THE

Coin and Stamp Journal.

OF BROOKLYN.

Devoted to the interest of Collectors of Coin and Postage Stamps.

VOL. 1. BROOKLYN. E. D., JANUARY. 1878. No. 1.

COIN DEPARTMENT

In order to conduct this department, I have endeavored to accumulate the complete history of the coinage of the United States, and am now ready to present before you a faithful description of these coins.

This Journal is presented with the hope that it will meet with general approbation.

COPPER COINAGE.

Following will be found the varieties of copper cents, with such history and relations thereto, as I have been able to gather.

1793—CHAIN CENT.—1793.

Device.—Goddess of Liberty, the hair streaming backward and unbound.

Legend—LIBERTY.

Exergue—1793.

Reverse—A circle composed of fifteen links forming a chain.

Inscription— ONE CENT 1-100.

Legend.—United States of America.

Edge.—Stars and Stripes.

Of the above described coin there are five varieties.

Variety No. 1, Neither the Legend or Exergue are punctuated.

No. 2, The Legend and Exergue are punctuated.

No. 3—There is no punctuation of the legend, and at the point where the base line joins the hair, the angles form a figure resembling the letter W.

No. 4, Is the same as No. 3, except being punctuated.

No. 5, The Legend on the reverse reads "AMERI" instead of "AMERICA."

1793—WREATH CENT.—1793

Device.—Goddess of Liberty, hair flowing backward, and three leaves beneath the bust.

Legend.—LIBERTY.

Exergue.—1793.

Reverse.—A wreath enclosing the word "One Cent."

Legend.—United States of America.

Exergue.—1-100

Edge.—Stars and Stripes.

Various publications state that there were two types and 22 varieties of this coin. I have no authority to authenticate this statement. There are other peculiarities of this coin which I do not deem of sufficient importance to mention.

1793.—LIBERTY CAP CENT.—1793.

Device.—The Goddess of Liberty facing to the right, the hair flowing loosely back, and supporting the pole surmounted by the Liberty Cap.

Legend.—LIBERTY.

Exergue.—1793.

Reverse.—A wreath enclosing the words ONE CENT.

Legend.—United States of America.

Exergue.—1-100

Edge.—One Hundred for a Dollar.

Of this last named cent, we have seen but few, owing to their scarcity. There were four varieties of this coin. We think the coins of this type were designed and struck off in the year 1793, as trial pieces, for the mint authorities adopted them as described for the emission of cents and half cents of the succeeding 3 years.

The varieties can be distinguished by the variations in the effigy, wreath, and space between the figures of the date. In one of the varieties there must have been a flaw in the die, which disfigured the effigy, by a raised line through it lengthwise. Perfect specimens are both rare and valuable.

1793.—HALF CENT.—1793.

Device.—A bust of the Goddess of Liberty, the hair flowing loosely back, facing left, and supporting from the shoulder, the liberty pole surmounted by the cap.

Legend.—LIBERTY.

Exergue.—1793.

Reverse.—A laurel wreath surrounding the words Half Cent.

Exergue 1-200.

Edge.—TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR.

Though it has very frequently been asserted that this denomination of coin was issued bearing the chain to correspond with the cent of that device, still we have never been able to find any reliable authority for it. This emission of half cent was the first coined by our Government. It posesses we think on that account, a peculiar interest. They are rare, as it is difficult to find them in a good state of perservation.

The Coin and Stamp Journal of Brooklyn.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

JANUARY, 1878.

J. B. STREETON, - - Editor and Proprietor.

Box 145. Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Subscription, - - 25 cents a Year post paid.
Single Copies, - - - - - - 5 cents.
Advertisements. - 10 cents per line of 8 words.
Name and address free, payable in advance.

All persons informing us of new issues of postage stamps, will receive full credit in the columns of this journal,

Books are now open for subscription.

I beg to call attention to my price list of coins, which will be found on the third page.

☞ Read List of Coin Packets. ☜

Subscribe, Subscribe, only 25 cents per year, post paid.

SALUTATORY.

It is with feelings of interest and pleasure that we issue our first mumber of the "Coin and Stamp Journal." Our first object will be to make it interesting and instructive to coin and stamp collectors. Each number shall contain a complete description of coins and stamps for the purpose of aiding young collectors. Books on these themes are very costly and difficult to be had. Full and accurate reports of the leading coin and and stamp sales will be given, so that our readers might know the prices paid for american coins and foreign postage stamps. Answers will be readily given to inquiries respecting coins, so that by every means in our power, and devoting our pages to the interest of our readers. Reports and proceedings of Numismatic and Philatelic Societies, notices of coin and stamp sales, either past or prospective, everything in fact, that may make this Journal interesting to the coin and stamp collector of the United States will be inserted with pleasure.

Hoping that our efforts to please will be successful, we invite all who wish to aid us in this enterprise, to subscribe or advertise. We close by wishing you all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

One of the Middlesex magistrates in England has just declined an offer of $4,500 for his collection of foreign postage stamps, but, on the other hand, an extensive collection of seventeen thousand varieties was sold in London recently for $4,000, which is believed to be the highest price that such a collection has ever brought in England. In France, however, the mania has reached a higher pitch, for there an exceptionally complete collection was sold privately for $15,000

The National Philatelic Society held a meeting at No. 113 Pearl Street, New York, on the 14th November. Several gentlemen were proposed for membership, and their names were referred to the executive committee.

Communications were read from publications. Many members having their corrections with them, an examination of the Revenue Stamps of the United States were made and a few collections were added to the list. The meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

Subscribe! Subscribe! 25 Cents per year.

There will be a valuable collection of coins sold at auction about the end of January. Catalogues can be had by applying to J. W. SCOTT & Co., 146 Fulton St. New York.

All person wishing to dispose of rare coins will do well by addressing, S. B. STREETON, Box 145, Brooklyn, E.D., N. Y.

Advertise in this Journal it will pay you.

A few enterprising lads might find it a profitable business to solicit subscribers for us. We will give extraordinary inducements to those of the "go ahead" sort, as we propose to run our subscription list into thousands.

☞ Read list of Coin Packets. ☜

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The five cent red has turned up surcharged one cent reversed.

TURKEY.

We have on hand two specimens of the 1 pi. lilac unperforated, this we believe has not been noticed by any of our contemporaries.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

These enterprising Islands have issued a 20 cent violet stamp surcharged Habilitados.

SPAIN.

A new issue of Stamps for this country are in preparation.

ROUMANIA

is to have a new postal card, it will be white and have a red stamp.

HOLLAND.

This country has issued a new postal card. It can be distinguished from the present one by having the frame and inscription in greenish grey, the stamp remaining as before.

DANISH WEST INDIES

has issued an envelope stamp for use of these islands. It is remarkable as being the first stamped envelope issued in any of the West Indian Islands. The color and value is three cents, vermilion.

☞Read list of Coin Packets.☜

GUATEMALA.

Quite unexpectedly we find a new set of stamps for this country. They are engraved in France, this is strange, for the contract for official stamps was given in this country. The design is very flashy and would require delicate colors and very nice printing to make it come up to the average of modern stamps. The color and value of these stamps are as as follows: ½ real green, 2 reales, carmine; 4 reals violet: 1 peso, yellow.

HONDURAS.

This country is about to issue a new set of stamps.

DENMARK

Has added a new value to its set of postal. The design is the same as the current set, 100 ore, grey and orange.

CHINA.

It is reported that a regular postal system is being organized for the entire Chinese Empire.

PRICE LIST OF

UNITED STATES COPPERS,

FOR SALE BY

J. B. STREETON,

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Date.		Good	Poor
1793	Liberty Cap	$5 00	4 00
1794	"	50	25
1795	"	75	25
1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	15
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	4 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	10
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	1 50	100
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825	"	15	5
1826	Fillet Head,	15	3
1827	"	15	3
1828	"	20	5
1829	"	15	3
1830	"	20	5
1831	"	20	5
1832	"	15	4
1833	"	20	5
1834	"	5	3
1835	"	5	3
1836	"	20	5
1837	"	5	3
1838	"	5	3
1839	"	5	3
1840	"	10	5
1841	"	10	5
1842	"	10	5
1843	"	10	5
1844	"	5	3
1845	"	5	3
1846	"	10	5
1847 to 1856	"	5	3
1857	"	50	25

EXTRACT OF PRICE LIST

OF

POSTAGE STAMPS,

FOR SALE BY

H. Kessel, Box 148, Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y

		New.	Used
Angola, 5 reis	black	5	
Azores, 5 "	"	4	
Bahamas, 1 penny	red	5	
Bermuda, "	"		3
British Guiana, 2 cent	orange		2
Ceylon, 4 cent	slate		2
Egypt, 1 p.	red		3
Japan, Half Sen,	slate	5	
" " "	brown	5	
" One "	blue	10	
" Two "	brown		3
" Five "	"		5
" Ten "	blue		7
" Twenty	rose		12
Malta half penny	buff	5	
Mozambique, Five r.	black	8	
Mexico, 1873, Ten c.	"		3
" " Twenty-five c.	blue		3
Peru, Ten cent,	green		4
South Australia, 2 p.	red		2
Victoria, 1, 2, 4, each			1
Western Australia, 1, 2 p.			2

SETS OF STAMPS.

Bavaria, Set of 6,		5
Egypt, " 7,		25
Finland, " 5,		18
Greece, " 7,		15
Hamburg " 10,	30	
India, " 6,		5
Italy, " 10,		10
Mexico, 1873, 5,		25
Oldenburg, 5,	15	
Turkey, 5,		15
Victoria, 5,		10

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Packet No. 3, Contains 20 unused varieties, including Holte, Spain, Wurtemburg, Brunswick, Roumania, Italy, Heligoland, &c., &c., Price, 25 cents, postage extra.

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VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., FEBRUARY, 1878. No. 2.

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1794.—CENT.—1794.

Device.—The Goddess of Liberty facing to the right, the hair flowing loosely back and supporting the pole surmounted by the Liberty Cap.

Legend.—LIBERTY.

