d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen; Russia (new issue) 5 kop. 6d.; New Wenden stamps, rose, green and red, centre green, all 2s. each; St. Lucia red 3d., 2s. 3d. per dozen, blue 8d. green 1s.; St. Vincent penny 3d. each, 2s. per dozen, sixpenny 1s. each; Saxony 3 pf. 1d., 8d. per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2d., 1s. per dozen, 1 gr. and env. 2d. each, 1s. 9d. per dozen; Spain (new issue) 2s. 2d. each, 1s. per doz., 4 c. 3d. each, 2s. per doz., the set of six 3s.; Cuba $\frac{1}{2}$ r. plata 5d.; Sweden 3 ore 2d. each, 1s. per doz., 5 ore 2d., 1s. 9d. per dozen; Swiss 2 c. 1d., 6d. per dozen, 3 c. 1d., 9d. per dozen, 5 c. 2d., 1s. per dozen; St. Helena penny red 6d., fourpenny 9d.; new Schleswig 4 sch., rose 4d., $\frac{1}{4}$ green 3d., 2s. per dozen; Trinidad red 3d., 2s. per dozen; United States 2 c. 2d., 1s. 4d. per doz., env. 2 c. 3d., 2s. per doz.; Pony Express.

10 c. 8d.; Wurtemberg 1 kr. 1d., 8d. per dozen, 3 kr. and env. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen; St. Thomas 3 c. 3d., 2s. 9d. per doz.; Turkey 1 p. lilac 6d., 20 p. 4d., 3s. per dozen, the set 3s. The following are used, but in good condition:—sixpenny Antigua 4d. each; Argentine Republic 5 c. 6d. each; Confederation 5 c. 9d.; Austria first issue (arms) 1 and 2 kr. 2d.; Austrian Italy first issue (arms) 15, 30, and 45 c. 3d., 1s. 9d. per doz.; Baden (figure in centre) 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr. 2d., 1s. per dozen; Bahamas penny, sixpenny, and shilling 3d. each; Barbadoes blue 2d., 1s. per dozen, sixpenny red 2d.; Bavaria 1 kr. black 1s. 3d.; Belgium old 10 and 20 c. 3d. each, 1s. 9d. per dozen; Brazil 30 and 60 reis 2d. each; Canada old threepenny 4d., 5 c. 1d., 9d. per dozen, 10 c. 2d., 17 c. 2d.; Cape of Good Hope penny, sixpenny, fourpenny, and shilling old 3d. each; Cuba $\frac{1}{2}$ r. plata 3d., 1 r. plata 4d.; Denmark old 4 R. B. sk. light and dark brown 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; French Republic 20 and 25 c. 2d., 1s. per dozen, 10 c. and 1 franc 6d. each, 15 c. 4d.; Presidency 25 c. 2d., 1s. per dozen, 10 c. 8d. each, Empire 25 c. 3d. each, 1 franc 9d., French Colonies 10 c. 2d., 40 c. 3d.; Hamburg 3 and 4 sch. 2d. each, 9 sch. 4d.; Jamaica sixpenny 1d., two-penny, fourpenny, and shilling, 3d. each, threepenny 4d.; old Luxembourg 10 c. black 2d., 1 s. gr. red 5d.; Modena 9 c. B. G. 9d., 5, 15, 25 c. 3d., 10 and 40 c. 6d.; Monte Video 60 c. 4d., 3s. per dozen, 80 c. yellow, 80 c. orange, 1s., 100 c. rose, 100 c. carmine 1s. 3d., 100c. brown 2s.; Naples 1, 2, 5, and 10 gr. 3d. each; New Brunswick old threepenny 6d., 5 c. 1d. each, 9d. per dozen, 10 c. 2d., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 2d.; Norway old 4 sk. (lion) 2d. each; Nova Scotia old threepenny 3d., 5 c. 1d. 9d. per dozen, 10 c. 2d., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 2d.; Parma 5, 10, and 15 c. 5d. each, first issue 15 c. vermilion 10d.; Portugal (Don Pedro) 25 reis blue and rose 2d. each, 50 r. 3d., 100 r. 4d., (Donna Maria) 25 r. blue 2d.; Russia 10 kop. 2d., 1s. per dozen, 20 and 30 kop. 6d. each; Saxony first issue $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 gr. 2d. each, second issue 2d. each; Sicily 2 gra. 4d., 1, 5, and 10 gra. 6d. each, 20 gra. 9d.; Spain (issue 1850 and 51) 6 c. black and 82 c. rose 5d. each, 1853 and '54 6 c. 4d. each, 1856 and '57 4 c. rose 2d. each; St. Helena fourpenny rose and sixpenny blue 8d. each; St. Vincent penny 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen, sixpenny 5d.; Sweden old 4, 6, and 8 sk. beo. 3d. each; Swiss (old issue, cross) 5, 10, and 15 rap. at 3d. each, new issue 1 franc. gilt 2d.; Trinidad red 2d.; Tuscan 1 quattr black 1s. 6d., (lion) 2, 4 c. 2d. each, 1 c. 3d., (shield) 10, 20, and 40 c. 3d. each; United States (old post-office) 5 c. 8d., old env. 3 c. 3d.; Van Dieman's Land penny, fourpenny, and sixpenny at 2d. each; Western Australia penny rose 3d.; Wurtemberg (first issue) 1 kr. 5d., 3, 6, and 9 kr. 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz., 18 kr. 1s. 3d.

RARE OBSOLETE STAMPS CHEAP, all used:
—Old Belgium 10 c. 3d., 2s. per dozen, 20 c. 2d., 1s. 6d. per dozen; Wurtemberg (figure) 3 and 6 kr. 1d. each, 8d. per dozen, 1 kr. 4d., 3s. per dozen; Baden (figure 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, and 9 kr. 1d. each, 8d. per dozen; Saxony (Frederic Augustus) $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 n. gr. 2d. each, 1s. per dozen; Parma 5, 10, and 15 c. 4d. each; Modena 5 and 15 c. 2d. each, 25 c. 3d., 10 and 40 c. 6d. each; Sicily 2 gr. 3d., 1, 5, and 10 gr. 6d. each, 20 gr. 8d., $\frac{1}{2}$ and 50 gr. 3s. each; Italy 1851, '52, '55 20 c. 8d. each.

WEST INDIAN STAMPS.—Penny Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Antigua, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas, Venezuela $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, and British Guiana 2 cents, all 3d. each, 2s. per dozen; Barbadoes green and British Guiana 1c. 2d. each, 1s. per dozen.

PACKETS OF LOCAL AMERICAN STAMPS.
10 for 1s., 20 1s. 8d., 30 2s. 4d., 40 3s. 1d., 50 4s. 0s. 5s., 80 7s., 100 8s. 6d., 120 10s., 140 15s. 6d., 150 17s. 6d., 160 (many very rare) 20s. All different.

THE SIXPENNY PACKET OF UNUSED

STAMPS contains 10 varieties, including Greece, Mecklenburg, North (new issue $\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr. black) and South Germany, Switzerland, Italy, French $\frac{1}{2}$ c., French Colonies, &c. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE SIXPENNY PACKET OF USED STAMPS

contains 26 varieties, including French Republic, Prussia 1850, Austria 1850, Austria Zeitung iliac, Holland 5 and 10 c., French Colonies, Denmark, and many other rare stamps. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE SHILLING PACKET OF USED STAMPS

contains 50 varieties, including old Sweden, 4 sk. bec., Denmark, French Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, set of old Lubeck, Barbadoes, Saxony envelopes (first and second issues), Austria 9 kr. (arms) and 3 kr. black, French Republic, old Germany, old Swiss, old Prussia, Wurtemberg (figure), 1850 Canada beaver, Italian, Holland 5 and 10 c., Saxony (head of Frederic Augustus), &c. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE SHILLING PACKET OF UNUSED STAMPS

contains 20 varieties, comprising French Colonies 5 c. green, Malta halfpenny, New Brunswick, Baden, Italian Bergedorf, Mecklenburg, new Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ black, &c., &c. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE HALF-A-CROWN PACKET OF UNUSED

STAMPS contains 40 varieties, comprising the new Danish 4 sch., rose, Wartemburg, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Italian, Austrian Zeitung, Hanover env., Malta, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Greece, French Colonies 1 and 5 c., Helvetia, Germany new $\frac{1}{2}$ black, Lubeck and Bremen envelopes, New Spain (1864), Sweden, and various other rare stamps. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE TWO-SHILLING PACKET OF 100 STAMPS

contains the set of old Lubeck, South Australian, Van Dieman's Land, Denmark, old Sweden 4 sk. bec., Cape of Good Hope, French Colonies, Barbadoes, Austria, arms, 3, 6, and 9 kr., also head, second, third, and fourth issues; Bavaria, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr. issue of 1851, also the present issue; Baden, figure in centre; Brunswick, Canada, 5 c. (beaver), Germany, 1, 2, 3 s. gr. and 1, 3 c. and 9 kr., and all the issues; Hanover first and other issues, Italy, Portugal, Prussia first issue, head of William IV., 1, 2, 3, s. gr., and second issue, and the eagle, third issue, env. and adhesive; Saxony first issue, head of Frederic Augustus 1 s. gr., and second and third issues, 1, 2, 3, n. gr. and 3 pf.; United States; France: Wurtemberg; Sicily, &c. Post free, one stamp extra. 1000 for 12s. 6d.; post free, 8d. extra.

THE FIVE-SHILLING PACKET OF Used and

Unused Stamps contains 100 all different, including obsolete Naples, Sicily, Modena, Parma, Swiss, Tuscany, Norway lion, Belgium 1849, Germany, French Colonies, New Brunswick, local American, the set of old Lubeck, and many other rare stamps. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE TEN-AND-SIXPENNY PACKET of Unused

Stamps contains 100 varieties, comprising the New Danish 4 sk. rose, now Holstein $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, new Schleswig $\frac{1}{2}$ green, new Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr., new Spanish, Venezuela, Ceylon, Brazil, St. Lucia, British Guiana, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Molio-Wallachia new Hamburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ French Colonies 1, 5, and 10 c., Turkey, the set of Ionian Islands, &c., &c. Post free, one stamp extra.

THE FIVE-SHILLING PACKET of Unused

Stamps contains 60 varieties, comprising New Holstein $\frac{1}{2}$, new Schleswig $\frac{1}{2}$, new Denmark 4 sch. rose, new Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ black, new Spain 1864, Portugal Donna Maria, Moldo-Wallachia, Barbadoes, British Guiana, French Colonies and 5 c. Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Brazil, Bremen, Venezuela, Sweden, Malta, &c., &c. Post free, one stamp extra.

APPLY TO ISAAC M. KING, at Box 3758, New

York, U.S.A., for any of the foregoing, or any stamps you need. All orders accompanied by part payment giving preference. All orders forwarded per RETURN MAIL CERTAIN: All communications to contain Stamp for reply. Now in stock and for sale the following stamps at very reduced prices, viz. (unused), Antigua penny 2d.; Bahamas penny 3d., 2s. 3d. per doz.; Bergedorf $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. id., 1 sch., 2d.; Brazil 10 reis 2d., Bremen 2 grote 2d., 3 gr. 3d., 5 gr. 4d., 7 gr. 6d., 10 gr. 9d.; British Guiana 1 c. 2d., 2 c. 3d.; Brunswick $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ s. gr. id., env. 1 s. gr. 2d., 2 and 3 s. gr. 4d.; Chili 5 centavos 8d., 10 c. 1s., 20 c. 2s.; Ger-

many $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ s. gr., 1 kr., envelope $\frac{1}{2}$ s. gr. id. each; Greece 1, 2 lep. 1d., 5 l. 2d., 10 l. 3d.; Grenada penny 3d.; Hanover 3 pf., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., envelope 1 gr. id. each, 2, 3, gr. 2d., Bestelgeld horse 1d., horn 3d.; Holland 5 cents 2d.; Italy old 1, 5 c. 2d., new 1 c. 1d., 5d. per doz., 5 c. 1d. 10, 15 c. 3d.; Jamaica penny 3d., new threepenny 8d.; Liberia set of three 3s. 6d.; Lubeck $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. adhesive and envelope 1d.; Luxembourg 1 c. 1d., 3d. per doz., 2 c. 1d., 6d. per doz., 4 c. 1d., 10 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 2d., set of nine 2s. 4d.; Malta halfpenny 1d., 10d. per doz.; Mecklenburg-Schwerin $\frac{1}{2}$ id., 5d. per doz., envelope 1 sch. 2d., $\frac{1}{4}$ sch. 3d., 3 sch. 5d., 5 sch. (stone) 8d.; Nicaragua, set of two 2s.; Oldenburg $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. 1d. each, 9d. per doz., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 1d. each, 10d. per doz., env. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 1d. each, 10d. per doz.; St. Helena penny 6d.; St. Lucia, red 3d.; St. Vincent penny 3d.; Switzerland (Helvetia) 2 c. 1d., 5d. per doz., 3 c. 1d., 7d. per doz., 5 c. 1d.; Canton Bern 2 rap. 2d., 1s. per doz., 3 rap. 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz., 6, 10 rap. 3d.; Trinidad, red, 3d.; Turkey set of four, 2s. 6d.; Western Australia penny 5d. Used:—Austrian Italy 15, 30, and 45 cents 2d. each, 1s. 6d. per doz.; Bavaria (1849) 1 kreuzer, black, 1s.; Belgium (1849) 10 and 20 centimes 3d. each, 2s. 3d. per doz.; Brunswick (1852) '51, '52, '53, s. gr. 6d., 1 s. gr. orange 2d.; Denmark set of four, 4d.; Hanover 1-30, 1-15 gute gr. 1d., 9d. per doz.; Luxembourg (1852) 1 s. gr. rose 1s., red 5d., 10 c. black 3d.; Modena 5, 10, 15, 25 c. 3d. 2s. per doz.; Monte Video, 60 c., 5d., 80 c. 1s., 100c. 1s. 3d.; Parma 5, 10, and 15 c. 6d. each; Sardinia (1851, '52, '55) 20 c. blue 9d. each; Saxony (1850) 3 pf. red 1s. 3d.; Spain 1850, '51, '52, '53, 6 c. 1854, 4, 6 c. 4d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz., 1857, '60, '62, '64, 4 c. 2d., 10d. per doz.; Tuscany (lion) 1 cuatr. 1s., 1, 2 c. 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; 4, 6, 9 c. 3d., shield 1 c., 5 c. 6d., 10, 20, 40, 80 cent. 3d.; United States, post-office, 5 c. 1s., 10 c. 1s. 3d.; Wurtemberg (figure) 3 kr. 1d., 8d. per doz., 6, 9, kr. 2d. Dealers supplied with nearly every variety at the lowest prices. All stamps warranted genuine. Orders per return without fail. Agents wanted. I. M. KING, Box 3758, New York-U.S.

ISAAC M. KING, Box 3758, or 62, Broadway, New York, U.S., wants to purchase obliterated stamps of the following countries, either for cash or foreign stamps in exchange:—Antigua, Argentine Confederation, Barbadoes, Bahamas, British Guiana, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, St. Helena, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, New South Wales, New Brunswick, Trinidad, Tasmania, Ottoman Empire, Peru, Russia. Send sample and lowest price per dozen and hundred.

CONFEDERATE STATES STAMPS GUARANTEED GENUINE at their face value in English money or in American gold. ISAAC M. KING, Box 3758, New York, U.S.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Collections of not less than 1500 Stamps. Address as above stating terms.

IONIAN ISLES 9d. per Set of Three unused. Post free 1d. extra.

SIERRA LEONE, UNUSED, Sixpenny Mauve 1s. each. Post free 1d. extra.

PORTUGAL.—DONNA MARIA II.—Stamps of this issue, consisting of 5, 25, 50 and 100 reis unused, price 2s. 6d. per set; DON PEDRO, full set of five, 25 blue, 25 rose, 50 and 100 reis 2s. 6d. per set; DON LUIS, full set 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 reis 1s. 9d. per set. All post free, 1d. extra.

MULREADY ENVELOPES, twopenny blue 2s., unused.

FRENCH COLONIES, 1, 5, 10, and 40 c. unused 1s. per set; 1 c. 4d. per dozen, 5 c. 1s. per dozen, post free 1d. extra. ISAAC M. KING, Box 3758, New York.

THE U.S. STAMP GAZETEER, 16 pages (illustrated), 4d.; post free, 5d.

THE U.S. STAMP GAZETEER, 16 pages (illustrated), 4d.; post free, 5d.

THE U.S. STAMP GAZETEER.' Rare Stamps given away to all purchasers.

THE U.S. STAMP GAZETEER.' Advertisements, 6d. per line of ten words.

'THE U. S. STAMP GAZETEER.' Agents wanted.

'THE U. S. STAMP GAZETEER,' a first-class medium for Postage Stamp advertisements.

My terms are cash for orders. Good references required before I send an approval. 25 per Cent. Discount to Dealers.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S PONY EXPRESS.—1 dol., red, 20 cts.; 2 dol., green, 30 cts.; 2 dol., red, 30 cts.; 4 dol., black, 50 cts.; 4 dol., green, 50 cts.; 10 cts., ½ oz., brown, 15 cts.; ½ oz., 1 dol., blue, 5 cts.; Newspaper Stamp, blue, 10 cts.; Envelope Stamp, 5 cts. each.

HUSSEY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE POST STAMPS, 5, 10, 15, and 25 cts. each.

CONFEDERATE STAMPS, GENUINE, 5 cts., blue, sell at 8 cts.; 10 cts. blue, sell at 12 cts. each.

CONFEDERATE STAMPS, GENUINE, NEW ORLEANS, 5 cts. brown, sell 5 cts.; red and blue, 2 cts., sell at 3 cts. each.

METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER EXPRESS STAMPS.—1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cts., red.—1, 5, 10 and 20 cts., blue, each.

WINAN'S CITY POST STAMPS, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cts. each.

ENVELOPES.—Boyd's red and blue, 2 cts. each. Adams' Express, embossed, 2 cts. Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co., 2 cts., Embossed, 5 cts. New Jersey Express, 2 cts. Wells, Fargo and Co., 5 cts.

	Kinds of Colors	Cts. Each.
Albany Bazaar P. O.	1	5
American Letter Mail Co.	1	5
Wood, D. O. & Co., man stepping over houses	3	10
Rlood's Penny Post	11	5
Bouton's Despatch	1	5
Brown & McGill	1	5
Brady & Co.	1	5
Brainard & Co.	2	5
Broadway Post Office	1	5
Boyce's City Express Post	1	5
Carter's Despatch	1	5
Cheever & Towle, (Boston)	2	5
Chicago Penny Post	1	5
City Despatch Delivery	1	5
Clark & Co.	2	5
Clinton's Penny Post	1	5
Cornwell's Madison Square Post Office	1	5
Cressman & Co.'s Penny Post	1	5
De Ming's Penny Post	1	5
Dupuy & Schenck Penny Post	1	5
Eagle Post	2	5
East River Post Office	1	5
Essex Letter Express	1	5

	Kinds or Colors	Cts. Each.
Floyd's Penny Post	5	5
Government City Despatch	2	5
Grafflin's Despatch	1	5
Hale & Co., (Boston)	4	5
Hanford's Pony Express	1	5
Honour's City Post	1	5
Hourly Express Post	1	5
Jenkin's Despatch	1	5
Letter Express, Free	1	5
Messenkops Union Square Post Office	1	5
Metropolitan, 13, American Bible House	5	5
Moody's Penny Despatch	1	5
One Cent Despatch	2	5
Pomero's Letter Express	3	5
Price's City Express	3	5
Priest's Despatch	3	5
Russell's 8th Avenue Post Office	2	5
Spence and Brown, Express Post	1	5
Squid and Co.'s Despatch	3	5
Staten Island Express Post	1	5
Steinmeyer's City Post	3	5
Teese and Co., Penny Post	1	5
U. S. P. O. Despatch (Eagle)	1	5
U. S. P. O. Paid	2	5
W. Wyman	1	5
American Express Co.	1	2
Boyd's City Express	9	2
Brooklyn City Express	2	2
Carriers' Despatch	2	2
City Express Post	2	2
Eagle City Post	1	2
Hussey's Bank and Insurance Post	8	2
International Express	2	2
Johnson's Box	1	2
McIntire's Express Post	1	2
New Jersey Express Co.	1	2
Post Office Despatch	2	2
Roadman's Penny Post	1	2
Robinson and Co.	1	2
Stut, W., City Despatch	1	2
Swart's Despatch	3	2
Union Square Post Office	2	2
Warwick Despatch Post	2	2
Westervelt's Post	1	2
Boyd's City Express	3	1
Brooklyn City Express	2	1
Central Post Office	2	1
City Express Post	2	1
Hussey's Bank & Insurance Special Message Post.	9	1
Swart's, for U. S. Mail	1	1
U. S. Mail, pre-paid	2	1
U. S. P. O. Paid	1	1

FAC SIMILES.

Confederate States 7 2
 Baton Rouge 1 2
 M. C. Callaway 1 2
 Memphis 1 2
 Mobile 1 2
 Nashville 2

EDWARD C. HALL, Foreign Stamp Depôt, Hartlepool, begs to inform Stamp Collectors that he has a large quantity of rare stamps on hand: Old Van Dieman's Land, Victoria, New South Wales, Java, Nicaragua, &c.; also Local Americans in great variety.

R. B. has Honkong, Ceylon, Mauritius, B. Guiana, N. Nova Scotia, &c., for sale at moderate prices. Address to R. B., Messrs. H. THOMAS AND CO., 32, Wood Street, Kennington Cross, London, S.

G. W. WILKINSON, of 9, Goldsmith Square, Stoke Newington, London, N., has Stamps of all kinds on hand, very cheap. Send stamped envelope for some on approval.

100 AGENTS WANTED, at Stationers, Book-sellers, &c., to sell rare stamps (on sheets). Commission, 20 per Cent. No guarantee of sale required. A. H. COAKER, 7, Upper Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

LOCALS, CONFEDERATES, and all American Stamps and Essays for sale, by C. A. NEWTON, 1, Maiden Lane, New York, U. S., or Box 2590.

P.S.—Dealers allowed a liberal Discount. Stamps sent on approval. All communications to be pre-paid, and to contain Stamp for a reply.

RARE STAMPS.—Old Spain 1851, '52, '53 and '54, 6 rls.; 1854, 1 rl.; 1850 in sets, and others of all issues. Finland env., 20 kop. black, and Porto Stempel, 10 k. and 20 k., Java. Old Portuguese, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Belgian Essays, Old Baden env., New Russian, &c., &c., at very low prices. For sale by G. RAWLL, 139, Leadenhall Street, London.

RARE AND OBSOLETE STAMPS ON SALE, such as Sydney, Red Penny, without clouds, UNUSED, besides many others; to be had on the lowest terms of J. MURRAY, Dealer in Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps, 23, Prince's Street, Westminster Abbey, London, S.W.

“THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE.”

IN introducing to the Public “THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE,” we may remark that there are already several meritorious Publications in circulation, which have especial reference to POSTAGE STAMPS of all Nations, and to the Postal System, devised and established by that eminent man and great Public Benefactor, SIR ROWLAND HILL.

The principal of these are named the STAMP COLLECTORS’ MAGAZINE, ONCE A MONTH, and the STAMP REVIEW; and will, with numerous others, generally be found to comprise much useful and valuable information, in relation to BRITISH and FOREIGN STAMPS and the POSTAL REGULATIONS now in force in most parts of the World.

It would be difficult perhaps, to instance any great Public Improvement that has met with such prompt and universal acceptance, even amongst the young, as the POSTAL SYSTEM. The advantages thereof, are now too obvious to need particularizing; and may still be much extended and improved, and the principal objects of this Publication will be to disseminate reliable information, having reference thereto, and to submit for consideration and investigation, such plans and suggestions as may seem calculated to prove beneficial to the Public.

The COLLECTION and DISTRIBUTION of the POSTAGE STAMPS of ALL NATIONS will, ere long constitute an important COMMERCE, and as the Postal Regulations of all countries become more *simplified and improved*, such commerce will be vastly extended!

Numerous collections of Postage Stamps have been made, and much trouble and outlay have been incurred in effecting the same; but many such collections, although necessarily imperfect and of but limited extent, are already becoming EXTREMELY VALUABLE, from the circumstance of comprising *scarce, and obsolete Specimens*.

One of the objects of this Paper will be to indicate the way and manner in which really good COLLECTIONS of POSTAGE STAMPS may be now effected, and another will be to manifest that such collections are likely to prove valuable to the Public, and *extremely Profitable* to those who may form them.

All available information relating to POSTAGE STAMPS and POSTAL REGULATIONS will be furnished, and the Editors of “THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE” will, at all times use their best endeavours to render it worthy of Public support and encouragement!

The Collection and Distribution of Postage Stamps, and the Postal Regulations of all Nations, with Advertisements and Communications relating thereto, will *chiefly*, but not *exclusively*, occupy its pages, and in the hope that it may deserve and obtain a remunerative circulation, the public are most earnestly solicited to contribute their kind support.

In bringing out this paper, we may also observe that it is the first one of the kind published within the boundaries of London, and we therefore hope to receive the kind support of both Metropolitan, Provincial and Foreign friends.

For the last few years Numismatics and Conchology have found a rival in Timbromania, which latter holds out many charms to the young, and even to adults; but yet the most zealous Collector of Stamps will not deny that Timbromania cannot be compared with Numismatics and Conchology, in a scientific point of view, though it affords much instruction to the young and others. Its benefits have been fully expatiated on in similar periodicals, but nevertheless we will venture a few words on the subject.

Many have asked, what possible benefit can be derived from collecting pieces of paper of various colours, and wasting money and time in pasting them in an album? If such persons had reflected for one moment, they would have perceived that Timbromania, in the first place, aids the youthful mind in the pursuit of the study of Geography, it either shows us or causes us to inquire whether the various countries which make use of stamps are governed, by a King, Queen, or Emperor, or whether the country be a Republic. It treads very closely on Numismatics, in as much as it treats of the different coins of the various countries, and their values; but without touching on their historical character. The young

draughtsman may derive benefit by noting the display of art which is exhibited in the execution of certain stamps; for instance those of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the last issue of Russia, &c.; the colouring of some might also be inspected with advantage, for example the essays of Italy. It even encourages the arts, as when a new stamp is required by any country, it is thrown open to competition, and he who exhibits the best device with engraving and colour, bears the palm. It is further beneficial to the young, as it requires them to correspond with Stamp Collectors in different parts of the country in which they live and even with parties abroad. It calls forth ingenuity in producing Albums of various descriptions, but adapted for the reception of the stamps. In short to enter into all the details of the numerous professions, trades, &c., connected with this apparently insignificant mania, would take up more space than we can afford.