Exergue.—1794.

Reverse.—A Wreath enclosing the word ONE CENT.

Legend.—United States of America.

Exergue.—1-100.

Edge.—One hundred for a dollar.

These cents were somewhat thicker than those that preceded them, the weight of each being increased about seventeen grains. The hair of the goddess does not recede so much from the forehead.

They were made of good copper, and frequently found in a good state of preservation. They are quite plenty, the number issued by the mint, amounted, according to official statement, to 12,513,300.

1794.—HALF-CENT —1794.

The same as the cent in design, except in the denomination, which is expressed 1-200. They were one type and six varieties; they are not rare, and are found in a good state of preservation.

1795.—CENT.—1795.

The design, the same as those coined in the latter part of the year 1794, which have a small curved line above the date. Of these cents there were two types and eight varieties.

The pieces coined in the early part of the year, which we designate as the first type, were the same in weight and thickness as those of 1794. They bear on their edge ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR; but in the type which we designate as No. 2, the edge is so narrow, as to exclude the legend which occurs in type No. 1.

The President issued a proclamation, Jan. 29, 1796, based upon an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1795 in which for the reasons therein, urged of "the increased price of copper, and the expense of coinage," he had ordered the cent to be reduced in weight, one pennyweight and sixteen grains, and the half-cent in like proportion, from the 27th day of December, 1795, which weight was continued down to the last issue of the old whole, and half-cents.

1795.—HALF-CENT.—1795.

The design is the same as the cents, and like them of two types. Of the first type, we have seen none, and consequently we can convey no information relative to varieties. They are very rare.

Of the second type there are four varieties. The effigy was altered in this type by reducing the size.

1796.—CENT.—1796.

The design of the first issue of this year, was the same as of the the cent of the reduced weight, that followed the proclamation; but in the latter portion of this year, the type was wholly changed; for instead of the naked bust and liberty cap, the hair was formed into a cue on the back of the head, and around the lower part of the same, it was supplied with ringlets. The bust was also much enlarged. This change gave for this year, two types and fourteen varieties, six of the first, and eight of the second type. The number coined was 974,700.

1796.—HALF-CENT.—1796.

The design the same as of the cent last issued and described. Though there were 115 480 pieces of this design and denomination issued in this year, we have never in our investigations, been able to discover any of them. Taking into view the number coined, it is difficult to account for their scarcity. But three cabinets in Philadelphia contain a specimen of this coin; they are consequently both rare and valuable.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A wealthy English traveler offered, recently, to give a million dollars for Raphael's Madonna di San Sisto, in the Dresden gallery. The managers replied that it was not for sale at any price.

The first director of the United States mint, was David Rittenhouse, (the eminent Philosopher) whose term of office began in July, 1792, and ended in July, 1795, when he resigned. His successor was Henry William De Saussere, who held the office four months; when he resigned. He was afterwards, and for many years, Chancellor of South Carolina.

Coin or money is the medium which mankind has adopted to facilitate the exchange of one commodity for another, and consequently, it is now inseperable from the trade, commerce, and exchanges of the world

The date of the foundation of Rome, as accepted by the Romans themselves, is proved by a coin struck by the Emperor Phillip II, to commemorate the millenium of the city. The inscription of this coin, states it was issued in the year of his third consulship.

The earliest coins attributed to Scotland before the union, were those of William the Lion, A. D. 1165.

Advertise in this Journal it will pay you.

Four million dead letters were received last year by the post-office department.

An inquisitive boy in Iowa, wished to hear how hard shot sounded when it whizzed from the muzzle of a gun. Hearafter he will travel through this beautiful world ornamented with a leather ear.

A Montana justice of peace doesn't splurge any when he marries a couple. He says: Arise! Nab Hands! Hitched! Six dollars.

In Queen Victoria's Crown, there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,173 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, one large ruby, seventeen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four small rubies, and 237 pearls.

Subscribe! Subscribe! 25 Cents per year.

To be sold at auction, by Messrs Leavitt, Clinton Hall, New York, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th, 5th, and 6th of March, 1878, commencing at 7:30 P. M. A very choice collection of American and Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper Coins and Medals the property of A. Redlich, Esq., Catalogued by Scott & Co.

Catalogues can be had by applying at this office, and of the Auctioneers, who will execute orders to purchase for parties who cannot attend in person.

All person wishing to dispose of rare coins will do well by addressing, J. B. STREETON, Box 145 Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

OUR NATIONAL MINT.

The following extract from the Report of the Mint for December, 1877, shows the number of gold and silver coins issued during that month:

	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles - -	165,924	$3,318,480
Eagles - - - -	697	6,970
Half eagles - - -	972	4,860
Quarter eagles - -	1,340	3,350
Dollars - -	1,700	1,700
Total	170,633	$3,335,360
Trade dollars - -	589,060	$589,060
Half dollars - -	1,194,060	597,030
Quarter dollars -	2,684,060	671,015
Twenty cents - - -	60	12
Dimes - - -	1,506,060	150,606
Total,	5,973,300	$2,007,723

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

CUBA.

The new issue for this island is precisely the same design as last year, with the slight exception of the alteration in the date, the colors are as follows:
12½ c. de peseta, brown; 25 c. de peseta, dark green; 50c. de peseta, light green; 1 peseta, carmine.

PORTO RICA.

In this case the design also remains unaltered, except in the date—but a new value has been added. The colors are as follows:
25c. de peseta, dark green; 50 c. de peseta, dark blue; 1 peseta, brown.

☞Read list of Coin Packet.☜

PORTUGUESE INDIES.

A new variety of the old type of these stamps has turned up. The chief difference consists in the star above the value. They were issued just before the current type were received from Portugal. The colors and values were not altered.
10 reis, black; 15 reis, rose; 20 reis, red; 40 reis, blue; 100 reis, green; 200 reis, yellow; 300 reis, violet; 500 reis, violet.

NATAL.

Copies of the one penny yellow, of this colony, are coming over surcharged "POSTAGE HALF-PENNY" ½ penny, yellow.

ORANGE FREE STATES.

The six-penny stamps are now coming over surcharged with a large 4 in black.

A few enterprising lads might find it a profitable business to solicit subscribers for us. We will give extraordinary inducements to those of the "go ahead" sort, as we propose to run our subscription list into thousands.

PRICE LIST OF

UNITED STATES COPPERS,

FOR SALE BY

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☞Read list of Coin Packets.☜

Date.		Good	Poor
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1794	"	50	25
1795	"	75	25
1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	15
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825	"	15	5
1826	Fillet Head.	15	3
1827	"	15	3
1828	"	20	5
1829	"	15	3
1830	"	20	5
1831	"	20	5
1832	"	15	4
1833	"	20	5
1834	"	5	3
1835	"	5	3
1836	"	20	5
1837	"	5	3
1838	"	5	3
1839	"	5	3
1840	"	10	5
1841	"	10	5
1842	"	10	5
1843	"	10	5
1844	"	5	3
1845	"	5	3
1846	"	10	5
1847 to 1856		5	3
1857		50	25

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H. Kessel, Box 148, Brooklyn, E.D. N. Y.

		New.	Used
Angola, 5 reis	black	5	
Azores, 5 "	"	4	
Bahamas, 1 penny	red	5	
Bermuda, "	"		3
British Guiana, 2 cent	orange		2
Ceylon, 4 cent	slate		2
Egypt, 1 p.	red		3
Japan, Half Sen,	slate	5	
" " "	brown	5	
" One "	blue	10	
" Two "	brown		3
" Five "	"		5
" Ten "	blue		7
" Twenty	rose		12
Malta half penny	buff	5	
Mozambique, Five r.	black	8	
Mexico, 1873, Ten c.	"		3
" " Twenty-five c.	blue		3
Peru, Ten cent,	green		4
South Australia, 2 p.	red		2
Victoria, 1, 2, 4, each			1
Western Australia, 1, 2 p.			2

SETS OF STAMPS.

Bavaria, Set of 6,		5
Egypt, " 7,		25
Finland, " 5,		18
Greece, " 7,		15
Hamburg " 10,	30	
India, " 6,		5
Italy, " 10,		10
Mexico, 1873, 5,		25
Oldenburg, 5,	15	
Turkey, 5,		15
Victoria, 5,		10

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THE

Coin and Stamp Journal.

OF BROOKLYN.

Devoted to the interest of Collectors of Coin and Postage Stamps.

VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., MARCH, 1878. No. 3.

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1797.—CENT.—1797.

Device.—The Goddess of Liberty facing to the right, the hair flowing loosely back and supporting the pole surmounted by the Liberty Cap.

Legend.—LIBERTY.

Exergue.—1797

Reverse.—A Wreath enclosing the words ONE CENT.

Legend.—United States of America

Exergue.—1-100.

Edge.—One hundred for a dollar.

Of this issue there are but one type and eleven varieties, and though the number [897,510] coined was comparatively small, they are not considered scarce.

1797.—HALF-CENT.—1797.

The designs corresponds with the reduced Liberty Cap head of the cent of 1796. There are but one type and four varieties of this coin. The impression on the coin are rather faint, which render good specimens very difficult to be procured, the number coined amounted to 107,048.

1798.—CENT.—1798.

The design the same as the cent of 1797, with but one type and seventeen varieties; the latter of which may be distinguished by examining the legend, bust, wreath, date etc. The die of one of these varieties was altered from that of 1797—the first alteration, that occurred in the copper coinage.

The number of the cents coined this year was 979,700, most of which must have been kept in circulation from the great number of them about but a short time since. They are mostly in a good state of preservation, the material of which they were composed having been a combination for resistence to abrasion.

1799.—CENT.—1799.

The design the same with one type and four varieties. This cent is deemed by Numismatologists as being very rare and valuable; fine specimens of which will command a greater premium than those of the cent of 1793 of the same condition of preservation, to which, from their extreme scarcity, much value is attached. The number coined amounted to 904,585.