Thus it may be seen that stamp collecting is not so useless a pursuit as many suppose it to be, and that it is attended with many advantages. This opinion is becoming pretty general, as may be proved by the number of stamp collectors which every day increases. We therefore offer this Magazine to the Timbromania-(ist) with the view of encouraging and developing Timbromania to the utmost of our power.

We may add, we shall be extremely pleased to answer Correspondents' enquiries, to detect forgeries, and to insert all contributions relating to Timbromania, and shall do everything that lies in our power to entertain and interest our readers.

THE LAST NOVELTIES IN STAMPS. PARAGUAY.

It is our intention to devote a small space to the above subject, feeling confident that it cannot but be interesting to our readers.

The first stamps on which we wish to remark are those of the far distant Republic of Paraguay. It is the opinion of many that this country does not use stamps, but possesses some curious essays, which are much sought after; we are, however, in

receipt of information from an authentic source, which enables us to state that these so-called essays were never authorised by Government, but were cleverly manufactured by a Frenchman, named Augustus Fréval, a printer, and resident of Buenos Ayres, and



further that Paraguay stamps do exist, to the number of three, an engraving of one of which we sub-join. The colours are green, blue, and red; the value of each is 2 reales, and is not indicated; the blue and green are ob-

solete, the red being the only one at present in use, and that chiefly for official documents, and seldom for private correspondence. The stamp, as may be seen, is of very large dimensions, of oval shape, bearing the arms of Paraguay, viz., two branches, which partly intertwine, surmounted by a star; the right hand branch, on which berries are seen, is that of the coffee plant, and the one on the left, that of the Paraguay tea shrub, known by the name of 'Mate.' The band which encircles these arms, encloses the inscription *Republica del Paraguay*, together with a crescent.

BRITISH LOCAL.

We now turn our attention to a stamp, which though not a *Postage* stamp, being the first of its kind ever issued in England, claims a few words; we allude to the *Parcels Delivery Stamp*. It is oblong in shape, of unusually large size, red impression on white paper, value one penny; the device is what we should suppose to be a representation of one of the Company's vans enclosed in an oval; on the side of the van is written, *Express 1d. Parcels*, immediately beneath *One Penny*, above *Prepaid Parcels*; on the upper part of what forms the border to the stamp, are the words *Express 1d. Parcels*, on the Lower part, *Delivery Company, Limited*, on the right hand side we are in-

formed that the Chief Office of the Company is 269, Strand, while on the left is a number, which we should suppose to be the number of the stamp. The *tout ensemble* is not very attractive, and of the artistic value we will leave our readers to form their own opinion.



This stamp is at present the only existing one of its kind, but it is not to be supposed that it will long continue so. As to the question whether it is admissible or not into a collection of *Postage Stamps*, we can only say that we perfectly agree with R. C. B., whose letter we publish under the head of *Correspondence*, in another part of our Magazine.

RUSSIA.

We have just been favored with three stamps from Russia. They are of lower denominations than those issued in 1858. The highest value is 5 Kopeck, and is a stamp of similar size to the old issue, a black impression on a light purple ground; the next value is 3 Kopeck, also a black impression, but on pale green ground; the lowest in value is the 1 Kopeck, a black impression on yellow ground. The stamps are beautifully executed, and the colours blend very nicely. They all bear the same device, viz., the double-headed Russian Eagle, and horns beneath, enclosed in an oval, surmounted by a crown. In the four corners of each stamp,



the value is indicated by Arabic characters (1, 3 and 5), thus far, the stamps are similar, but the groundwork of each differs greatly; that of the green is the prettiest, being composed of circles, enclosing the

Arabic character for the figure three, and of small squares containing the Roman character for that figure, and each corner of the square is connected with the before-mentioned circles by smaller ones. The groundwork of the 1 Kopeck consists of octagonal figures, in the centre of each of which is the figure 1. The light purple ground of the 5 Kopecks differs much from that of the others, being composed of triangles enclosing the figure 5.

On the whole, these stamps are a valuable addition to the *Postage Stamp Album*, and do credit to their designer.

HOLLAND.

The 10c. Dutch, issued on the 14th of last May, has been followed, as was expected by a 5c. blue of similar design; there will no doubt be, if there is not already, a yellow of this series. The Dutch in issuing their stamps singly, exemplify the *old saying*, that *one at a time lasts longest*.

BELGIUM.

We have seen one of the new essays intended for Belgium, which bear the arms of that country in the centre; we hope to be able to give a faithful account of them in our next.

LA GUAIRA.

Amongst the numerous inlets in the Caribbean Sea, is one called the Gulf of Venezuela; a little farther to the east is the Gulf of Triste, a gulf of great importance to the commerce of Venezuela; and as the inhabitants sometimes call it the "*El Bocca de oro*," it may, in reality, prove to be so. On this gulf are situated three towns, Puerto Cabello, formerly an Indian settlement called *Pyserimbico*, Caracas, and La Guaira; further south, are three more towns, Barquisimeto, Valencia, and St. Thomas. These six towns are united as if into one, for the use of the so-called La Guaira stamp letters being posted from one town to another, and each one having a post-office independent to the one organized by Government. Never, perhaps, have collectors been so astonished as at these new stamps. In this case, we cannot give the printers, Messrs. Waterlow, of London Wall,

London, so much praise as has been bestowed upon them in the case of the British Guiana. There are three in number— $\frac{1}{2}$ real, rose, 1 centavo, rose, and 2 reals, green; the first stamp, of which we give an engraving, is small black print, on coloured



paper, the centre is rectangular, the upper portion having a steamer to the right, and the lower part "1 centavo." The figure 1 being above the "Centavo." The upper space contains the inscription "La Guaira," and at the bottom

"Packet"; to the left "St. Thomas," and on the right "Pto Cabello." The other two are alike, but different from the first, being printed in colour on white paper. A semi-circular band, containing the word "Paquete," divides the inner space into two parts. A steamer is also represented in these two; the inscription on the left side is "San Tomas," on the right "LA Guaira," and in the lower "Pto Cabello." The date of issue (1864) fills the four corners, as in the British Guiana stamps. We are in search of information concerning these three stamps; as we must think that they are intended for local transmission only, as the 1 centavo is in no wise sufficient to frank a letter to a distant country; and in the case of the other two, we are rather inclined to believe they are for parcels and not for letters, as the word "Paquete," in Spanish, means a parcel, and not a "mail packet," as many believe. If such be the case, we advise collectors to purchase them at once, as no doubt they will become rarities from so distant a country.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Down amongst the coral reefs of the South Pacific Ocean still remain those islands, which, only one hundred years ago, were inhabited by a set of barbarians, and whose shores are stained with the blood of our great circumnavigator, Cook. They are eight in number, the smallest is called Kahoolawe, and the largest Hawaii, or at the time of Cook's assassination, Owhyhee. It is from this island that a new stamp has just been issued, of the value of

2 c. We have not seen one ourselves, but can speak with certainty of its existence. We are led to understand that in point of workmanship, it excels the 1 and 2 cents, Nova Scotia. We are not able to give an engraving of it, as it has only just come under our notice, while we were going to press; it is accompanied by a new

DENMARK.

Light grey in colour, of the same design as the others, value 16 sk.

FORGED STAMPS.

By LOURENCO E. DE ALMEIDA PORTUGAL.

Chapter I.

This last month has been an extremely lucrative one to forgers; so much so, that during the month of August I have been told 46 different forgeries have been successfully circulated; and I can myself speak with confidence that they are almost perfect, and difference can only be detected by means of a glass. Amongst the best are—the black Grecian essay 20 lept, 20 lept blue (present issue), British Guiana, 1 cent. black, 2 cents. vermilion, 4 cents. blue, 8 cents. rose, and 24 cents. green; Western Australia, 1d. lake, 2d. blue, 6d. chocolate, and 6d. green; Tuscany, 1 quatt black, 1 crazie red, 2 crazie light-blue, 4 crazie green, 6 crazie dark blue, and 9 crazie brown; Saxony, (1st issue,) 3 pfenning red-brown; New Granada, (1st issue,) 20 centavos red; and Russia, (new issue,) 1 kop., and many others equally well done; which, with others for September, I hope to give a faithful account of in October number. It is very evident that all the above are the work of the same engraver, as can be seen on looking at each stamp, which is in each case beautifully imitated. In the case of the Grecian essay, I have had the pleasure of taking it to a few of the best stamp detectors in London, and they have agreed with me that it has never yet been equalled by any stamp in point of workmanship.

(1). In the top and bottom corners of the genuine stamp there is the following device—**X**, whereas in the forgery it is thus represented—**X**.

(2). The inscription at the top of the genuine one is ΕΑΑΓΡΑΜΜ, and that of the forgery ΕΑΑΓΡΑΜΜ; it will thus be seen that the ingenious forger has crossed his A's, perhaps thinking that the maker of the die forgot to do so. This is the most important feature in the stamp, as an error, to my ideas.

(3). In the forgery, the Greek border which may be seen at the side is rather smaller and further apart than it should be. In the oval which contains the head, and at the edge, there are 87 small dots, and are so made as to run in some parts into each other. The number of dots should be 94, and each dot should be perfectly separate.

(4). The winged hat which Mercury is supposed to wear is in shape perfect; there are some defects, but they are of such a kind that it is perfectly impossible to define them, they only, however, consist in the number of lines.

(5). On the cheek of the forged stamp, running parallel from the right hand side of the ear to the apple of the throat, there are 19 lines, and the last line is as long as the 13th, whereas there ought to be 25 lines, and the lines running smaller until the last is nothing more than a dot; at the back of the neck there are 10 lines, which ought to be 14, and like those at the front of the neck, run also into a dot; the difference however is very paltry, though it serves to prove a forgery.

(6). The inscription at the bottom is slightly defective in the letter Ω in the word ΑΕΩΤ, which is thus represented—Ω, the right hand side being much finer than the left. In general I consider the stamp perfect to the naked eye, the colour, line, and general appearance giving one the idea of it being a genuine stamp.

(7). The 20 lept blue is evidently done with the same die, but I cannot say as much for it as for the Essay; it is similar in every point excepting the inscription, which looks as if the die had seen good service previous to its having been made to represent "Oh, happy and glorious winged Mercury," in another colour. In the genuine stamp the inscription on the top is as follows—ΕΑΑΓΡΑΜΜ, and at the bottom ΑΕΩΤ, and

in the forgery it is ΕΑΑΓΡΑΜΜ. The colour is slightly lighter, but in all other points it is almost perfect.

British Guiana.—(1). These stamps, like the Grecians, are also very good, and it requires some trouble to detect them. The 1 cent. is far superior to the others, each one having a different die. The figures 1860 in the corners are smaller than in the genuine. In the inscription DAMUS PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM, the S's are badly done, the A and U in Damus, and the P T U and E in Petimus, and the I C I I and M in Vicissim are smaller than the rest of the letters; the breadth of the oval is also smaller; the lines running across are too far apart; the word British is smaller than Guiana; and singularly the ground-work, is much too fine.

Western Australia.—(1). These four stamps are extremely good, they are however not shaded to the extent the genuine ones are. The words "Western Postage and Australia," are too large; and the One, Six, and other money indicators with the word Penny, are too small; the leg of the swan is much thicker than it ought to be.

(2). The curve of the neck is too much inclined; the eye is too large; and the beak is devoid of the division. The obliteration is too large by far, and the colour on the 1d. is too red.

Tuscany.—(1). These are not so well as the rest. The crowned lion (as is usual in Tuscan forgeries), is badly done, the poor creature having lost its ribs, and the mane is imperfectly done. The divisions in the foot are imperfect. The "Fleur de Lis" is also indistinct; the *Franco Bollo* and *Toscana* are too small, and *Postale* is too large; moreover, the obliteration has the two letters P D. This of itself proves it a forgery, the P D being used to stamp letters with coming either from France, or via France, its meaning being "*Pas de Dover*," or Straits of Dover.

In the case of the Saxon and New Granada, I can see no difference in them, excepting that the 3 in the former is slightly larger, and in the latter there are only 8 stars in the garter instead of 9.

Russia.—Certainly it is extremely annoying

that no sooner are we put in possession of a newly-issued stamp, than we receive by the next post a forgery. This stamp, like the Grecian Essay, is perfect. I do not give this one the first place, because there is a mistake which might have been avoided; otherwise it is superior. We have given an engraving of it from the same block. The error is in the inscription at the top of the garter, and is ПОПТОВАЯ, it ought to be ПОУТОВАЯ, the difference being in the 3rd letter. Colour, etc. is perfect.

Having now given a slight description of the principal stamps that have fallen under my notice this month, perhaps a few words as advice may be acceptable by many. All collectors, in buying stamps of dealers, should bear in mind that the vendor has not the time to look into every stamp he has got amongst his thousands, and he cannot therefore be answerable if he sells a forgery for a genuine one; I do not mean a common forgery, but one of the leading ones, such as requires a glass to detect it. It is advisable also that every collector should furnish himself with a magnifying glass, which may be purchased of any optician or stationer, and with this he could immediately on arriving home discover if his stamp is a genuine one, or whether he has been deceived; in looking for the water-mark, it is always better to have a light, and I have found wax tapers (red) the best article for that purpose. A little spirits of wine on the gum side is a great improvement, as it clears the paper, and throws out the mark.

REMINISCENCES OF A STAMP COLLECTOR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BY LOURENCO EDYE DE ALMEIDA PORTUGAL.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

"THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION" consists of several extensive provinces, and is one of the principal republics of South America.

The territory comprises numerous large and populous towns, many excellent sea-ports and provinces, some of which we may

quote, namely:—Buenos Ayres, Entros Rios, Santa Fé, Cordoba, Santiago, Jujuy, San Luis, Tucuman, St. Juan, Mendoza, and Corrientes.

When we compare our divisions of England with those of the Argentine Confederation, one is startled with the overwhelming magnitude of the latter. It is divided into twelve or thirteen immense provinces, covering an area of between 700,000 or 800,000 square miles, or about eight times the size of Great Britain; considerably more than double the size of England and France, and at least equal to Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia and Austria all united, or in other words, if Russia is deducted, more than equal to one-half the size of Europe.

Buenos Ayres, the largest and most important province in the Confederation, is much larger than the whole of Great Britain. It is marvellous to think that in the greater part of this all untenanted country, excepting for some leagues around the capital (Buenos Ayres), there is a total want of towns and villages, and the scanty population indicates the neglect of mankind, and the solitary grandeur of these wastes, and their loss to the world. In the entire province of Buenos Ayres there are not more than half a million of people, a great number of whom are Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Spaniards (chiefly Basques), Italians and Germans.

Entros Rios, as its name implies, between the two rivers, is another large and important province on the opposite side of the Parana, with its large navigable tributary Gualeguay flowing through its centre, whilst to the east are the waters of the Uruguay, separating it from the Banda Oriental. The once turbulent General Urquiza is now governor of this province. In such a wide spread domain of 4,000 square leagues, and pre-eminently blessed by nature, there are not more than 80,000 or 90,000 inhabitants; the greater part of whom are of the *Guacho* race.

Sante Fé, lying between Cordoba and Cordova and the Parana, has only a population of some 40,000, and will be of no importance until the capital of Rosario is connected to Cordoba by the Great Central Railway at present constructing.

Cordoba, the contiguous province, covers an area of very large extent, and has a population of about 100,000 which is gradually increasing. The chief town contains the relics of the Jesuits, who were driven out of the country in the sixteenth century, in the shape of cathedrals, convents and churches. It may be considered a very fair specimen of a South American town.

The province of Santiago is enclosed by mountain ranges and consisting of some 3,000 square leagues, with a climate which is regarded by some as the hottest in South America, the thermometer standing generally above 100 degrees. New blood is required, and the vital impulse of colonisation to give an impetus and scope to the latent powers of the soil. If China with her 400,000,000 population could spare a million, they would give, with their industrious habits combined with skill in agriculture and the law of mechanics, a tone to the aspect of the country, and awaken the dormant capabilities "of an at present unproductive land."

Jujuy, another province of the confederation, has an area of 3,000 or 4,000 square miles, with a population of between 30,000 and 40,000. Gold washing forms at present the most important branch of industry.

The province of Tucuman stretches over about 2,500 square leagues, and has a population of from 80,000 to 90,000; sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco wave in wild and splendid diversity and give the province the name of the "Argentine Garden."

San Juan covers an area of about 4,000 square leagues, with a population of about 70,000 inhabitants. It is certainly by all accounts one of the grandest and most important regions of South America, having upwards of 1,000 square leagues of valuable metal, including silver, copper, and lead, and is at present almost untouched.

Mendoza, another province, lies between the Andes and the province of Santa Luis. Deep in the earth's caverns and amid the strata of her rocks glitter those metalliferous deposits that can never be successfully extracted till the power of steam facilitates the process.

San Luis is the smallest of the provinces and is not of much note.

As we have said before, the principal of these is called Buenos Ayres, or "Good Airs," as is also its capital, which has now become a large and rapidly increasing city, being the seat of the National Government as well as its own provincial one. Buenos Ayres was first established by the Spaniards in the year 1518, and was then named Santissima Trinidad de Buenos Ayres, by De Garay one of the governors of Assumption in Paraguay, and the founder of the town, but the port and surrounding country were discovered in 1516, by Juan de Solis, Grand Pilot of Castille, who sailed from Spain in 1515, and in 1516 entered the "Parana Guazu," or "Great Sea River" now called the "Rio de la Plata" or "The Silver River." In reality Buenos Ayres was an off-shoot from Assumption, a city in Paraguay, founded by some Franciscan monks.

The city of Assumption was afterwards made a bishopric (the first in South America), under the title of "Oppidum sen Pagus, de Rio de la Plata," but, under this curious name, it did not progress so rapidly as its junior rival—Buenos Ayres.

The prosperity and rapid increase of Buenos Ayres excited the jealousy of the Portuguese, who, fearing its power and its extensive Brazilian possessions, threatened to invade the left bank of the River Plate.

The inhabitants of the frontiers of Paraguay were the first to communicate to the people of Buenos Ayres the designs of the Portuguese, and requested assistance from the Buenos Ayreans of men and arms, but such aid was refused, and this alone saved it from the devastation that Paraguay was fated to bear.

From its first foundation, in 1518, till the present time (1864), Buenos Ayres has continued to increase and prosper, and is still progressing rapidly and favourably, while, for many years past, Paraguay seems to have been retrograding, and its wealth and population have been wasted in civil wars or internal dissensions.

On arriving in the harbour of Buenos Ayres, one would naturally expect to see the city of "good airs" abounding in that important element, but, alas! the name can

only be termed a misnomer! The only airs noticeable in the town are redolent of anything but sweet odours, and the vicinity has obtained a bad eminence as a region of "yellow fever," and some other dangerous and infectious diseases. This may probably arise from bad drainage and defective sanitary arrangements; and, after a time, Buenos Ayres, like Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, and most important city of South America, may be vastly improved by means of numerous public works to be effected by British capital and skill.

The city, however, is spacious, and looks well from a distance; and wonderful are the costumes of the Guachos, with their scarlet ponchos, jackets, and leggings, white trowsers, and bare feet.

The place contains a tolerable English Hotel, conducted by a German landlord, and here I had the satisfaction of warming myself before a good old English fire-grate, an article not to be found in any other hotel in that locality. My bedroom had rather a nomadic and shabby aspect, more resembling the small tent of an English gipsy, than anything else.

Having determined upon seeing the town and its environs, I sallied out for this purpose, and to learn the whereabouts of the Post Office. Although the day was oppressively sultry, I continued walking for several hours through numerous filthy streets, and at length came to one rather broader and cleaner than the rest, and opposite to me stood a large and respectable-looking building, which, upon inquiry, I found was termed "El Correo," or the Post Office.

Having obtained the necessary information, it became time for me to "homeward wend my weary way," but how to do so, I knew not, for I had quite forgotten the name of the street I came from, and moreover was ignorant of the language of the native inhabitants.

In the midst of my confusion and perplexity, I suddenly felt a gentle tap on the shoulder, and upon turning round, perceived a *policia* or *policeman*. The unexpected apparition of this public functionary rather startled me, and he began to question me somewhat fiercely as to my proceedings and

intentions. Inspired by conscious innocence, I commenced reviling the streets and ways of the great city, and endeavoured to make him comprehend that I desired to return to the English hotel. "Val," said he, "El Senor Henglish no, no, ze vay back to ze Henglish Hotel"; and signing to me to follow him, he soon led me back to my abode.

For this important service I offered my trusty guide a gratuity of a Dollar, which, after many low bows and cordial "Gracias," he joyfully accepted, and so we parted, with mutual professions of esteem and regard.

In my first stroll about Buenos Ayres, I considered it rather a large city, containing about 150,000 inhabitants, and curiously built, being constructed with perfect regularity, in blocks or "cuadros"; but the best buildings I noticed were the El Correo or Post Office, the Governor's and President's house; the latter built by the notorious Rosas, and those institutions and public offices requisite for the due administration of public affairs.

The President's residence is on a flat near the river, and is surrounded by a grove of miserable looking trees. The administration of justice and the law courts, though in many respects different from our own, are most effective instruments for maintaining the laws and suppressing crime. The religion of the country, Roman Catholicism, is presided over by a bishop, a man of the highest character, enjoying it is said, an income of from £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. In no country does greater freedom of religion prevail than in Buenos Ayres. Here there are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and other Dissenting churches; their congregations being allowed the free exercise of their religion.

Next morning, refreshed by slumbers and fortified by a sumptuous breakfast of GALIGNA ENSOPADA, or boiled fowl and sundries, I set out to explore the inner regions of the Post Office, in order to obtain a collection of the Postage Stamps in use throughout the Argentine Confederation. Upon reaching "El Correo" and opening its massive door, I asked if the Post Master was in the way,

but the reply was "Non Senor," or No Sir. I then intimated in French that I would await his arrival, and my patience was not severely tested, for in the course of a few minutes, a grave and serious looking gentleman, dressed like an English clergyman, appeared. The clerk at my request handed him my card, and he then ushered me into the presence of the high official, whom I desired to see, the President or Director of the Post Office. He saluted me in English, "Good Morning," which I returned in the same language, and on being invited to state my wishes, I informed him that I desired to obtain specimens or samples of all the postage stamps in use throughout his country. He withdrew to fetch a book containing the same, and speedily returned with a handsome volume, on which was inscribed the following "memorable and tremendous" words, "Selos del America del Sul," or "Stamps of South America." On the first page was a neat engraving, resembling in some degree, our *Mulready's* first design, and representing South America as a beautiful young girl, supported on one side by a figure of Prosperity delivering letters to persons of All Nations, and on the other side by a figure of a Negro.

Having politely shewn me the Postage Stamps of nearly every division of the vast Continent of America, he allowed me to take a note of all the stamps that have emanated from the Confederation itself, and its provinces, and they are as follows:—

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

1860-1.

Arms—Cap of Liberty; figure indicating value within Greek border.

5 centavos, dark, light carmine.

Do.—Larger Border.

5 centavos, red proff., blue; 10 centavos, green, proff., yellow, blue, black; 15 centavos, blue, black, proff., violet; vermilion, gold on white.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1862.

Arms in oval. — "Republica Argentina" in circle.

5 centavos, rose, proff., yellow; 10 centavos, green, proff., green on yellow; 15 centavos, blue, proff., black.

1863.

Arms in oval.—Printed from stone and done by a monk.

5 centavos, rose pink, carmine proff., blue on brown; 10 centavos, green; 15 centavos, blue.

BUENOS AYRES.

1858.

Steam-ship in oval.—"Buenos Aires" above, value below.

2 pesos, blue; 3 pesos, green; 4 pesos, red; 5 pesos, yellow; 1 peso, brown; 4 pesos, black, brown; 5 pesos, green, brown.

In all the above the proffs. were black.

1859.

Do. do.—1 peso, blue, proff. black; 4 pesos, blue, proff., green; 5 pesos, blue, proff., black.

1859-60.

Head of Liberty in circle, above Buenos Ayres.

4 reales, green; 1 peso, blue, dark blue; 2 peso, scarlet, red; 3 peso, green; 5 peso, black; proff. of the last were done in black.

1861.

Do. do.—4 reales, green, proff, yellow; 1 peso, blue; 2 pesos, scarlet.

ESSAY 1862.

Do. do.—1 peso, blue.

Do. do.—1 peso, rose; 2 pesos, blue.

CORRIENTES.

Head of Liberty to left; above Corrientes.

1 real, MC, indigo blue; 1 real, MC green.

ENTROS RIOS.

Head of Liberty to left from stone. 1 real, red.

Having completed my notes, he invited me to view the building, and kindly led me through its various departments, including the printing-house, the several letter offices, the kitchens, the dead-letter office, and in fact, through nearly every room the building contained. He stated that the number of offices throughout the Argentine Republic,

in 1863, was 105; that the total number of employes was 3636, that 17 new post offices had been recently established, that the sale of stamps had increased fifty per cent; that his Post Office alone had produced, in 1863, \$334,396, an amount nearly equivalent to £70,000 sterling.

He further stated that the number of letters which had passed through all the post offices of the Republic, in 1863, was 1,137,493, and of newspapers, 708,298.

In addition to these, 97,181 official documents were forwarded, and the receipts had exceeded the disbursements, by about £155,000.

Cordially thanking my courteous friend for his polite attention and valuable information, and wishing him health and prosperity, I retired from the "El Correo" of Buenos Ayres, well pleased with my visit, to be in time to catch the vessel on its way to Corrientes, and from thence to the devastated interior of Paraguay.

(To be continued.)

RESULT OF POST OFFICE REFORM.

(Edinburgh Review).

PENNY POSTAGE ACT.