Their scarcity, however, is attributed to a shipment to the coast of Africa, by a Salem, Mass., firm of several hundred thousand on an order from that country where being punched with holes, they were bartered away probably to chiefs—certainly not for negroes—and subsequently used as ornaments by the natives, being depended from the neck by a string, and showing so what good account so slightly valuable a thing as a copper cent may be applied by the sagacity of our countrymen.

Of the few of the cents to be found, it is very difficult to procure perfect specimens. The copper of which they were composed was rendered very inferior by too much alloy, which gave them a very rough and uneven surface perhaps the result of the copper being burnt in something.

The great value of these cents among Numismatologists, has led to an attempt at counterfeiting them, by altering those issued in 1798 by means of acid or the graver—the former being the most successful.

1799—HALF-CENT.—1799.

The mint report gives the issue of this coin for this coin for the year at 12,167—a very unconsiderable number; we have never been able to discover a specimen of this coin we must conclude there was no coinage, or the peculiarity exists of their total disappearance.

The new dollar die, prepared in anticipation of the passage of the bill, has on the obverse a medallion head of Liberty with sprigs of cotton and corn in place of the traditional fillet. The execution of the head is remarkably free, and the arrangement of the hair on the forehead and the disposition of the lines around the chin and neck are treated with remarkable grace and freedom. The reverse has an eagle displayed. The mottoes on the coin will be "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum" with the date. Where the secondary motto is to go "In God we Trust," is not yet determined, but it will not be left off. A study was made of an eagle from life, but it proved unsatisfactory, and the antique type was followed.—*Scott's Coin Journal.*

The Coin and Stamp Journal of Brooklyn.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MARCH, 1878.

J. B. STREETON, - - Editor and Proprietor.

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Subscription, - - 25 cents a Year, post paid.
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I beg to call attention to my price list of coins, which will be found on the third page.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are lying in the depositories and vaults of the sub-treasury in this city nearly $300,000 in five cent nickel pieces.

Five cent pieces are circulated considerably in New Orleans. Pennies were recently sent to the city, which were the first ever called for.

The two cent pieces were abolished five years ago.

There are five times as many one cent pieces used as threes.

Less than $10,000 of one cent pieces were coined last year.

No fives or threes (nickel) were coined last year for circulation.

The old-fashioned silver dollar has not been made for five years.

The shipping of silver coins from the Mint began about a year ago.

Silver is purchased at the Mint to a limited extent. It is paid for in gold.

The Eastern, Middle and Western States take most of the nickel and bronze coins.

Double eagles are being made for the depositories because they are more salable.

No silver is coined in subsidiary coin for depositors. The government coins for itself alone.

In the South the people are now using one cent pieces and threes and fives very extensively.

Five times as many five cent pieces as ones are sent away, and five times as many ones as threes.

There is no coinage charged on gold. The only charge is for parting, refining and toughening.

No silver is exchanged for notes at the Mint. That is done by transfers which come through Washington.

Two weeks ago nearly $300,000 in gold dollars were made for the Sub-Treasury Department at New York.

The demand for one cent pieces has increased within the last three or four months, and the demand for fives has decreased. This is due to the issue of so many dimes.

Nickel and bronze are kept at par by redeeming them in greenbacks. They are deposited in the Mint in sums of not less than $20, receipted for, and checks sent to the depositor.

No silver five cent pieces have been made for five years. In fact they have been abolished as well as the silver three cent pieces. The nickel threes are still issued although but few are used.

From $5,000 to $10,000 of eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles and three dollar pieces are made every year, in order to keep up the history of the coin. About $2,000 of ones are made annually for the same purpose.

The Mint shipped over the country in 1876 about $500,000 in small coins consisting of one, three and five cent pieces. They went chiefly West and East. In 1877 only about $385,000 in these small coins were shipped.

Although more trade dollars were coined from April 1872, to December, 1877, than were coined of the dollar of the fathers for the eighty-one years preceeding, it does not follow that the trade dollar is popular. The trade dollar was intended for the China trade, and nearly all that have been coined have gone to China, Japan and India.

AMERICAN GOLD.

Historical Sketch of the Various American Gold Coins

1. The double eagle, or $20 piece. Coinage of the double eagle was authorized by the act of March 3, 1849. Its weight is 516 grains. Its fineness is 900. (This technical form of expression means that 900 parts in 1,000 are pure metal, the other 100 parts are alloy.) The total coinage of the $20 gold piece up to June 30, 1877, the close of the last fiscal year, was $809,598,440. The amount is far greater than that of all the other coinage of the United States. It, in fact is the imperial coin of our country, at once massive, weighty and regal in appearance.

2. The eagle, or $10 piece. Its coinage was authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The weight was first established by law at 270 grains, but was changed forty-two years afterward, by the act of June 28, 1834 the same act that lowered its weight, to 899,225. Two years and a half subsequently its fineness was increased—less than one part in a thousand—to 900. Its weight and fineness have remained thus fixed to the present day. The total coinage of this noble piece of American money up to June 30, 1877 was $56,707,220 less than one fourteenth of the total coinage of the imperial double eagle.

Continued on second column third page.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

GUATEMALA.

Official Stamp; War Department. National arms in circular frame, inscribed Ministerio de la Guerra de Repca Guatemala. Embassed on white paper.

Department of Justice. Juzgado 2 de Prima Instancia del Depatamento de Guatemala, in six lines in traverse oval. Embossed on white paper.

Shield supported by branches, star above, enclosed in arched inscription, Republica de Guatemala. Corte de Apelaciones in straight line below. Embossed on white paper.

Supreme Court. Corte spma de Justa de la Republica de Guatemala in five lines, the top one curved. Embossed on white paper.

Juzgado Mercantil Guatemala, in three lines, in traverse oval frame. Embossed on white paper.

Scales in centre of fancy oval frame, Juzgado Primero above, Prima de Ynsta. Del Departio in centre de Guatemala below. Embossed on white paper.

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JAPAN.

Again we have a new stamp for this country. The design is the same as the 5 sen, 8 sen, piece—brown.

PERU AND GUATEMALA.

The 20 centavos Carmine, of Peru, and the set of Guatemala, are now in active circulation.

Department of Medicine.—Male profile to left in ringed serpent, in dotted frame, inscribed Secretaria del Protomedicato de Guatemala. Embossed on white paper.

Circular inscription, Direccion Gral above del Hospital de in centre sn Juan de dios below. Embossed on white paper.

National Arms in centre Gefatura Politica del Departamento de in two curved lines above. Guatemala in straight line below. Embossed on white paper.

Department of the Interior.—National Arms in circular frame, inscribed Minist. de Gobernacion Just'ay Negs. Eclos. Embossed on white paper.

☞Read list of Coin Packet.☜

3. The half-eagle or $5 piece. This elegant coin has undergone the same vicissitudes as the eagle. Its coinage was authorized by the same act of April 2· 1792. Its weight was 135 grains and its fineness 916 1-2. By the act of June 28, 1834, its weight was reduced to 129 grains and its fineness to 899,225. By the act of January 15, 1857, its fineness was slightly raised to the uniform standard of 900. Its weight and fineness have thus remained to our time. Its total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year, was $60,412,816.

4. The quarter eagle, or $2 50 piece. This fine coin belongs to the same family with the eagle and half eagle. Its coinage was authorized, its weight and fineness correspondmingly altered by the same acts. The statute of 1,792 made its weight of 67.5 firains and its fineness 916 1-2. Its weight was reduced to 64.5 grains and its fineness to 800,225 by the act of 1834. The act of 1837 raised its fineness to 900. Its total coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $26,925, 750·

5. The dollar, This pretty little gold piece was created by the act of March 3, 1849, the same act that authorized the coinage of the double eagle. It has remained unchanged. Its weight is 25.8 grains and its fineness 900. Its total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year was $19,345,438.

6. Three dollar piece. An act of February 21, 1853 established this irregular coin. Its weight 77.4 grains and its fineness 900, are of the normal standard, and have not been changed by subsequent acts· Its total coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $1,300,032.

It is hardly necessary to state that all these gold coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount. The federal statute requires, however, that the weight should not be materially reduced by attrition.

Thus it will be seen there are six pieces of gold coinage in the United States. The double-eagle, the three dollar piece, the dollar piece—all of later coinage—have not been changed in weight or fineness. One of the earlies acts of Congress authorized the coinage of the eagle, the half-eagle and the quarter-eagle. They remained of the same weight and fineness during more than forty years. By the act of June 28, 1834, the weight and fineness were both materially reduced.

Two years and a half subsequently, by the act of January 18, 1873, the fineness was increased by less than one part in a thousand. The standard of weight and fineness has remained the same ever since for all gold coin. The fineness is nine parts of pure gold and one part of alloy; or 900 parts in 1,000, as it is generally expressed. The standard of weight—including alloy with the gold—is 25.8 grains to the dollar; the double eagle is twenty times that (516 grains) the eagle ten times [258 grains]; the half eagle five times [129 grains]; the three dollar piece, three times [77.4 grains]; the quarter eagle 2 1-2 times that [64.5 grains.]

The question is sometime asked? Of what is the alloy made? In gold coin it was at first a compound of silver and copper. It was forbidden by statute that the alloy should be more than half silver. It is now nearly all copper, owing to advances in the art of assaying and improved methods in coinage.

The total amount of gold coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $983,159,695.

PRICE LIST OF

UNITED STATES COPPERS,

FOR SALE BY

J. B. STREETON,

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

☞Read list of Coin Packets.☜

Date.		Good	Poor
1793.	Liberty Cap,	$5 00	1 00
1794	"	50	25
1795	"	75	25
1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	15
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825	"	15	5
1826	Fillet Head.	15	3
1827	"	15	3
1828	"	20	5
1829	"	15	3
1830	"	20	5
1831	"	20	5
1832	"	15	4
1833	"	20	5
1834	"	5	3
1835	"	5	3
1836	"	20	5
1837	"	5	3
1838	"	5	3
1839	"	5	3
1840	"	10	5
1841	"	10	5
1842		10	5
1843	"	10	5
1844	"	5	3
1845	"	5	3
1846	"	10	5
1847 to 1856		5	3
1857		50	25

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No. 2, Contains 10 United States Coppers, including 1794, 1803, 1807, &c.

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VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., APRIL, 1878. No. 4.

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1800—CENT.—1800

Of this issue there were one type and twelve varieties two of the latter of which were struck off upon the dies of 1799, altered at the mint to 1800. Some collectors have in consequence of seeing the circle of the upper part of the nine very distinctly in the naught, placed the cent in their cabinets as belonging to the former year. They are plenty; very much worn from the copper being too soft, and it is very difficult to find perfect specimens. The number coined was 2,822,175.

1800—HALF-CENT—1800.

In this year the liberty cap on the half-cents was superseded by the new design which has prevailed upon the cent from the latter portion of the year 1796. Of these coins there were one type and three varieties; they are easily obtained and found in a good state of preservation. The number coined was 211,530.

1801—CENT.—1801.

No change in the design of the cent, except a dot thus: one cent. There were one type and fifteen varieties, of the latter of which we give the following peculiarities: First, with 1-100, and a raised line from a defect in the die, extending across the piece; second the legend thus: IINITED STATES OF AMERICA—the die otherwise defective in this piece, than in the first letter in the legend, there being a line from a crack running diagonally across the II and also but a single end to the ribbon where the wreath is tied together; third, 1-100, and one of the ends of the ribbon extending to the U in the legend; and fourth, without ribbon ends on either side. The other varieties may be distinguished by the position of the wreath to the legend. The number of cents coined this year was 1,362,837. They are plenty enough, but good specimens are in demand.

Half-cents altered from those of 1804, and hence purporting to be of this year's issue are frequently sold as such, though no coinage of them occurred.

1802—CENT.—1802.

The design the same, with one type and twenty-one varieties, and the number coined was 3,435,100. These cents are abundant and in a good state of preservation. As in the preceding year, some of the varieties are marked with the same errors, such as 1-100 the ribbon extending to the U in the legend, and evidently the same die, with alteration of the date, as the preceding year; 1-100, die not taken die not checked and, also, 1-100, with but one end of the ribbon, and with no ends, exhibiting great carelessness, or a total disregard of criticism, which was inexcusable even in the coinage of the lowest denomination in our currency. It is is said a trial piece in brass was got up in this year.

1802—HALF-CENT.- 1802.

The design the same, with but one type and three varieties, and the number coined, very small, being 14,366, which has rendered them very rare. One of the varieties is from the die of 1800, altered and portion of the naught are perceptible around the figure 2, which is smaller than the other figures. They command a good price when perfect, which is very rarely the case.

OUR NATIONAL MINT.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY.—The total coinage executed at the United States mint during the month of February was as follows:

Gold pieces, 307,310.....value, $5,144,630.
Trade dollars, 1,525,200.....value, 1,525,200.
Fractional silver pieces, 3,327,200.....value, 793,410.
Smaller coins, 911,809.....value, 9,154.

Total coinage, pieces, 6,071,510.

Total coinage value,.....$8,478,394.

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THE AMERICAN YOUTHS' SECRET SERVICE.

For several months the officers of the above service have labored continously with patience and fortitude to obtain an object, and at last the aforesaid object has presented itself *i e*: A competetent corresponding organization for the improvement of amateurdom, and there is not the least shadow of doubt that having attained it, it will be universally welcomed by the amateurs of the United States and Europe. Its organization is invincible while its motives become apparent.

Having every available means of success, its officers are confident that there efforts has at last been crowned with success. In our next issue we shall publish the names and non de plume of the correspondents, nd persons connected with the A. Y. S. S. which no doubt will prove to all interested in amateurdom that their intentions are substantiated by the most influential persons connected with the press.

Subscribe, Subscribe, only 25 cents per year, post paid.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The head of Liberty on the new silver dollar has too much lip.

The female on the new silver dollar has a Blank smile.

The British Muesium contains about two thousand varieties of coins.

The first English coin dated was 1547

The design the same as the cent, with one type and five varieties, and the number coined. 1 055,312 plenty, and found in a fine state of preservation.

In brisk times the Mint pays out from $3,000 to $5,000 a day for the accommodation of people making change and for shipment through the country.

The goverment has issued over $38,000,000 of small silver coins since the redemption of fractional currency began, and the market is fairly glutted with them.

The greatest demand for silver coins is for the half dollar. The quarter dollar is the second favorite, and the dime is the third and last in the list. The demand for half dollars is twice as great as for quarters, and five times more halves are required than dimes.

The trade dollar was made solely for Chinese trade The Chinese soon discovered that the Mexican dollar was heavier than the old United States dollar, and refused to take the latter. As Mexican dollars sufficent to meet the Chinese demand could not be obtained, the trade dollar was minted for the purpose. It weighs 420 grains, while the regular dollar weighs 412½.

Early in the last fiscal year the following coins composed of alloy of copper, nickel and zinc, were struck at the mint in Philadelphia for the Government of Venezuela, viz: Ten million pieces of "no centavo," of the nominal value of one hundred thousand dollars. Two million pieces of "dosy medio centavos," of the nominal value of fifty thousand dollars. The planchards for these coins were prepared by private enterprise at the expense of the agent of the above-named government, and the coins were simply stamped at the mint, the expense of which operation was paid to the mint, and afterward into the Treasury of the United States. The stamping of these pieces did not in any way interfere with the regular coinage operations.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

MAURITINS.

This colony has issued a new set of postals. The new values are as follows, surcharged in black over the stamp as specified :

Two cents, over ten pence, Mauve. with value taken out; four cents, over one penny, brown; eight cents over two pence, blue; thirteen cents, over three pence, vermillion; seventeen cents, over four pence, rose; twenty-five cents, over six cents, blue; thirty-eight cents, over nine pence, lilac; fifty cents, over one shilling, green; two rs. fifty cents, over five shillings, violet.

The new value of the envelopes have been made in a neater way, the same design as the old series being used with new values as follows :

Eight cents, purple; twenty-five cents, violet; fifty cents, lake.

MEXICO.

The color of the ten centavos has been changed from black to orange.

HELIGOLAND.

This little island finding its stock of postals insufficient for the business of the post office, is about issuing two newspaper bands of the following values : Two farthings or three pfennig, green; three farthings or five pfennig, rose.

HONDURAS.

The design and color for the new set of postage stamps for this country, has been decided on. In central oval is the bust to the left of the liberator of Central America, General Morazon, which we presume is a good portrait of that hero, as the engraving is by the National Bank Note Company, so favorably known for the fidelity and exquisite workmanship of their postage stamp portraits. In arched line above is REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS, with value below in curved line, except in the case of the one real. In the upper corners is the numeral of value, the whole enclosed in a neat frame. The colors and values are as follows: One centavo, purple; two centavo, brown; one real, green; two reales, blue; four reals, scarlet; the peso, orange.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The first dollar coined under the new law at the Philadelphia Mint was sent to the President ; the second, to Secretary Sherman ; the third to Dr. Linderman ; and the others to Murat Halstead, and a number of citizens throughout the United States. Dies will be shipped to Carson City, and San Francisco, where the manufacture of money will also be in full operation. In this connection, a glance at the ancient value of silver dollars may be instructive and interesting The first known dollars were coined in Bohemia, in 1518. The value of the United States dollar was originaly the same as that circulated in Spain. The weight of the present coin, 412½ grains troy, was fixed by law in 1837, from which the general conclusion may be drawn that such a thing as a debased dollar is still unknown. The new dollar issued from the Philadelphia mint, is as far as weight and value are concerned, precise counterpart of proverbial "dollars of our daddies" the real difference being in the design. The capacity of the various coining mints and assay offices in the United States will be fully tested during the coming year. The law of February 28 requires that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 of the new dollars shall be turned out every month. Mr. Morgan, who made the design, is an Englishman. The coin is an exceedingly handsome one. There will be no lack of silver in the mints to work upon Eleven tons of silver were sent to Philadelphia, in December, seven and a half tons were sent toward the close of the same month, and at least twelve tons have been sent during the last fortnight The mints will not be given over exclusively to coinage of silver dollars. The subsidiary coins and the gold coins must be struck regularly. Silver, when it is sent to the mint from the assay office, is 999 fine. It is then shaped in large bars. Coin silver is 900 fine. Great precaution are taken to prevent loss. The ashes, the sweepings, from the floor, the crucibles and all the instruments which come in contact with the metal are washed and ground in a machine constructed for the purpose, and the stray particles of silver are thus gathered together.

THE PULLEN AUCTION SALE.

The fine stamp collection of Mr. Pullen, was disposed of by auction on the evening of the eleventh of March, and brought very satisfactory prices. There were over one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen present. The bidding was very spirited from the commencement, and continued so to the end. The entire sale amounted to over six hundred dollars.

The half-dime of 1802, brought $172.50, at the Redrich coin sale.

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FOR SALE BY

J. B. STREETON.

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

☞Read list of Coin Packets. ☜

Date.		Good	Poor
1793	Liberty Cap,	$5 00	4 00
1794	"	50	25
1795	"	75	25
1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	15
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825 to 1856 each		10	5
1857	"	50	25
1856	Eagle,	2 50	2 00
1858	Indian Head	2 00	1 50

Coin Chart Manual, with fac-similes of Gold and Silver Coins in circulation throughout the world and intrinsic value of each—Price, 75 Cents, post paid.

Portraits of all the Popes of Rome, from St. Peter, to Pius IX; 262 in all, with date of accession and death. Sheet size, 19x26 inches—Price, 50 Cents, post paid.

☞Price List of Half Cents free. ☜

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No. 1, Contains 10 United States Coppers, including 1798, 1802, &c.

Price 30 Cents, post paid.

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Price, 60 Cents, post paid.

No. 3, Contains a complete set, with the exception of 1793, 1799, and 1804. All in fine condition.

Price, $10.00, post paid.

No. 4, Contains a complete collection of 52 varieties.

Price, $25.00, post paid. All in fine condition.