A generation has grown up since the adoption of Sir Rowland Hill's scheme of postal management, and habit has perhaps somewhat blunted the appreciation of the great comfort and advantage derived from it. Our young readers, indeed, can have but a faint idea of the state of things preceding this great change.* Then the smallest letter from a distant part of the country cost eighteen pence and upwards, and even from a neighbouring town the charge was four pence, a postage for which a letter now is conveyed from Shetland to Algeria; if the smallest enclosure was contained in it, the payment was doubled. Thus the great convenience of enclosing letters from third parties and other documents, and so avoiding the trouble of copying or paraphrasing them was forbidden on pain of a heavy fine. The usages of society prohibited prepayment of letters, and consequently it was compulsory either to

* In our next we hope to give an article upon that subject.

forbear communication or to impose an expense upon the correspondent, which might be inconvenient or disagreeable to him. The difficulties that were thus constantly arising, were in themselves a serious evil, for to avoid these annoyances; many persons wasted a large portion of their time in running about pestering Members of Parliament for franks, things, the very name of which may be unknown to the young generation. That privilege, indeed, was a great abuse, since it freed the most influential classes from the postage tax and thus made them less sensible of its evils. How often the arrival of a letter has forced a poor family—particularly one that has seen better days—to forego its dinner or to submit to some other painful sacrifice, is melancholy to think of. But the habitual suppression of correspondence among the humbler classes was a still greater evil. A husband constrained to work at a distance, was absolutely shut off from communication with his wife; and thus sometimes for long periods neither party knew whether or not the other were living. Children under similar circumstances became completely separated from their parents, until the natural tie was often seriously weakened; while the most potent stimulus to education—the desire to correspond with those we love—was almost entirely withheld from the working classes. The exorbitant rate of the impost defeated its own object, for we find that notwithstanding the vast stride which the country took during the twenty years following the cessation of war in 1815, both the gross and net revenue of the Post Office remained absolutely stationary.

These considerations had diminished the reputation acquired by the Post Office from the great comparative rapidity and certainty of its proceedings consequent on the improvements made by the celebrated Palmer in the latter part of the last century, and a Commission of Inquiry into its condition had then been long sitting, and had produced many reports. Mr. Wallace, too, in the House of Commons, persevered in urging postal improvements upon Government, and some minor ameliorations were made. Still the matter excited but little public interest.

The reductions of postage and the improvements in communication which had been proposed, although undoubtedly beneficial, were not sufficiently large and striking in character to arrest the attention of the nation.

But early in 1837, a pamphlet appeared under the title of 'Post Office Reform, by Rowland Hill' (it had before been privately printed and circulated among the members of the administration), which proposed a complete revolution in the system. The author showed that the cost of a letter to the Post Office might be divided into three parts—the receipt, the transmission, and the delivery; that the expense of transmission was so infinitesimally small (varying from one fifth to one thirty-sixth part of a penny) that it might be disregarded, and a uniform rate imposed, as the nearest practicable approach to absolute justice. The main features of his scheme were as follows: the abolition of the varying charges according to the distance travelled, and the establishment of a uniform postage of one penny* for inland letters; charging by weight instead of single, double, &c.; prepayment of postage by means of stamps; simplification in the mechanism of the Department; increased frequency and speed in the dispatch of mails, particularly in the metropolis; greater facilities for posting letters; the enlargement of the districts in which letters were brought to the houses (for at that time there were many populous places, including portions of important towns, with no delivery except at an extra charge); and the extension of postal facilities in the rural districts, where, indeed, they scarcely existed outside the post towns, there being, even in the fertile shire of Lincoln, tracts of country, each of them larger than the whole county of Middlesex, into which no servant of the Post Office ever entered.

Before the published edition of the pamphlet appeared, the Royal Commissioners of

* Under the old system, the letter-carrier not only had to wait until his knock at the door was answered, and he had delivered the letter—a delay now in most cases obviated by the letter-box—but while money for the postage was being found, and sometimes until a visit had been made to several neighbours to borrow it.

Inquiry into the Management of the Post Office, who had been sitting from time to time since 1833, showed their good sense by calling the author before them, and examining him; and in the autumn of 1837, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate and report upon the scheme. This Committee examined many other witnesses, leading merchants and bankers of the City of London, and influential persons of all classes from various parts of the country, as well as the Postmaster-General (Lord Lichfield) and several of the principal officers of the Department. Cogent evidence was adduced to prove the great evils inflicted upon commerce and upon the interests of all classes by the hinderance to communication caused by exorbitant postage, and also the enormous extent to which the smuggling of letters was carried. After a long, careful, and laborious investigation, the Committee reported in favour of the scheme, expressing their opinion that its adoption would not, after a temporary depression, occasion any loss; but as the terms of their appointment precluded them from recommending a step which would cause even a transient diminution of revenue, they proposed a two penny rate. The Commissioners of Post Office Inquiry had already recommended that the plan should be tried in what was then called the London Twopenny Post. Meanwhile the project had become extremely popular with all classes of the community, from the influential London merchants, who established a committee which did excellent service in spreading information on the subject, down to the humblest artisans and labourers; and Parliament was inundated with petitions demanding the immediate adoption of penny postage. At last, in the spring of 1839, Lord Melbourne's Administration saw that the time was come for yielding to the voice of the people, and introduced a Bill authorising the adoption of the changes Sir R. Hill had proposed, which passed through Parliament by large majorities; and thus, within two years and a half from the first broaching of the scheme, penny postage became the law of the land.

A great victory had been gained; an un-

official individual who had scarcely entered a post office in his life, had succeeded in convincing the nation that he was far better acquainted—not only with the object of economy for the people, but for the Government also. It was on the 18th of January, 1840, that the two most prominent features of Sir R. Hill's scheme—uniform penny postage and charge of weight were introduced. The pre-payment was first made in money at the office, the arrangement for supplying the public with postage stamps not being completed; and this was perhaps fortunate, for stamps formed one of the features of the plan most fiercely attacked by its opponents, and that to which the public feeling in general was least inclined. But a few months' experience of the annoyance of prepayment in money effectually reconciled all parties to the stamps, the advent of which was hailed as a deliverance from the necessity of fighting one's way through a crowd to the Post Office window, and perhaps failing at last to get one's letter received in time for the dispatch. The public took a long time to learn the use of stamps, and so late as 1850 one-third of the letters were still prepaid in coin, but ultimately, arrangements having been made for the constant sale of stamps at all post offices, pre-payment in money was forbidden. In spite, however, of numerous drawbacks and the great depression of trade which the country was then suffering, the number of letters passing through the post office had by 1842 increased to 208 millions, and the nett revenue, which it had been prophesied would be entirely swept away, amounted to £561,000. In the following year, however, a deliberate attempt to discredit penny postage was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, who stated in Parliament, that the Post Office was not paying its expenses, although the printed returns showed a nett revenue of between £500,000 and £600,000. This statement Mr. Goulburn supported by the ingenious process of debiting the Department with the expense of the packet. This document, however, fortunately contained the data for its own refutation, since on dividing the revenue assigned to the inland letters (after

making the necessary deductions for late letters, fees, &c.), the quotient was almost exactly one penny each—a result, considering the large number of heavy letters, palpably absurd.

A year seldom passes without conventions being made, embodying, more or less, the foregoing principles. France, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, the German Postal League, and several minor States, have recently entered into improved arrangements, while negotiations have been conducted with the United States and other countries. The United States stands out for a large share of the postage on the ground of the great internal distances which letters travel in that country; but it has been proved that the bulk of the correspondence from this side is addressed to places within three or four hundred miles of New York and Boston, where the mails are landed, while the American Post Office does not deliver letters at private houses except for an extra payment.

The high rates charged by some countries for the transit of letters through them is a serious obstacle to the reduction of postage. One and eightpence per ounce was formerly paid for the mere transit of the Indian letters between Calais and Marseilles, although they went by the ordinary mail trains of the country; and the rate is still tenpence, or fivefold what is here paid for inland letters carried any distance, and including receipt and delivery. Consequently, the bulk of the mail goes by Gibraltar; and thus France probably receives less than what she would get by moderate charges. The rates on letters passing to other countries, although reduced by the postal convention of 1856, are still very high. Belgium is more moderate in her demands. A postal congress, attended by representatives from most civilised States, sat at Paris last year; but, as yet, without results of much importance. The example set by this country in reducing charges, and otherwise improving the postal service, has been followed by most civilised nations, in several of which a uniform inland rate has been established.

In improving postal communications with the colonies, principles have been acted upon similar to those adopted with respect

to foreign countries; for nearly all the colonies have now popular constitutions, and manage their own affairs. Still, for obvious reasons, the difficulties to be overcome were less than in dealing with nations entirely independent; and after many changes and much care, a tolerably uniform system has been established. The rates of postage to most of the British possessions were formerly exorbitant. Gradually, however, they were all reduced to sixpence per half ounce; though, in some instances, higher rates have been reimposed. The book-post—at rates of course considerably higher than is charged inland—and the registration of letters, have been gradually extended to nearly all the colonies. Compulsory pre-payment of postage has been adopted with some colonies, and in all cases a double rate is charged on unpaid letters. In 1859 remittance by money-order was instituted with Canada, and has been gradually extended to Western Australia, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, several of the West Indies, Gibraltar, and Malta, &c.; and will soon, it is believed, spread to all the colonies. Many of the British possessions have established internal uniform postage, and among them the vast empire of India, where the rate is so low as three farthings English. Important, however, as are the foreign and colonial posts to commerce and social intercourse, the number of letters sent by them sinks into insignificance when compared with the inland correspondence, being but one-fiftieth part of the great total.

The Packet Service, from its magnitude, its great cost, and the political interest which it sometimes excites, is a subject of much importance. Formerly correspondence was sent to most distant parts of the world by the ordinary private merchant vessels, which received, under an Act of Parliament, one penny per letter, while, in addition to these modes of communication, Government employed sailing packets to run across the narrow seas, and to the American provinces. Subsequently steam-vessels were employed to carry the mails to Ireland and the other British islands, and to the neighbouring continental ports. But, as there was much

passenger and mercantile traffic on most of these routes, the service was undertaken by contractors at a moderate cost. Nearly thirty years ago, however, the opening of the passage to India through Egypt and the Red Sea on the one hand, and the successful crossing of the Atlantic by steam-vessels on the other, rendered a change of system necessary. For political and commercial reasons, rapid communication both with India and America was indispensable; but at that time the passenger and goods traffic was not sufficient to induce capitalists to run swift and punctual steamers without a large subsidy from Government; and consequently, arrangements were made with the Peninsular and Oriental Company to undertake the Indian service (which has since been extended to China and Australia), and with the Cunard Company for the North American mails. The duty has been performed by these companies with great regularity and safety, though at a high charge. The carriage of the West Indian mails was entrusted to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The frequency of these despatches has been from time to time increased, and packets have been put on to other ports. Indeed, no expense has been spared to render the service efficient. Rapid and frequent communication was studied, quite irrespective of a pecuniary return for the outlay; consequently the expenditure for the Packet Service rose to nearly a million sterling, enormously exceeding the whole of the sea-postage of the letters carried. Thus, in 1859, the packets to Spain and Portugal (recently discontinued) occasioned a net loss of £17,500; those to the West Coast of Africa, £26,000; to the Cape of Good Hope, £24,900; to North America, £79,000; to Australia, £68,000; and to the East Indies, £84,000; while the cost of the packets to the West Indies and South America exceeded the sea-postage of all the letters they conveyed by the enormous sum of £215,000. This vast outlay was made, most of it, behind the back of the House of Commons; for the contracts were entered into by the Treasury, so that the House could not, without inflicting severe hardship

on the contractors, refuse to adopt them after the parties had commenced the service. *(To be continued).*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondents.)

LONDON, *September 14th.*

We understand Henry Marshall Eisenberg, Esq., has resigned the Directorship of the London Provincial, Colonial, and Continental Stamp Company; rumours are afloat that a gentleman of high literary position is about to take his place: *on dit* that the allotment of shares of the Company will take place on the 15th of September.

PARIS, *September 14th.*

Great excitement prevails here; some Parisian papers have announced the long-expected French envelopes are about to be issued; it is however disbelieved, and is expected to turn out a "canard."

MADRID, *August 15th.*

It is authentically announced that the 1st of January, 1865, will be again favoured by a new issue.

GENEVA, *September 6th.*

Stamp collecting has made enormous strides in this town. A stamp paper is announced to appear on January the 1st, 1865.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *July 22nd.*

There is not the slightest foundation for rumours current in London and Paris, on a new issue of stamps for the Brazils.

NEW YORK, *September 2nd.*

A new adhesive stamp may shortly be expected.

BIRMINGHAM, *September 12th.*

Our readers may be pleased to hear of the safe recovery of Mr. E. L. Pemberton, and that he is now sufficiently recovered to resume his indefatigable studies in detecting forged stamps.

REVIEWS ON POSTAL PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue of British, Foreign, and Colonial Postage Stamps, by Mount Brown. Fifth Edition. Revised, corrected, and augmented, comprising upwards of 2,500 varieties. London: F. Passmore.

"Ich Dien" appears to have been nobly won by Edward the Black Prince, in one of his battles against the French, and was formerly the motto of the Kings of Bohemia; fate, however, destined England's heirs to bear that title in after years, and up to the present time they have, do still, and always will; but we ask what do they do? they do not fight like our former princes—they are no authors or astronomers, therefore this title becomes empty, and has no meaning. Surely Mount Brown deserves something of the sort, he has laboured hard, and he has bestowed his most careful and ardent studies in serving the "timbre monde," he has succeeded in bringing out a book which no one has ever yet surpassed. It has been called a wonderful piece of ingenuity—its description is perfect—its pages well put together—the printing good—and the outward appearance gives one the idea of its interior being composed of curious information; any one opening the book can see the pains and labour he has taken, and his finishing touches are more perfect than the work itself. This ingenious author has, however, made some slight mistakes in his money-table, which we hope in his Sixth Edition will be verified; his last edition is much superior to his former ones. He has called the numerous essays which before existed, proofs. He has given a good deal more information, and also many additions, and we can only say that his book deserves all the credit than can possibly be bestowed on it. If he wants to improve it still, he must only keep to the old adage that "Practice makes Perfect."