J. B. STREETON,

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

A FULL SET, AMOUNTING TO $688.50 FOR $1, POST PAID.

Address, J. B. Streeton, Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED!

LIST OF NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

For sale by H. Kessel, Box 148, Brooklyn, E. D.

	NEW ISSUE
Chili, 1878, 1 cent black	5
" " 2 cents, orange	8
Cuba " 5 cents, blue	5
" " 10 cents, black	8
" " 25 and 50 cents, (each)	
Japan " 10 sen, blue	
" " 15 cents, green	
Mexico, 1878, 10 cents, yellow	
Orange States, 1878, sched 4 cents	
Phillipine Isles, 1878, 10 cents, peso blue	
Portuguese Indies, 5 cents, black	7
" " 10, yellow,	10
Turkey newspaper, red,	8

ALL STAMPS WARRANTED GENUINE.

Price List sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

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THE

Coin and Stamp Journal.

OF BROOKLYN.

Devoted to the interest of Collectors of Coin and Postage Stamps.

VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., MAY, 1878. No. 5

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1803—CENT.—1803.

The design unaltered, with one type and 14 varieties, and the number coined was 2,471,353. More care exercised in the coinage this year, and we consequently find none of the errors which characterized the two former years. Recourse must be had to the legend wreath, and figures, for determining the varieties. No scarcity of this emission, and they are found well preserved.

1803—HALF-CENT—1803.

The design the same as the cent, with one type and three varieties. Though the number coined [97,300] was not large, there is no scarcity of them, and they are found in good condition.

1804—CENT.—1804.

The design the same as the preceding year, with one type and six varieties, and the number coined amounted to 756,838. From some cause which we cannot explain, though the number coined was very considerable, these cents have become very rare, and command the next highest premium to those of 1799. This has induced the counterfeiting of them, and to effect it the coinage of other years has been trespassed upon that most successfully altered being of 1801.

1804—HALF-CENT.- 1804.

The design the same as the cent, with one type and five varieties, and the number coined, 1,055,312. Plenty, and found in a fine state of preservation.

1805—CENT.—1805.

The design the same as the preceding, with one type and five varieties. Although the number coined this year (941,116) was not largely in excess of those coined in 1804, the average proportion found in circulation at the time of the issue of the new cent was at least thirty to one, and are mostly well preserved.

1805—HALF-CENT.—1805.

The design the same as the cent, with one type and five varieties. The number coined was 814,664. They are not by any means rare.

1806—CENT—1806.

The design the same as the previous year, with one type and six varieties. The number coined [348,000] though small compared with the issue of 1805, has not prevented them from being more abundant than those of that year. We have seen one variety of this cent which was struck from the altered die of 1805. We have also seen another variety on which 1-100 occurs.

1806—HALF-CENT.—1806.

The design the same as the cent, with one type and two varieties. The number coined, 356,000. Compared with the cent, it is very difficult to procure them.

1807—CENT.—1807.

The design the same as the preceding year, with one type and nine varieties. The number coined was 727,221. A mint alteration of the die from 1806 to 1807, constitutes one of the varieties. They are abundant and generally well preserved.

1807—HALF-CENT.—1807.

The design the same as the cent, with one type and four varieties. The number coined, 476,000. They can be found in good order.

1808—CENT.—1808.

The design the same in the first portion of this year; but in the latter the devices were changed, the Goddess of Liberty facing to the left for the first time; across the head of the same is a band, on which "Liberty" is inscribed, and to the right of the effigy are six, and to the left seven stars. The wreath on the reverse is united and more elaborate in workmanship, and 1-100 is omitted. The bust is deprived of its drapery, and reduced almost to the original size. In both of these types there are seven varieties. The number coined was 1,109,000, and yet they are considered to be scarce, as it is difficult to find good specimens. The line below, ONE CENT, appeared for the first time upon this denomination of coin.

The Coin and Stamp Journal of Brooklyn.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MAY, 1878.

J. B. STREETON, - - Editor and Proprietor.

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., and 99 Broadway.

Subscription, - - 25 cents a Year, post paid.
Single Copies, - - - - - - 5 cents.
Advertisements, - 10 cents per line of 8 words.

Name and address free, payable in advance.

All persons informing us of new issues of postage stamps, will receive full credit in the columns of this journal.

I beg to call attention to my price list of coins, which will be found on the 4th page.

Unused 1, 2 and 3 cent United States Postage Stamps taken for subscriptions.

☞ Read List of Coin Packets ☜

Direct all letters to box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are in circulation some of the three-cent pieces coined prior to March 3d, 1851, which are only seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine. These coins were issued under the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1851, for postal-currency purposes, and which fixed their fineness as above stated. The standard for this denomination was increased to nine hundred thousandths fine by the act of March 3d, 1853. The standard for gold and silver coins being nine hundred thousandths, those of the fineness of seven hundred and fifty thousandths should be called in, especially as they are much worn.

The St. Louis man who had an artificial jaw made of silver can hurrah for our dollars which were our daddies, and dispose of as much hash as the fellow whose masticators are founded on a gold basis.

THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

The trade-dollar continues to grow in favor in China, and the demand at San Francisco for the past fiscal year for export to that empire averaged over $687,000 per month, and in some months more than twice that amount was exported.

On account of its superior mintage, it is difficult to counterfeit, and its close conformity to standard fineness and weight gives it some advantages over its principal competitor, the Mexican dollar, which it is likely to supplant to a still greater extent, notwithstanding the prestige the latter has long enjoyed as the successor of the Spanish dollar, and also some favoritism in its behalf by local customs authorities at certain Chinese ports.

On the first of October last there were several hundred thousand Mexican dollars held by bankers in San Francisco. One of these bankers telegraphed to London asking the price at which Mexican dollars could be sold in that city, and received an answer that there was no demand for that coin for export, and it was being used for melting purposes. At the same time the Chinese residents in San Francisco were paying for trade dollars 2 per cent. above the price of Mexican dollars in London, both coins being very nearly equal in intrinsic value. This shows a decided preference for the trade-dollar.

The testimony of intelligent bankers, thoroughly familiar with the Chinese exchanges (recently given before the United States Treasury commission in San Francisco), shows conclusively that the coinage of trade-dollars has been attended with decided advantages both as respects our commercial and mining interests, and there can be no doubt but that it should be continued on a scale equal to the requirements for export to China. It may be added here, that the Japanese Government, desiring to reap the benefits of a coinage manufactured exclusively for trade purposes, have followed the example of the United States, and are now coining a trade-dollar of the same weight and fineness as our own, with the evident intention of exporting it to China, where it has been made a legal tender at one or two ports. Its general appearance is similar to the "yen," substituting, however, the English inscription "420 trade dollar 900," instead of "416 one yen 900."

The trade-dollar has of late entered to some extent into domestic circulation, and this for the reason that, from time to time since United States notes have appreciated nearly to par with gold, holders of silver bullion have been able to have the same manufactured into these coins, and exchange them at par for United States notes with a small profit. This fact, on becoming known, was regarded as indicating that the trade-dollar coinage was, for the time being, (October last) in excess of the export demand, and led to the issuing of an order by the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily intermit the receipt of deposits at the mint for these coins.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

ST. VINCENT.

The shilling stamp is now printed in vermilion. Wmk. a star.

PHILIPINE ISLANDS.

These islands have a mode of issuing stamps peculiarly their own; unless Victoria should wish to contest their laurels in the matter of designs; but for an utterly incomprehensible currency, with stamp of unfathomable value, we commend the study of the stamp of the Philippine Islands to the attention of those who delight in puzzles of this kind.

FRANCE.

The forty cent, red, is now in active use.

WURTEMBURG.

The fifty p. is now printed in the same peculiar green-gray as the stamp of the same value of the German Empire.

BARBADOES.

This colony has a very curious 1 p. provisional stamp; it consists of half of a 5 shilling stamp, divided lengthways by perforation, the original value cut off and surcharged in black, 1 d.

THE TAGGAT STAMP SALE.

This auction took place at the salesroom of Messrs. Leavit, on the evening of the 2d of April; but, owing to the sale not being properly advertised, or enough catalogues printed to go one-tenth part round. There were but few persons who were aware of its coming off, and few of these thought it worth attending, as there were only nine persons present, and only six of these purchased. The collection was a fine one. Among the many bargains which were secured, we may select the following: Splendid original set, first issue, Austria, unused, for 35 cents; Bavarian envelopes at $1 and $1.55 each; fine unused set of 1849, Belgium, 80 cents each; set of Ionian Isles, $1.05. A splendid original, unused set of the first issue, Natal, was sold for $21.50, less than half their value; a shilling, New Brunswick, for $6.00, and many others. The total amount realized was about two hundred and fifty dollars, one-sixth of its value.

STAMP SALE.

There are a fine collection being catalogued now, to be sold at public auction early in June. Catalogues will be sent to every subscriber of this journal.

DIMES AND DOLLARS.

"Dimes and Dollars! Dollars and Dimes!"
Thus an old miser sang the chimes,
As he sat by the side of an open box,
With ironed angles and massive locks;
And he heaped the glittering coins on high
And cried in delirious ecstacy—
"Dimes and Dollars! Dollars and Dimes!
Ye are the ladders by which man climbs
Over his fellows. Musical chimes!
Dimes and Dollars! Dollars and Dimes!"

A sound on the gong, and the miser rose,
And his laden coffers did quickly close,
And locked secure. "These are the times
For a man to look after his dollars and dimes
A letter, ha! from my prodigal son—
The old tale—poverty—pshaw, begone!
Why did he marry when I forbade?
As he has sown so he must reap;
But I my dollars secure will keep.
A sickly wife and starving times!
He should have wed with dollars and dimes."

Thickly the hour of midnight fell,
Doors and windows were bolted well.
"Ha!" cried the miser, "not so bad—
A thousand guineas to-day I've made.
Money makes money; these are the times
To double and treble the dollars and dimes.
Now to sleep, and to-morrow to plan,
Rest is sweet to a wearied man."
And he fell to sleep with the midnight chimes,
Dreaming of glittering dollars and dimes.

The sun rose high, and its beaming ray
Into the miser's room found way.
It moved from the foot till it hit the head
Of the miser's low, uncurtained bed,
And it seemed to say to him, "Sluggard awake!
Thou hast a thousand dollars to make;
Up, man, up!" How still was the place
As the bright ray fell on the miser's face.
Ha! the old miser at last is dead!
Dreaming of gold his spirit fled,
And he left behind but an earthly clod,
Akin to the dross that he made his god.

What now avail the chinking chimes
Of dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes?
Men of the times! Men of the times!
Content may not rest with dollars and dimes.
Use them well and their use sublimes
The mineral dross of the dollars and dimes;
Use them ill, and a thousand crimes
Spring from a coffer of dollars and dimes.
Men of the times! Men of the times!
Let charity dwell with your dollars and dimes.

—Selected.

PRICE LIST OF

UNITED STATES COPPERS,

FOR SALE BY

J. B. STREETON,

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

☞Read list of Coin Packets.☜

Date.		Good	Poor
1793	Liberty Cap,	$5 00	4 00
1794	"	50	25
1795	"	75	25
1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	15
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825 to 1856 each		10	5
1857	"	50	25
1856	Eagle,	2 50	2 00
1858	Indian Head	2 00	1 50

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For sale by H. Kessel, Box 148, Brooklyn, E. D.

	NEW	USED
Chili, 1878, 1 cent black	5	
" " 2 cents, orange	8	
Cuba " 5 cents, blue	5	
" " 10 cents, black	8	
" " 25 and 50 cents, (each)		3
Japan " 10 sen, blue		6
" " 15 cents, green		8
Mexico, 1878, 10 cents, yellow		7
Orange States, 1878. sched 4 cents		8
Phillipine Isles, 1878, 10 cents, peso blue		20
Portuguese Indies, 5 cents, black	7	
" " 10, yellow,	10	
Turkey newspaper, red,	8	

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VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., JUNE, 1878. No. 6

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1808—HALF-CENT.—1808.

The design the same with the cents of the earliest emission of this year, with one type and three varieties. The number coined was 400,000. They are well preserved, but getting scarce.

1809—CENT.—1809.

The design the same as the new emission of the preceding year, with one type and four varieties, the number coined, small, being but 222,867; in consequence of which these are scarce. The rim of this cent is very imperfectly executed, which has exposed a portion of the effigy and exergue to serious wear. There are many cents in cabinets which have been altered from 1808 to 1809. This has been effected principally by acids, but may be readily detected by the use of the glass. The most perfect specimens in Philadelphia collections were taken from the Mansion House by Mr. Hoxie when it was demolished.

1809—HALF-CENT.—1809.

The devices of the cent were adopted in this emission, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined was 1,154,572.

1810—CENT.—1810.

The design the same as the preceding cent, with one type and seven varieties, and the number coined was 1,458,500. We notice in this emission the alteration of the dies of 1809 and 1810, from which we form one of the varieties. These cents are plenty enough, but owing to the imperfect rim, previously noticed, it is difficult to find them perfect.

1810—HALF-CENT.—1810.

The design the same, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined was 215,000, so small as to render them scarce.

1811—CENT.—1811.

The design the same, with one type and eight varieties, and the number coined was 215,025. The alteration of the dies of 1810 to 1811, supplies one of the varieties. Good specimens are seldom found in circulation. Collectors must be careful to avoid the cent of 1814, with a portion of the last figure removed.

1811—HALF-CENT.—1811.

The design the same, with one type and two varieties, and the number coined was only 63,140. They are rare and valuable.

1812—CENT.—1812.

The design the same, with one type and seven varieties, and the number coined was 1,075,500. They are abundant.

1813—CENT.—1813.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined was 418,000. It is difficult to find good specimens.

1814—CENT.—1814.

The design the same, with one type and eight varieties, and the number coined was 357,830. The number of these cents altered to 1811, has aided to supply cabinets with their specimens of that year. Additional value has been attached to the issues of that year, in consequence of a rumor that it contained gold lost at the Mint at that time. Many cling to them on that account.

1815—CENT.—1815.

In this year we are satisfied there was no coinage of either cents or half-cents, or even a pattern piece gotten up either. Most numismatologists and others concur in this opinion, though a few contend that pattern pieces were struck off at the Mint, and urge as a reason for their not being coined in volume and circulated, the destruction of the Mint by fire in this year. It will be found by referring to the newspapers of that time, that the fire did not occur till January, 1816, and then it only destroyed a portion of the shed adjoining the Mint-house, in which the rolling was done. The true reason for the non-coinage was the want of copper, the European agents not sending it forward in time for use.

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Circulation 1,000.

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If you receive this paper and are not a subscriber, it is sent to you as a polite invitation to subscribe, or hand it to some friend that will.

George Washington may have been a very smart man, but any stupid boy can get a-head of him by buying a three cent postage stamp.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. D. W., Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.—A letter addressed to Box 44, Williamsburg, N. Y., with stamp for return postage, will give you the information you want.

J B., San Jose, Cal.—The coins you want will cost you five dollars in good condition, the book seventy-five cents, post paid.

PRICE LIST OF

COLONIAL COINS,

FOR SALE BY

J. B. Streeton, Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

	GOOD	POOR
Franklin or Fugio cent, 1787. - - - -	$1.00	25
" " " "United States," -	2.00	75
Massachusetts, Half-cent, 1787-8 - -	3.00	1.50
" Cent, " - - - -	1.50	35
New Jersey Cent, 1786 - - - - - -	1.50	60
" " " 1787, - - - - -	50	20
" " " 1788, - - - - - -	1.00	35
" " " Fox Type, - - -	3.00	2.00
" " " Head to left, - - -	5.00	3.50
Connecticut Cent, 1785, - - - - -	1.00	50
" " 1786, - - - - -	50	35
" " 1787, - - - - -	50	20
" " 1788, - - - - -	50	30
Vermont Cent, 1785, - - - - -	2.00	1.50
" " 1786, - - - - - -	2.00	1.50
" " 1787, - - - - -	1.00	50
" " 1788, - - - - - -	1.00	50
Virginia Half-penny, 1773, - - - - -	2.00	75
Louisana Cent, 1722, - - - - -	3.00	2.00

UNITED STATES MEDALS, TOKENS, &c.

	GOOD	POOR
Am I not a Woman and a Sister, - - - -	50	25
"Stonewall" Jackson, large White Metal, -		1.00
"Perish Credit, Perish Commerce," 1837, -	20	10
"I take the responsibility." - - - - -	20	10
"A plain system void of Pomp." 1837, . -	50	25
"Executive Experiment," 1837, - - -	20	10
Phœnix, "Specie payment suspended," 1837,	20	10
" "Millions for defence," 1837, - -	20	10
Profile, Liberty, "Millions for defence," 1837,	20	10
" Bentonian Currency, 1837, -	20	10
Washington Cent, double head, - . -	75	50
" " rev, United States, 1783, -	75	50
" " Independence, 1783, -	2.00	1.00
Washington, Wright and Bale, small, - .	50	25
Talbot Allum and Lee, or N. Y. cent, 1794,	1.50	75
North American Token, 1781, - - -	75	35
Ships Colonies and Commerce, Amer. Flag, -	75	35
" " " " Eng. " -	15	10
Feuchtwangers Cent, 1837, - - - - -	25	15

FOR SALE.

The Coinages of the World, Ancient and Modern By GEO. D. MATHEWS. Numerous Illustrations; information on all subjects for the Numismatist. 8vo. Cloth, Price, $2.50; or in Half Morocco, $3.50.

Coats of of Arms of the World. 87 Countries, represented by beatifully colored designs, averaging 1½ inches square. Price, 50 Cents.

Merchant Flags of the World. 73 Designs, appropriately colored. Price, 25 Cents.

☞Any of the above sent post-paid on receipt of price. Registered Letters preferable to Money Orders

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

NATAL.

This colony has added a new value to its list of postals. The design is profile of Queen in oval band, inscribed "Natal Postage" above, value below, in sexagon ornamented angles, rectangular frame, with truncated corners. Wmk, cc. and crown. Four pence, red-brown.

ST. VINCENT.

The four pence is now printed in blue, having gone back to its original color.

VICTORIA.

The one penny stamp of this colony is now printed on yellow paper. One penny, green, on yellow.

HELIGOLAND.

There is another new band besides those noted by us. One one-half pence, or ten pfennig, blue. There has also been issued a very elegant card for foreign use; above is the name Heligoland in large letters, standing on a rock surrounded by water; to the left is the arms the same as on the news bands, to the right, "Foreign Post-Card," dotted lines for the address, the whole surrounded by a frame made to represent a rope knotted above and below, and at each side. Ten pfennig, black.

THE BLAIR COLLECTION.

This fine collection of postage and revenue stamps were sold by auction, on the evening of the 20th, and met with the usual patronage awarded to sales by this House. The attendance being large, and the bidding spirited from the opening to the close. Many stamps went for one tenth of their value, while others sold for double catalogued price.

We annex a few of the prices realized for the principle lots. Lot 1, a set of Alsace, brought $1.40, nearly six times their value; set of Fiji, $8.80; set of Ionian Isles, $2.40; Spain, 2r. vermillion ,1853, $7.00. Some splendid locals went very low, such as an Essex for $12.50, cheap at double the price. The principle revenues brought as follows: $20.00 probate of will, $11.00; $2.00 first issue U. S., $8.50; $200.00 second issue, $23.50.

THE CELEBRATED LIBERTY PACKETS.

No. 1 contains 50 varieties, including India, New Zealand, Spain, Egypt, Brazil, South Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Greece, Italy, Official, Spain War, Hong Kong, &c. Price, 25 cents.

No. 2 contains 30 varieties, including Cuba, Denmark envelopes, Turkey, Sweden, "Losen," Strait Settlements, Old Aortugal, Egypt, Japan, &c. Price 25 cents.