Stamp Collectors' Magazine. Published by E. Marlborough, London, and Stafford, Smith and Smith, Bath.

In opening this column we have begun by the above Catalogue, because, in our opinion, it holds the first place among Stamp Publications. The Press have always spoken with zeal and enthusiasm in favour of this Paper, and well is it deserving, its pages interest and enlighten the readers; no month brings its paper with it, but a collector has learnt something more than he knew before; the Editor has been successful enough

to obtain Mount Brown to supply him with an addenda to his Catalogue, and this alone is one of the chief attractions of the Paper. A clever article also comes from the pen of Mr. E. L. Pemberton, author of "Forged Stamps: How to Detect them;" this may also be said to greatly sustain it, as it is information that no other Stamp Journal contains (at least a true account). Dr. Viner, A.M., has also greatly contributed towards its support; and Mr. Burn and Dr. Gray, F.R.S. have interested its readers by their correspondence on the Prince Consort Essays for some months. Success we hope may attend this Paper, and that it may always retain the position it has so nobly won.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—STEALING FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.—*Thomas Hayward*, aged 16, an errand-boy, was charged before Alderman Stone, with stealing foreign postage stamps, value £40, the property of Mr. Crouch, of Farringdon-street.

From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor, who is a dealer in obliterated and other stamps, employed the prisoner at different times as errand-boy, and that on the morning of the 29th of June last the stamps in question were missed. The only persons having access to the drawers where they were kept were the prisoner, the prosecutor, and his wife. On missing the stamps, Mr. Crouch spoke to Hayward, who said, swearing, "You think I've got them." He then advised the prosecutor to go round to the different shops and stop the sale of them, but was told that the police would be communicated with. The prosecutor then requested the prisoner to remain until he returned, but, in his (the prosecutor's) absence, the prisoner, after a struggle with Mrs. Crouch, effected his escape. The prisoner's father afterwards gave a portion of the stamps to Detective officer Pavitt, and the prisoner was at once apprehended. It transpired that a scarce obliterated stamp often fetched as much as £2, and that one of that value was stolen.

Alderman Stone remanded the prisoner, in order to afford the police time to trace the other stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH LOCAL STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perceiving that a Company has been started for the conveyance of Parcels, at the general rate of One Penny, from one point of the Metropolis to the other, and for which purpose they have issued an adhesive Stamp which is to be affixed to each parcel in lieu of a money payment,—I beg to call this matter to the attention of Stamp Collectors, and strongly urge them not to admit this Stamp in their album, as it may only be the commencement of a series of Private Local Stamps, which bear no affinity whatever to Post-

age Stamps, they being only used for private convenience. Indeed, it is much to be regretted, that the Local American Stamps were ever allowed a footing in a Postage Stamp album, which was originally intended merely to exhibit the Government Stamps of the various countries.

Another great consideration is this, that if such local stamp were admitted, the Company might find it almost as advantageous to their interests to dispose of such Stamps for Collections as for the payment of Parcels; and then, as well the colours as device of the Stamp, would no doubt be frequently changed to add to their receipts. Again, it would probably follow, that other parties, and private firms, would adopt the same practice, and in time the British Local Stamps might outnumber their American "*confreres*," and both, thus combined, would entirely swamp Lallier's and Oppen's album, and far exceed the Government legitimate Postage Stamps. It is true that such a variety in an album might delight the eyes of a very juvenile collector, as no doubt the *coup de ail* would be most charming, since there would be a large number of highly-coloured devices, consisting of flying Mercuries, winged horses, artistic portraits, *et hoc genus omne*.

Independent of all this argument, it would be more beneficial to the pocket of Paterfamilias and others, if the exclusion we plead for, were to be observed, as it will be by

Yours respectfully,
R. C. B.

BRAZILIAN STAMP DIES.

To the Editor of the "UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having heard that a new Stamp Magazine was about to be started, which, one day, if it does not solely occupy the first position in the estimation of Collectors, will, at least share it with others,—I thought I would ask space for this letter in your valuable columns, in lieu of sending it to the "*Stamp Collector's Magazine*," as I originally intended; and being desirous to promote the efforts of the present rising generation, I send you this information, trusting you may find it useful.

In the July number of the "*Stamp Collector's Magazine*," it was stated that a firm had purchased the dies of the old Spanish Stamps, and that they were negotiating for those of the large old Brazilian. Now, having been for ten years a resident in the Brazils, I am able to affirm that the dies of those Stamps were destroyed in the year 1861, by order of the Postmaster-General; and, therefore, the parties who imagine that they are about to purchase those dies, will only find themselves in possession of counterfeits, which have no doubt been cunningly prepared by some speculating clerks of the Post Office.

Allow me to add, that perhaps in no country in the world are the Postal regulations conducted so badly as in the Brazils, where many of the servants of the Post Office are open to bribery, and where so little regard is paid to the privacy of public correspondence. Thus, are the secrets of many private families betrayed, and the possessors of the intelligence so illegally and immorally gained, often use it to the advancement of their own interests; whilst those who have confiden-

tially conveyed to each other their private affairs, little suspect that the same are being discussed and disseminated amongst strangers.

Wishing every success to your Magazine,
I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
PARIS. J. W. REEDE.

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now some time since the Stamp Mania first took root in England, and yet during that long space of time no one has appeared to rectify an error which has now become general.

It is usually believed that the 10 and 30 reis (blue) Brazil, are Newspaper Stamps; such, however, is not the case, for Brazil has never as yet, possessed Newspaper Stamps; and it is as legal to employ a 10 or 30 reis (blue) to frank a letter, as a 30 or 60 reis (black). Certainly the blue stamps nearly always come on newspapers, and seldom on letters; but if every stamp which franks a newspaper, is a Newspaper Stamp, then the Brazilians may with propriety class our Penny English under this head, as it is seldom seen in the Brazils, except when on a newspaper.

It is not only the English collectors, but as well those of the other European countries, who have wrongly supposed,—that the two blue Brazilian stamps may be classed under the head of Newspaper Stamps, and even Mount Brown has been erroneously informed on this matter, and the error will indeed be found to exist in his invaluable and unequalled Stamp Catalogue.

Trusting this information may prove useful to some of your readers,

I am, SIR, yours, etc.,
A BRAZILIAN.

To the Editor of the "UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it my duty to the Stamp trade, to warn dealers and collectors to have no transactions whatsoever with Messrs. M. Selve and Co., of Harmer-street, Gravesend, and Mr. E. Roschlan, of Coburg, Germany, as some months ago I sent both these parties a variety of Stamps, and have since received no answer to my numerous applications. I am thus forced to publish their names, which I much regret having to do, for they may perhaps endeavour to do unto others as I have been done unto.

Hoping you will publish this in your first, and receive the best wishes of

Your obedient servant,
A. O. MANN.

Bayswater.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I AM, Eaton Square.—Your Connell is a forgery, and one of the most imperfect we have seen; the eyes are nearly invisible, and only deserve to be called dots, they are represented to look to the left, whereas the genuine one looks straight. The letters V and E in five, and the C and T in cents, are much larger than the rest of the letters. Circular lines running from the head are irregular, and we should fancy it is one of the worst forgeries that has ever been made. If you want a genuine one, we should advise you to look in

the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" for August, and you will see one advertised for sale by Stafford, Smith & Smith. We would advise you to go to W. Diamond, whose address appears in this month's Magazine, if you wish to purchase any coins.

INCOGNITA, Plymouth.—The Wenden Stamp you inquire about is as much a mystery to us as it is to you, but anyhow we do not believe in it.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—The price for subscription to our Paper is quoted in the first page.

YANKEE, Manchester.—You will see a letter in this month's paper which will answer your question.

G. P. O., Bury St. Edmunds.—We should think that if the American Parcel Express Stamp is worthy of a place in an album, an English one would be more so.

LORD A., Aldershot.—Your Stamp is a French Essay, is one that was made in 1858, as you will see by the date, and is well worth the price you gave for it.

PORTUGAL, Bordeaux.—The Portuguese Stamp you sent is a forgery, and we do not think a similar one has ever been seen in England; but it would have been better for your sake had you sent it to Mr. E. L. Pemberton, he would have been able to have informed you more minutely as to its defects. There is no doubt of its being a forgery; and on looking at it through a magnifying glass, the ground lines are very imperfect. The R's in the words Reis and Correo are shockingly done; and the under-lip, which in the genuine one protrudes a little in comparison to the upper, is in yours equal; the ear in the genuine one is beautifully executed, and is marked by a curve all round the edge, of which yours is devoid; the face, which in the genuine one represents a mere boy, appears to be a man of from thirty to forty. Portugal has never issued a purple stamp; that is therefore enough to prove it is a forgery. We recommend you Mount Brown's Catalogue as the best means for obtaining correct information. We also recommend Dr. Gray's, but not Messrs. Bellars & Davies', as we should not think of recommending it until two or three editions have been issued; it is, however, highly commented upon.

DUNKERQUE.—The black V. R. English is extremely rare, and we know of a gentleman who only a few days ago gave a guinea for one. The Prince Consort essays are genuine. For full information upon that subject, vide Mr. Burn's letter in No. 17 of the "Stamp Collector's Magazine."

LADY F., Tunbridge.—Many thanks for your suggestions. We will attend to your wishes.

E. RICHARDSON, Bath.—Thanks for your good wishes. We do not know whether you can trust American stamp-dealers, but you can safely rely upon I. M. King, of New York. Your stamp is an Italian Provisional, and is considered extremely rare. We do not ourselves believe in the Mormon Stamps; you will see an article on it in Messrs. Bellars and Davies' Standard Guide.

CHRIST CHURCH, Oxford.—Your stamp is a very rare one indeed, at least it is considered so by eight out of ten persons; but we do not believe in it, as we think that if it is so made to answer as you describe—that if the chemical preparation was made to burn the colour of the stamp out, it must be made sufficiently strong to burn the paper also. Mount Brown, in his Catalogue, makes no notice of it, we should think, for the same reason.

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE.—Your stamp is genuine.

SPECIMEN, York.—Corrientes belongs to the Argentine Republic, and is situated on the River Parana. The stamps that have been issued from there are genuine; they are a rude imitation of the French Republic, namely—the head of Liberty to the left. Many people have them for sale, and they are getting commoner daily. The Hamburg stamps you send are local, and a new series, by Krantz; they are considered the best designed stamps that any firm in that city have brought out, and we consider they far surpass the government stamps.

P. S., Leicester.—Yes, the $\frac{1}{4}$ Mecklenburg are used whole or piece-meal.

CANADA.—Your Winslow and others you sent us to give you some information upon as to their being genuine, are so, and are mentioned in Mount Brown's addenda for July, in the "Stamp Collectors' Magazine."

ALPHA, Manchester.—Your stamps are the Steam Pacific Navigation Company, and at present fetch a good price. Name your price, and we may buy.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—NEW STAMPS.—For all payments amounting to 40s. and upwards, after Monday last, a receipt must be given on stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp must be fixed. A "Queen's head" will be treated as an evasion. The adhesive stamp must be obliterated by the name or initials of the person giving it, so that it may not be twice used. The penalty for not defacing a stamp is £10, and for using a stamp twice £20. It is necessary to caution the public, as it is the intention of the Stamp-office to proceed against persons for giving receipts on unstamped paper, or for otherwise infringing the new law, and to give part of the penalty to the informers. Last year the number of receipts issued to the public was 5,290,661, and the net revenue was £180,491. It is now anticipated that by the reduction of the duties there will be a large increase in the amount to be derived from receipts. The new stamp has much the appearance of the old stamp, but bears the impression, "Receipt—One Penny," with figures for the day, month, and year, in which the stamp was stamped: thus "17—9—53," meaning the 17th of the 9th month (September), 1853. The new adhesive receipt stamp is nearly one-half larger than the ordinary postage stamp. It is printed in light blue, and bears an impression of a "Queen's head," encircled by the garter. In the garter is inscribed the words, "Receipt—One Penny." The stamps are sold in sheets; and by an ingenious process, for which the inventor obtained a patent, are divided by perforations, enabling persons to separate them with ease. As a protection against forgery, the receipt stamp has the figure of an anchor very ingeniously introduced in the paper; it is only perceptible when held up to the light. —*Illustrated London News*, 1853.

[We should like some information concerning the above.]

A NOVEL POSTAL PACKET.—A Highlandman, who had been enjoying the fair (says a Scotch paper), presented himself at the local post-office, requesting to know "Hoo much ye would tak' to carry him to Grangemouth and back?" On being told 2d. an oz.,

with an advice to try the railway as the cheapest, he walked off quite dumbfounded.