No. 3 contains 20 unused varieties, including Holte, Spain, Wurtemburg, Confederate States, Heligoland, Italy, Brunswick, Roumania, &c. Price 25 cents.

No. 4 contains 30 used, rare varieties, including Mexico, Ceylon, Egypt, Argentine Republic, Sandwich Islands, rare Spain, Old Roumania, Peru, &c. Price 50 cents.

No. 5 contains 25 used and unused varieties, including Costa Rica, rare Japan, Azores, New South Wales, British Guiana, Chili, Tasmainia, &c. Price 25 cents.

No. 6 contains 25 rare used varieties, including New Granada, New Foundland, rare Portugal, Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, &c. Price 75 cents.

No. 7 contains used and unused varieties, including Mexico, Eagle issue, Japan, 12 sens; France, 5 francs; rare Ceylon; Virgin Isl's, Old Cuba, Sarewak Ecquador Granada, St. Vicent, &c. Price $1.00.

No. 8 contains 25 very rare unused varieties, including Sierra Leone, Servia, Angola, Bahama, Danish West Indies, Egypt, Nicaragua, New Foundland, Sarawak, &c. Price $1.00.

No. 9 contains 50 used varieties, including Tuscany, rare Turkish; Japan, 30 sens; Brazil figure issue, Trinidad, New Brunswick, St. Domingo, St. Vincent, Guatemala, &c. Price $7.50.

No. 10 contains 125 varieties, including many rare ones, such as Shanghai, Old Argentine Republic, Ceylon envelopes, Old Peru, rare New Granada, Natal, Iceland, Old Victoria, &c. Price $2.50.

No. 11 contains 200 used and unused varieties, including very rare stamps, some being worth from 25 to 75 cents each. Price $5.00.

No. 12 contains 25 varieties of United States official stamps, including Post Office, Interior, Navy, War, Treasury, &c. Price 25 cents.

No. 13 contains 25 varieties, including Justice, Navy, State, Agriculture, Interior, Post Office, &c. Price 50 cents.

No. 14 contains 25 scarcer varieties, including State, 7 c.; Navy, 12c.; War, 10, 24 and 30c.; Post Office, Agriculture, Justice, High values, &c. Price $1.00.

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All orders for above packets under 50 cents must contain stamp for return postage.

All warranted genuine and in good condition.

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Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

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UNITED STATES COPPERS,

FOR SALE BY

J. B. STREETON,

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

☞Read list of Coin Packets.☜

Date.		Good	Poor
1793	Liberty Cap,	$5 00	4 00
1794	"	50	25
1795	"	75	25
1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	12
1808	Fillet Head,	75	5
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825 to 1856 each		10	5
1857	"	50	25
1856	Eagle,	2 50	2 00
1858	Indian Head	2 00	1 50

Coin Chart Manual, with fac-similes of Gold and Silver Coins in circulation throughout the world, and intrinsic value of each—Price, 75 Cents, post paid.

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THE

Coin and Stamp Journal.

OF BROOKLYN.

Devoted to the interest of Collectors of Coin and Postage Stamps.

VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., JULY & AUGUST. 1878. No. 7 & 8

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1816—CENT.—1816.

The device on the obverse in this emmission was changed by the adjustment of the hair, which was tied up with two bands into a turf upon the head, according to the fashion of the day. The stars were arranged equidistant from each other, and the exergue. The reverse remained unaltered. Of this cent, there were one type and eleven varieties, and the number coined was 2,820,982, being large in consequence of the non-coinage of the preceding year. They are quite plenty.

1817—CENT.—1817.

The design the same as the preceding year, with two types and twenty varieties, and the number coined was 3,940,400. One of the types contains thirteen, and the other 15 stars. The metal of which they were composed is well milled and very hard, which protects the face of the coin. They are in a good state of preservation.

1818—CENT.—1818.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined 3,167,000. Plenty and well preserved.

1819—CENT.—1819.

The design the same, with one type and six varieties and the number coined was 2 670,000. In the latter part of this year, the absence of the dot between ONE and CENT in some of the varieties. Plenty and in good condition.

1820—CENT.—1820.

The design the same, with one type and and twelve varieties, and the number coined was 4,407,500. The dot previously referred to, occurs but on a portion of the varieties. The milling of the edges of these coins under good specimens difficult to be obtained.

1821—CENT.—1821.

The design the same, with one type and five varieties, and the number coined was 389,000. The small number issued, render these cents very scarce, and good specimens are obtained with much difficulty.

1822—CENT.—1822.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined was 2,072,339. They are plenty and in good condition.

1823—CENT.—1823.

The design the same with one type and four varieties, two of which varieties are mint alterations of the date, on the die of 1821. The number coined was 12,250. This coinage is not acknowledged in the mint report. The copper of this emmission is pure and soft, hence the cents are much worn, and can be rarely found in good condition.

1824—CENT.—1824.

The design the same, with one type and seven varieties; and the number coined was 1,262,000. Plenty, but much worn.

1825—CENT.—1825.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined, was 1,461,000. Plenty.

1825—HALF-CENT.—1825.

The design the same, with one type and three varieties, and the number coined 63,000. Notwithstanding this small emmission, they are plenty, and well preserved, showing that in the fourteen years during which there had been no issue, the people had acquired the habit of disregarding fractions, and felt no disposition to renew them in making change.

1826—CENT.—1826.

The design the same, with one type and ten varieties, and the number coined, was 1,517,425. Not scarce, but much worn.

1826—HALF-CENT.—1826.

The design the same, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined, was 234,000. They are easily procured.

The Coin and Stamp Journal of Brooklyn.

Circulation 1,000.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

JUNE, 1878.

J. B. STREETON - - Editor and Proprietor.

Box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., and 99 Broadway.

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Single Copies, - - - - - - 5 cents.

Advertisements, - 10 cents per line of 8 words.

Name and address free, payable in advance.

All persons informing us of new issues of postage stamps, will receive full credit in the columns of this journal.

I beg to call attention to my price list of coins which will be found on the 4th page.

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☞Read List of Coin Packets.☜

Direct all letters to box 145, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In April, 2,010,000 silver dollars were coined at the Philadelphia mint.

All orders under twenty-five cents must include stamp for return postage.

Letters of inquiry to insure reply, must contain stamp or postal card.

Advanced collectors will find in our stock many rare varieties of adhesive stamps entire envelopes, United States and Confederate locals, in fine condition and at reasonable prices.

Back numbers of this Journal will be supplied when desired at one cent each.

American silver quarters are cut in two by the Mexicans, and freely circulated as "bits," (12½c.,) on the Rio Grande frontier.

The butcher who sells ox tails for soup and calves' heads for dinners undoubtedly makes both ends meat.

The quantity of whiskey annually consumed in Mississippi gives each voter in the State thirty-eight gallons.

An actress must either have diamonds, talent or good looks.

CANADIAN PAPER MONEY

The Paper-money collectors of our day who interest themselves so highly in the issues that have appeared at different times in the history of the world, should remember that rich fields for their inquiries lie elsewhere than in the Confederate money or the Revolution and Continental currency of our fathers. Other lands and other eras have witnessed issues of such money, and often under circumstances that deserve attention. Perhaps the earliest mention of Paper money is to be found in the travels of the Franciscan monk, William of Subruk, in French Flanders, who, in 1253, visited China, and writes as follows: "The common money of Cathay consists of pieces of cotton paper, about a palm in length and breadth upon which certain lines are printed resembling the seal of Mangu Khan." Another mention of this Paper money occurs in the hand-book of Pegolotti. This writer had been a clerk or factor in the house of the great Florentine bankers, the Bardi, who failed through their dealings of the English Edward III. In this book Pegolotti describing the trade and currencies of the different countries of the world, mentions not only the silver ignots that formed the currency of Tartary, but the Paper money of China.

From China let us come over to Canada and we find that when this country was a French possession, it had its share of this medium of exchange, specimens of which are among the rarest and most interesting historical treasures of the Dominion. This money dates back as far as 1700 A. D. and came into use under the following circumstances. At that period owing to the many alterations in the currency, trade in Canada became greatly depressed. The French Government allowed the West India Company to issue 100,000 francs to circulate among the islands, a permission afterward enlarged so as to include Canada, where however the value of the coins should be rated at one-fourth more. The French Intendant of Canada was accustomed to receive from France specie for the payment of the troops and other public expenses. In the year 1700, for some cause, this failed to reach him in time, so that, with the sanction of the Council, he resolved to issue *notes* to meet the emergency. The material employed was very thick paper, or rather card. On this was *stamped* the value, the Treasurer's signature, the arms of France, and on the sealing wax those of the Govenor and Intendant. Subsequently these paper issues were issued in France, while private marks prevented counterfeiting.

Shortly afterward new cards were *engraved*—those for sums under four livres having particular marks, those for sums between four and six livres the Intendant signed; and those for sums above six were, in addition, signed by the Govenor.

So long as these notes were exchanged by the Government for their face value, they were preferred owing to their convenience to specie; but when they failed to be so redeemed, then trouble began. So rap-

idly had this money, owing to the embarrassment of the Treasury, depreciated, that in 1714 the Canadians offered to take fifty cents on the dollar for the notes, if the Government would only pay in specie. The offer was accepted, but not carried out till 1717, when the notes were all redeemed at half their face value.

So simple a mode of enriching itself soon tempted the Government to repeat the process. By 1754 the amount of paper money in circulation was so large that the Government was unable to deal with the question of redemption and cooly remitted the payment of their notes to some unspecified future date. When Canada passed into the hands of the English, these redeemed the paper of their predecessors at an average of about 45 cents on the dollar.

These Franco-Canadian bills are about the size of our Continental pieces, but are octagonal, because the four corners are cut off. The design is placed on the long ways of the paper. In the top line is the date, preceded by the signature of the Treasurer and the French arms. In the second line are the words, in French, GOOD FOR THE SUM OF—*so much*. In another line is the signature of the Govenor, below which is that of the Intendant.—*The Coin Collectors Journal.*

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. L. S., Lancaster, Pa.—For one variety only.