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

Very great facilities are afforded to the South Australian public in the way of internal Postal communication, considering the thinly-peopled and extensive area of the outlying districts. 177 Post Offices were opened at the end of the year; 225 persons employed. The length of the mail routes is 2,571 miles, and the distance travelled by mails is 553,890 miles during the twelve months. 1,640,153 letters, and 1,136,023 newspapers passed through the post in 1862, the income being £17,448, and the expenditure (exclusive of English mail contracts) £18,582.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS, AND THEIR POSTAGE.—The total number of penny stamps annually consumed is about 80 millions, viz., 65½ millions are taken by England, 7½ millions by Scotland, and less than 6½ millions by Ireland—the English portion being divided into 47½ millions for the London, and 18 millions for the provincial papers. The number of newspapers posted in London alone is 700,000 weekly, or upwards of 40 millions yearly. Mr. Rowland Hill calculates that the State loses, by carrying newspapers, £30,000 a year, while by the carrying of letters it gains £1,000,000 a year.

Nineteen days after the new Stamp Act came into operation, there had been issued from the Manchester Stamp-office the large number of 456,000 penny receipt stamps, of the value of £1,900.

No less than 1,230,000 letters passed through the London district post on Saturday last. This is the largest number ever known, even upon Valentine's day.

In the year ending October, 1839, the revenue derived from the tax on letters passing through the Post-Office, was £2,390,764; but by the reduction of postage to one penny per letter (if under an ounce) at the beginning of 1840, the amount of revenue derived from this source, in the year ending January, 1840, was only £441,000, and in 1848, £923,000. To such a degree, however, has the reduction of postage increased the number of letters, and of book and other packets now sent through the Post-office. The gross revenue for the above financial year, even at the low rate of postage, amounted to £2,909,130, which, after deduction of £1,610,325 for collection, and expence of maintaining the establishment, and £35,992 for superannuation allowances, hereditary pensions charged on the Post-office revenue, yielded a net income of £1,200,000. The number of officers in the service of the Post-office, exclusive of 118 in the Colonies, and of 55 agents in foreign countries, is 23,130, of whom 3,200 are employed in the London district. The number of letters delivered in 1856, was, in England, 388,000,000, in Ireland, 42,000,000, and Scotland, 48,000,000.

THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED on the 15th of every Month; containing all the Stamp news of the day. Splendid Engravings of all the latest issued Stamps—with all other items of Timbromania.

THE UNIVERSAL STAMP GAZETTE sent post-free on receipt of the annual Subscription of 4s.

Agents wanted in all the towns of the British Isles.

NOTICE.

LONDON, PROVINCIAL, COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL STAMP COMPANY. The Allotment of Shares for the above Company will take place on the 1st of October, when the amount of 3s. per Share will become due.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! STAMPS!!!—France, 1, 2, 4 centimes; French Colonies, 1 ct., Italy, 1 ct., Belgium 1 ct., Helvetia 2 cts., Greece 1 lept., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; Nova Scotia, 1 ct., New Brunswick, 1 ct., United States, 1 ct., Italy, 5 ct., 1d. each; 1c. St. Vincent, 1d. Prince Edward's Island, 1d. Grenada; 1 Newfoundland, 1 Natal, 3d. each, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Malta, 1d.; Hanover, 3 pf. red, 1d.; Austria, 15 kr., 8d.; Prussian Envelopes, 1, 2, 3; silver groschen, eagle, 9d.; Belgium, 10 cts., 2d.; 20 cts., 3d.; Barbadoes, green, 2d.; Italy, 60 cts., 8d.; due lire, 2s.; Ionian Islands, 8d. per set of 3; Nova Scotia, 5 cents, 3d.; Thurn u Taxis, Southern States, 6 kr., 4d.; 9 kr., 6d.; 15 kr., 10d.; 30 kr., 1s. 8d.; Saxony, 3 pf., green, 2d.; Ceylon 1d. Envelopes, 3d.; Austria Zeitung, K K, lilac, 1d.; Switzerland, 10 ct., 2d.; 30 ct., 4d.; 1 franc, 1s.; Spain issue 1864, 1 real, 6d.; U.S.P.O. Despatch, pre paid, 1 ct., 8d.; Wurtemberg, 3 kr., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 9 kr., 6d.; Envelopes 3 kr., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 6 kr., 4d.; 9 kr., 6d.; 1d. St. Lucia, 3d.; 1d. St. Helena, 3d.; Java, 10 ct., 6d.; Greece, 2 lept, 1d.; 5 lept, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. These are all unused. The following are obliterated, Austrian Italy, 10 ct. black, 1s. 3d.; 15 ct. red, 30 ct. brown, 2d.; 45 ct. blue, 2d.; Italy, 1851, 20 ct. blue, 6d.; 1852, 20 ct. blue, 6d.; 1855, 20 ct. blue, 6d.; Modena, 10 ct., 2d.; 15 ct., 6d.; B. G. 9 ct., 6d.; French Republic, (Liberty) 20 ct., black, 3d.; 25 ct. blue, 3d.; Emperor's Head, 25 ct. blue, 2d.; New Zealand, 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s., 2d., 2d.; Spain, 1853, 3d.; 1854, 3d.; Mecklenburg, 4s. 4d., 4d. per doz.; 1 schilling, 8d. per doz.; Nova Scotia, 3d., 4d.; Cape of Good Hope, 1d.; red, 2d., 4d.; blue, 2d.; Saxony, 1 new gr., head to right, 2d. Address A. O. MANN, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.

UNUSED STAMPS, 9s. 6d. per 1000, and hundreds at 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s. Sixpenny Packets of Stamps, containing 20, 5 of which are unused. Collections of 50 in book, 9d. A. O. MANN, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.

A. O. MANN, 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W., Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps, sends Stamps on inspection, on receipt of postage.

A. O. MANN has American locals at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; 1s. 2d. per dozen, well mixed. A sheet of 50 fac-similes, 6s., 9d.

A. O. MANN wishes to correspond with Dealers on the Continent and in the Colonies, etc., etc. 23, Ledbury Road, Bayswater, London, W.

ST. HELENA, NEW HOLLAND, LOCAL AMERICAN, etc., in LIDWELL's packet of 12 varieties of unused Stamps. Post-free, 7d.
Swan River, old Sweden, 5 c. Canada, etc., in his packet of 30 varieties of unused Stamps. Post-free, 7d.
Stamps sent on approval post-free. Stamps or Collections bought. Agents wanted at a good per centage.
Mr. J. LIDWELL, Gravesend.

W. LINCOLN, JUN., Dealer in Foreign and Colonial Stamps. 462, New Oxford Street, London. All kinds of Stamps Bought and Sold.

J. C. WILSON, Dealer in Foreign Stamps. List sent on receipt of one stamp. Rare Stamps sent on approval. 93, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

**THE LONDON, PROVINCIAL, COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL STAMP COMPANY, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C., have for sale, Russia 1 kopek, 1s. per doz., 10s. 6d. per gross, 3 kopeks 2s. 6d. per doz., 5 kop. 4s. per doz., or 9s. per doz. sets; Holland, new issue, 5 cts. blue, 1s. 6d. per doz., 17s. per gross; old Spain 1850 to '53, 6 cuartos 1s. 6d. per doz., 1860, 1 real 2s. 3d. per doz.
N.B.—2,000 of each on hand.**

TO THE STAMP TRADE. Stamps of all Countries, used and unused, obtained in the shortest time possible, and at 50 per cent. below the usual prices charged, on application to C. and H. GLOYN, Acorn House, Manchester. The following are now in stock.

Unused, at the following prices per dozen: Confederate States, 2 cts. red, 2s., 5 c. blue, 5s., 10 c. blue, 6s. 6d., 20 c. green, 15s.; Java, 10 c. red, 7s. 6d.; Cuba 2 rs. pl. rose $\frac{1}{2}$ "cuartillos," 16s.; Ionian Isles, 6s. 9d. per doz. sets; Russia (adhesive) 1 k. yellow, 1s. 6d., 3 k. green, 3s. 6d., 5k. lilac, 5s., 5 k. blue, 3s., 10 k. brown, 5s. 6d., 20 k. blue, 11s., 30 k. rose, 18s., env. 5 k. blue, 5s., 10 k. black, 7s. 6d., 20 k. blue, 16s., 30 k. rose, 21s.; St. Helena, 1d. red, 2s., 4d. rose, 6s., 6d. blue, 8s., 1s. green, 16s.; Spain (Official) 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ onza, yellow, 9s., 1 onza, rose, 10s., 4 onzas green, 12s., 1 libra blue, 27s.; France, 1 centime 2d., 2 cs. 3d., 4 c. 6d. All these Stamps are unused and warranted genuine. Orders executed by return of post. N.B.—Large supplies from the Sandwich Isles, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Turkey, &c., &c., are daily expected. Terms cash. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on orders paid in advance.

SPAIN (Dated) 1850—54!! Obliterated, but in first-class condition: Bear climbing tree, 1 cuarto, bronze 15s., 1850-51-52-53-54, 5 reales, 1854, 2 reales, red, each 7s. 6d. Warranted genuine. Other values expected shortly.—C. & H. GLOYN, Acorn House, Manchester.

. Stamps bought; Unused West Indian wanted immediately.

YOUNG AND STOCKALL,

34, South John Street, Liverpool.

THE LARGEST STAMP DEALERS IN THE WORLD, will send their complete Price List and Catalogue (issued on the 1st of every month), which gives Prices singly and per dozen, used and unused, of over 1800 varieties of Stamps, on receipt of 2d. and Stamps for postage of same. Corresponds in French and German.

W. M. KING, 62, Broadway, P. O. address, Box 4144, New York, U.S., has constantly on hand, for sale or exchange, all foreign and domestic Stamps; also essays and locals. All Orders promptly fulfilled. Communications to be prepaid. Send for a Price List, for 4 Stamps. 12 Stamps for 6d.

WHOLESALE, WHOLESALE.—Unused Brazil, 10 r. 9d. (5s. 3d. per 100), 30 r. 2s., 180 r. 6s. 6d., 280 r. 10s., 430 r. 15s. French, unused, 1 c., 3d.; 2 c., 5d.; 4 c., 7d. Used old Baden, mixed, 9d. Old Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 mgr., 7d. Mixed Continental envelopes, 8d. per doz. Mixed Continentals, 1s. 6d. per 100; 500, 6s. 6d.; 1000, 12s. 6d. Wholesale list gratis. ROBERT LIGHTBORN, Cross-lane, Salford, Manchester.

FOR RARE STAMPS AND ESSAYS write to GUSTAVE LEGLISE, Dunkerque (France).

DUNLOP AND PORTUGAL,

33, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN STAMPS.

Send two Stamps for Wholesale Price Current, comprising over 1200 varieties. Cheapest Wholesale Dealers in the World.

DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, Foreign and Colonial Stamp Dealers, London, have on hand a few genuine 5 reales, Spain, of the years 1851, '52, '53, and '54, at 6s. each.

DUTCH STAMPS!—The new 5 c., blue, at 2d. each, or 1s. 8d. per dozen. Send to **DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, 33, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.**

FRENCH REPUBLIC!—Send 30 stamps to **DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, and you will receive a complete set of French Republic 10 c., 15 c., 25 c., 25 c., 40 c., and 1 fr.**

STAMPS! STAMPS!! STAMPS!!!—The following are at 1d. each, used:—1d., 2d., 6d., 1s. New Zealand; 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. Victoria; 1d., 2d., 3d. Queensland; 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. S. Australia. Mecklenburg, $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, or 4, per doz., 1 sch.; 1d., or 8d. per doz.; Belgium (old), black, 1d.; blue, 1d.; New South Wales, 5s., 10d.; 8d., 10d.; and 5d., 9d.; Mixed Colonials, at 1s. 3d. per doz. Send two stamps for price list to **R. M'CHEANE, 38, Old Broad street, London, E.C.** Stamps sent on approval, on receipt of a stamped envelope.

DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps, 33, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

All Stamps warranted genuine.

They have now on hand and for sale the following undervalued stamps, and hundreds of others:—1d. Antigua, 2d. each, 2s. 6d. per doz.; Austria, 2 and 3 kr., 2d. each, 1s. per doz.; Zeitung, 1 and 2 kr. 2d., 1s. per doz.; Bahamas, 1d., 3d., 1s. 9d., per doz.; Barbadoes, green, 2d., 1s. per doz.; blue, 3d., 2s. per doz.; British Guiana, 1 c., 2d., 1s. per doz.; Denmark, 2 sk., 1d., 10d. per doz.; France, 1 c., 1d., 2d. per doz.; 2 c., 1d., 4d. per doz.; 4 c., 1d., 7d. per doz.; French Colonies, 1 c., 1d., 4d. per doz.; 5 c., 2d., 1s. per set; 10 c., 4d., 2s. per doz.; the set of 5, 11d.; Greece, 1 lept, 1d., 21. 1d., 51. 1d., 101. 2d.; Hamburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., 1d. each, 9d. per doz.; Hamburg (new issue), $\frac{1}{2}$, 3d. each, 2s. per doz.; Hanover, 3 pf., green, 1d., 8d. per doz.; 3 pf., red, 2d., 11d. per doz.; Holland, 5 c., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Jamaica, 1d., 3d.; 2d., 4d.; 3d., 6d.; Mecklenburg, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., 4d. per doz.; New Brunswick, 1 c., 1d., 9d. per doz.; 2 c., 2d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Portugal (Donna Maria), set of 4 (5, 25, 50, 100) 6s. 6d.; Don Pedro, 5 reis, 3d.; 25 reis, 3d.; 50 reis, blue, 8d.; Don Luis, 5 reis, 1d., 1s. 6d. per doz.; 25 reis, 3d., 2s. 6d. per doz.; 50 reis, 5d., 5s. per doz.; 100 reis, 10d., 9s. per doz.; Russia (new issue), 1 kop, yellow, 4d., 3s. 6d. per doz.; 3 kop, green, 6d.; 5 kop, 8d.; Spain, 2 c., 2d.; 4 c., 2d.; 12 c., 6d.; 19 c., 1s.; 1 real, 4d.; St. Helena, 1d., red, 5d.; Local American, 2d. each. The above are unused, and are warranted genuine.

UNUSED PORTUGUESE STAMPS!—Immense importation. Arrival of 10,000, mixed. Tremendous reduction in the prices. 5 reis, 1d.; 25 reis, 3d.; 50 reis, 5d.; 100 reis, 10d. Set of 4, 1s. 4d. **DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, London.**

RARE UNUSED SPANISH STAMPS!—**DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, London, have the following Stamps for sale:—2 c., 2d.; 4 c., 2d.; 12 c., 6d.; 19 c., 1s.; 1 real, 4d. The set of 5, 2s.**

NEW RUSSIAN STAMPS!—Not to be equalled for cheapness. Send 12 Stamps to **DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, and you will receive, post free, a set of the new Russians.**

PACKETS OF USED FOREIGN STAMPS.—12 varieties; no French, Belgian, American, or common. Italians, all rare, 6d.; 24 varieties, 1s.; 50 varieties, 1s. 3d.; 100, well assorted, 2s. 6d. **DUNLOP & PORTUGAL, London.**

AMERICAN LOCALS!—10 well assorted, many very rare, warranted genuine, 1s.; 20 varieties, 2s.; 50 varieties, 5s.; 100 varieties, 9s.

All communications wanting answer, and orders under 2s. 6d., to contain stamped directed envelope to

DUNLOP & PORTUGAL,

33, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

S. H. MARSDEN & CO., 33, Bridge Street, Manchester, Foreign Stamp Dealers, have on hand an immense quantity of Foreign Stamps, well assorted, at 50 for 10d., 100 for 1s. 6d., 1000 for 10s. 6d. Also a quantity of unused and used Colonial Stamps, including the old 1d. blue Van Dieman's Land, price 5s. 6d. each., and many other rare Stamps, such as complete sets of old Italian Stamps, including the most rare specimens. Selections sent for approval, on receipt of stamp for postage. Dealers supplied.

ПОЧТОВАЯ. МАРКА.

NEW RUSSIAN STAMPS!—1 kop., 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen. **EVANS BROTHERS, Park-side, Knights-bridge. N.B. 30 used Stamps, 6d.!!**

W. DIAMOND, Dealer in Postage Stamps and Coins since 1857. Proof Silver Penny of Victoria, date 1864, post free 6d. Eighteen varieties of Pony Express for 3s. 6d., post free. Collections purchased. Address, Rifle House, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater.

ISAAC M. KING, General Dealer in Postage Stamps, etc., New York, U.S.A.—Head Office (for Foreign Stamps), 62, Broadway, New York; Head Office (for Domestic and Canadian), 50, W., 22nd Street. Foreign Correspondents will please address to 62, Broadway, or Box 4144 P.O. Has on hand for sale or exchange all Domestic and Foreign Stamps. Stamps sent on approval, and all warranted genuine. Send 4d. for Price List issued every month. Letters must be prepaid.

THE STAMP DEALERS' UNIVERSAL REGISTER.—On the 2nd January, 1865, or earlier, if possible, a MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR will be commenced, bearing the above title. The object the publisher has in view is to furnish information, which he expects will be the means of increasing Stamp business, and cementing a connection between purchasers and vendors of Stamps at home and abroad; this desideratum he hopes to accomplish by giving a List of Stamp Dealers in all parts of the world.

To keep the List select, and to prevent as far as possible any unjust dealings, no address will be registered unless it is accompanied by the name of a respectable firm, to whom reference can be made, if deemed necessary.

To enable the proprietor to issue a publication of worth, the support of the trade is respectfully solicited.

Those persons who wish to have their names enrolled on the Register, must send address and reference, together with their subscription, to ensure attention.

The registry fee and cost of paper to the end of December, 1865, will be 4s., or per post 5s.; price of paper (without name on the Register), to end of December, 1865, 2s., or per post 3s., in advance.

Titles of Stamp Magazines, and addresses of the publishers, will be inserted in No. 1 free of charge.

Advertisements will be inserted on the following terms,—20 words, 6d., and 2d. for every additional 8 words.

All communications must contain stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Address **J. W. CHATER, Northern Journal Office, 59, Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**

Suggestions are respectfully invited.

THE STAMP AND COIN ADVERTISER.—

Published by **A. J. JOHNS, 22, Cavendish-street, Manchester. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Post free, 3d.**

AGENTS WANTED, in all the Schools and Colleges of the world, to sell Stamps, at a very liberal commission. References required. Send stamp for a selection. Brazil, 10 r., unused, 1d. each; 30 r. 3d.; old Saxony, 1d.; Hanover, 3 pf., Bavaria, 1 kr., unused, 1d. each. **JAMES HENRY, Chemical Laboratory, 68, Corporation-street, Manchester.**

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS SENT ON APPROVAL. PEGG AND REILLY, HOLLES STREET, DUBLIN.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! STAMPS!!!—Send to W. D. ATLEE for cheap Stamps. He has on hand, for sale, the following, and many others:—Russia, 5 kop., 3d.; New Issue, 1 kop., 6d., 2 kop., 9d., 3 kop., 1/; Finland, envelope, 5 kop., 8d.; 20 kop., 1/; Hamburg Boten (Harmers), set of six 5 cts., 1/; American and Canadian locals from 2d. each, including Hussey's, Winslow & Co.'s, Portland Dispatch, Montreal, etc.; Belgium, 1 c., 3d. per dozen; Greece, 1 lept., 1d., or 6d. per dozen; French Colonies, 1 c., 1d. each, 6d. per dozen. All the above are unused. United States envelopes, used and unused. Basel-dove, 1/6 each, very good specimens. New Brunswick, 17 c., 1d.; St. Helena, Cuba, Venezuela, Monte Video, etc., etc., equally cheap. Send stamp for list to W. D. ATLEE, 32, Ellington Street, Barnsbury Park, London, N.

NO MONOPOLY!—Come and see the Original Establishment for Rare Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps. "Universal Stamp Gazette" to be had at 88, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! STAMPS!!!—Great City Depôt. Go to 88, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. Rare Foreign and Colonial Postage Stamps. Cheapest house in London. All Stamps warranted genuine, from 2d. to £1. H. HEBERT, 88, Cheapside, London, E.C.

STAMPS!! A. H., 62, Globe Street, Ipswich, supplies 2s. Packets of 12 Unused Stamps, containing Ionian Isles, Bahamas, Natal, Brazil, Spain, B. Guiana, Venezuela, and Greece. Any of the above supplied to dealers wholesale at very low figures.

T. J. CHURCH'S September Announcements.—Austrian, 15 cents and 15 soldia, 1s.; Gazette, 2 kr., red, 1s. per doz.; old Saxony, mixed, 1s. per doz.; Modena, 5 and 15 cents., 1s. 6d. per doz.; Bomba, 1, 5, 10, 20 gr., 4s. 6d. per doz.; 2 gr., 2s. 6d. per doz.; Russian, 10 Kopecks, 8d. per doz.; Parma, 5 and 15 cents., 2s. per doz.; Tuscany, mixed, 1s. 6d. per doz.; Spain, 1850, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 1s. 6d. per doz., separate or mixed; official labels, 1855, 8d. per set; yellow and rose, 1s. 6d. per doz.; Baden envelope, 3 kr., blue, 1st issue, 6s. per doz.; Parma, 1st issue, 1s. each; French Republic, black and blue, 6d. per doz.; Presidency, blue, 9d. per doz.; Empire, 25 cents., blue, 1s. per doz.; Greece, mixed, 1s. per doz.

All the undermentioned are unused:—Ionian, 8d. per set; New Russian, 1 kopeck, 2s. 6d.; 3 ko., 3s. 6d.; 5 ko., 5s. 6d. per doz.; Mecklenburg, 1/2, 5d. per doz.; Portugal (Queen Maria), complete set of 4, 5s. 6d.; Spain (official, 1854), complete set, 4s.; Java, 8s. per doz.; Prussian, complete set, 1851, 1st issue, oval, 1 silver gro., rose, 2 blue, 3 yellow, 4s. per set; oct. 4 kg., brown, 5 s.g., lilac, 6 s.g., green, 7 s.g., red, complete, 8s. 6d.; or the two sets, 12s.

- T. J. CHURCH'S CHEAP PACKETS OF STAMPS.**
- 12 containing New Russian, old Saxony, Modena, etc., many being unused
 - 24 containing New Russian, old Saxony, old Prussian, many being unused
 - 50 containing New Russian, old Prussian, all well assorted; no Indian, French, or Belgium
 - 12 containing New Russian, rare old Parma, Bomba, and Modena
 - 24 containing New Russian, old Spain, dated, Modena, etc.
 - 50 containing New Russian, Modena, and old Portugal; no common
 - 12 containing New Russian, set of Ionian, old Parma, Bomba, and Modena
 - 24 containing New Russian old Spain, dated, Parma, and Modena
 - 12 containing set of Parma, 1st issue, B.G. Modena, Ionian sets, Java, Spain, dated, etc.
 - 24 containing set of Parma, Hong Kong, Bomba, Sicily; all old and very rare

T. J. C.'s splendid 12s. packet contains, amongst others, the following five:—Bomba, old Italian (1st and 2nd issue), Java, 3 new Russian sets of 1st issue, Parma, set of Spain, official, 1854; many of the above are unused.

N.B. Warranted no two stamps alike.

GERMAN STAMPS of all kinds, cheap, from OTTO FLONSCHÜTZ, franco, Coburg, Germany. Common, well mixed German Stamps, 5 shlg. per 1000, excl. postage. Orders immediately executed.

DIE ALLGEMEINE DEUTSCHE BRIEF-MARKEN ZEITUNG (The general German Stamp Magazine), edited by ERNST ROSCHLAU, Coburg, receives advertisements at the rate of 3d. per line of ten words. The Magazine appears on the 1st and 15th of each month. The charge for subscription is 1s. 6d. for three months. Address ERNST ROSCHLAU, Coburg, Germany.

TO OUR READERS.

It is respectfully solicited that all Correspondence, Articles, etc., be addressed to C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

This Magazine will be forwarded regularly every month to any part of the world, on receipt of the Annual Subscription of Four Shillings, which may be transmitted in unused Postage Stamps of the least values current in the country from whence the order is received.

C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Ce Journal sera transmis tous les mois, dans toutes les parties du monde, en envoyant aux Messrs. Davis la souscription annuelle (5 francs) en timbres-poste neufs du pays d'ou vient l'ordre.

C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Questo Magazzino sara trasmiso tutti i mesi, in ciascuno parte del mondo dagli autori, ricevendo il prezzo annuale (5 lire), in franchi bolli non segnati, del paese dove arrivi il comando.

C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Este periodico se remitirá puntualmente a cualquiera parte del mundo al recibir los publicadores la suscripción anual de un peso fuerte, cuya suma se podrá remitir en estampillas nuevas del pais de donde sea la orden.

C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Dieses Journal wird jeden Monat nach allen Ländern der Welt von den Herausgebern befristet werden, nach Empfang des jährlichen Betrages (1½ thaler), welches in ungebrauchten Briefmarken von dem Lande, von welchem die Order gekommen ist, entrichtet werden kann.

C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Este Jornal será remitido regularmente a qualquer parte do mundo uma vez que o importe dessa subscrição annual de 2000 reis et subscrição pode ser enviada em sellos do Paiz donde vier a orden.

C. L. HOWARD, 33, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

This Paper may be had of the following Agents—**BIRMINGHAM**—F. Wellington, 12, Belgrave Square, Belgrave Street.

- BIRKENHEAD**—C. Furness, Tranmere.
- DURHAM**—T. Dalston & Co., Barnard Castle.
- IPSWICH**—W. Spalding, Westgate Street.
- LIVERPOOL**—A. H. Croaker, 127, Bloom Street.
- LONDON**—Bayswater—W. Diamond, 13A, Westbourne Grove, W. C. Keen, Ledbury Road, W. Knightsbridge—Evans Brothers, 20, Parkside. Merton—H. Larchin, Merton Rd., New Wimbledon, S.E. Islington—W. D. Atlee, 32, Ellington Street, Barnsbury Park, N. City—Davies & Co., Finch Lane, E.C. " T. Hebert, 88, Cheapside. " G. Gravatt, 11, King Street, Cheapside.

- MANCHESTER**—A. J. Johns, 24, Cavendish Street.
- NEWCASTLE**—J. W. Chater, 89, Clayton Street.
- SALFORD**—J. Dickson, 11, Old Field Road. " A. Lightbourn, Cross Lane.

Also of the principal Booksellers at the undermentioned Foreign Towns—

CRELFELD	LISBON	PARIS
DUNKIRK	MADRID	NEW YORK
GIBRALTAR	HAVRE	BERLIN
GENEVA	RIO DE JANEIRO	ST. PETERSBURG
		VIENNA.

London: Printed by WERTHEIMER AND CO., at their Offices, Circus Place, Finsbury, in the City of London, and Published at the Office, 33, King Street, Cheapside, in the City of London, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1864.