R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—Do not want any stamps at present.

L. M., Deadwood, D. T.—A full collection of U. S. coppers will cost you $25.00.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Newly issued Stamps.

CHILI.

All the values of the new series are now in active use.

ITALY.

All values of official stamps are now surcharged, 2 centesimi.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

We have on hand two new values of the current type 6 m. de peso, orange; 125 m. de peso, blue

SWITZERLAND.

The 40 centimes has been reissued and printed in gray.

FIJI ISLANDS

have added a new value to their set, it is of the same type.

4 pence, mauve.

BARBADOES.

The 3 penny stamp is now printed in mauve.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

The June meeting was held on the 12th, at 112 Pearl Street, at 5 P. M. I was resolved the Dr. Legrand be requested to represent the society at the Congress in Paris. The postal issues of Japan were examined and discussed, but owing to the large number of issues the executive committe appointed the same subject for the September meeting. The annual election was held with the following result: President, Jos. J. Casey; Vice-President, Geo. B. Mason; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, R. R. Bogart; Corresponding Secretary Benjamin Belts; Executive Committee, Albert Comstock, J. A. Mason, J. G. Eger.

Mr. Bogart gave information that the ½ penny of Victoria is now printed on pale pink paper; the 1 penny on lemon and on pale drab, and the 2 penny on pale buff and on greenish yellow. He also reported a new proprietary stamp—"Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic." Mr. Geo. B. Mason stated that the Government had discontinued the printing of the proprietary stamp on pink paper.

Adjourned at 8. P. M.

R. R. BOGART, SECRETARY.

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1796	Knot or Tie,	75	50
1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	12
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
1825 to 1856 each		10	5
1857	"	50	25
1856	Eagle,	2 50	2 00
1858	Indian Head	2 00	1 50

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THE

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VOL. 1. BROOKLYN, E. D., SEPTEMBER, 1878. No. 9.

COIN DEPARTMENT.

1827—CENT.—1827.

The design the same, with one type and eleven varieties, and the number coined, was 2,357,732. Well preserved and abundant.

1828—CENT.—1828.

The design the same, with one type and ten varieties, and the number coined, was 2,260,654. Plenty and well preserved.

1828—HALF-CENT.—1828.

The design the same, with two types and five varieties, and the number coined, was 606,000. One of the types has on the obverse, twelve instead of thirteen stars—seven on the left, and five on the right hand. This number of stars undoubtedly originated in error, as nothing less than thirteen had any intelligible reference to our country, as adopted upon our coinage. This emission is by no means rare.

1829—CENT.—1829.

The design the same, with one type and seven varieties, and the number coined, was 1,414,500. Plenty and in good order.

1829—HALF-CENT.—1829.

The design the same, with one type and three varieties, and the number coined, was 487,000. It is difficult to obtain good specimens.

1830—CENT.—1830.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined, was 1,711,500. They are much worn.

1831—CENT.—1831.

The design the same, with one type and eight varieties, and the number coined was 3,359,260. Good specimens can easily be obtained.

1831—HALF-CENT.—1831.

The design the same, with one type and one variety, and the number coined, was 2,200. This emission is extremely rare, even in cabinet collections.

1832—CENT.—1832.

The design the same, with one type and seven varieties, and the number coined, was 2,362,000. They are plenty and perfect.

1832—HALF-CENT.—1832.

The design the same, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined we are unable to state. Though the mint report states there was no coinage of the half-cent this year, they are quite as plentiful as the same denomination of coin of the succeeding year

1833—CENT.—1833.

The design the same, with one type and five varieties, and the number coined, was 2,739,000. Plenty and well preserved.

1833—HALF-CENT.—1833.

The design the same, with one type and two varieties, and the number coined, was 154,000. Well preserved and easily obtained.

1834—CENT.—1834.

The design the same, with one type and nine varieties, and the number coined was 1,855,100. Plenty and well preserved.

1834—HALF-CENT.—1834.

The design the same, with one type and four varieties, and the number coined was 120,000. No scarcity and they are easily obtained.

1835—CENT.—1835.

The design the same, with one type and five varieties, and the number coined was 3,878,400, which would indicate profusion, in a good state of preservation.

1835—HALF-CENT.—1835.

The design the same, with one type and four varieties, and the coinage numbered 141,100. They are quite plenty and found in good condition.

1836—CENT.—1836.

The design the same, with one type and three varieties, and the coinage numbered 2,111,000. Not scarce and are found in good order.

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SEPTEMBER, 1878.

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PAPER MONEY.

Paper money established the independence of the United States. President Jefferson said: "Foreigners, who do not, like the natives, feel indulgence for its memory, as of a being which had vindicated their liberties and fallen in the moment of victory, have been loud and still are loud in their complaints. A few have reason, but the noisiest of them are not the best of them."

The depreciation of the paper was the price which the Americans paid for their independence, and was cheaply purchased at the cost of sixty-six millions of dollars, the amount of depreciation estimated by Jefferson

Paper money broke the power of the first Napoleon at Leipsic. According to the historian Alison, "by a decree on the 10th of September, 1813, from Peterswaldau, in Germany, the allied sovereigns issued paper notes guaranteed by Russia, Prussia and England, which soon passed as cash, from Kamskatka to the Rhine, and produced the currency which brought the war to a successful issue." Paper money enabled Frederick the Great to raise Prussia, exhausted by war, from a state of prostration to wealth and power. Paper money built every town and village in Scotland; constructed all its docks, harbors, roads, factories, opened out all its mines, and reclaimed the whole of its soil from its original barrenness.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Why are greenbacks more profitable than coin? Because there are so much more easily doubled.

Counterfeit silver electro-gilt quarter eagles in circulation.

A FALSE SCENT—A counterfeit penny.

The amount of gold produced in Montana up to date is $120,000,000.

A burglar blew open a Sandy Creek, N. Y. safe, and got one Mexican dollar.

Last year not a sovereign was coined in England.

Texans decline to receive coin from the National banks: prefer paper money.

In the West and Southwest Silver Trade and Mexican dollars, will not pass as currency, and are melted into bullion.

All the gold and silver ever coined in the United States up to December 31 last, foots up $1,192,140,787 40.

Before the silver act was passed the eastern papers howled because the country would be flooded with silver dollars; now they jeeringly point to the fact that the silver dollars don't get into circulation at all.

A sale of the largest private collection of coins in France has lately taken place. They belonged to M. Jarry, who had been a collector for half a century. The collection of Roman specimens was almost unrivalled.

A Western farmer struck something metalic while plowing a few days ago; upon investigation it proved to be a pot containing $10,000 in gold eagles and half eagles of the coinage of 1805.

$206 millions of coin are now withdrawn from the business of the Nation, and locked up dead in the Treasury vaults, as a result of this miserable resumption act. The lawful interest only, on this, amounts to over one million dollars a month.

Seven hundred million stamps a year. This appears to be the present rate of supply and demand for the great American public. The New York post-office orders twice a month—an order for about 4,000,000 each time.

The Treasury Department says there are now fully two million dollars in counterfeit coin in circulation. The most dangerous is a five dollar piece, full weight, and of and alloy composed mainly of silver with some gold. Besides various methods of swindling on the coin are resorted to, such as sweating, splitting, boring &c. But we have no much trouble with the "worthless" greenbacks, and very few bad counterfeits.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, the director of the Mint decides are only worth their value in bullion, which, according to the present price of silver, is about ninety cents. Our own trade dollar is in somewhat the same category. The standard dollar is a legal tender. All this has been again and again published, but it seems difficult to make even those who are interested in the question understand it.

COIN SALE.

The Leavitts began in Clinton Hall on the evenings of July 30 & 31, the sale of a fine collection of American coins. The attendance was not large, nor was the bidding very spirited, yet the the prices reached were very fair.

The American copper coins went for small prices. Half dimes sold for from 8 to 16 cents, one of the coinage of 1829 reaching 20 cents. A dime of 1805 and a proof dime of 1863, very scarce, brought 50 cents each, while those of other dates sold at from 10 to 30. The quarters averaged about 45 cents, several bringing 50 cents, and one, a fine impression of the mintage of 1825, sold for $1.05. A half dollar of 1803 brought $1.20; one of 1806, with two t's in liberty, $1.10 and many others from 60 cents to $1. A silver dollar of 1798, with ten arrows on the reverse, brought $1.25; others of later dates sold for from $1.25 to $2.50. The last named price was paid by Scott for a fine proof of a dollar of 1863, and the same collector bought a dollar of 1861 for $2.50. A Bank of England dollar of the time of George III., and bearing the date of 1804, sold for $1.20.

Roman coins commanded good prices. Imperial denarii of the time of Julius Cæsar ran as high as $2.70. Scott secured for $3.50 a denarius of about 32 B. C., and Cogan paid $4.60 for another bearing the figure of Herod Agrippa II. one of the rarest of Roman coins. A denarius A. D. 259, with the figure of Jupiter riding the goat Amalthea, sold for $1.05; another, a double denarius, struck at Siscia, on which is the monogram of "Christ P. in ex. Sisc P., for $1.

The best bargain of the evening was secured by Cogan, who paid $10 for a denarius coined by Nero somwhere about 62 A. D. The consular denarii averaged 40 cents, although many brought much higher prices. A Porcia with the representation of a lictor protecting a citizen from a magistrate, with the motto "Provoco"—I appeal is an interesting coin, commemorating the Porcian law, of which St. Paul availed himself (Acts xxii., 24-27) from the scourge with which he had been threatened by the chief Captain. Another beautiful coin, struck during the consulship of Secturius, sold for $3.40; another for $2.35; and several fine bronze coins for extremely low prices.

An early British aureus, bearing a remarkable horse of a breed unknown to our generation, and a solitary wheel, was knocked down to Mr. Hart for $6 20. Pennies of the time of Henry III., Edward I., Edward the Black Prince sold for about $1 each. A Henry V. groat (Irish) minted in Dublin, brought $1; a Philip and Mary Irish sixpence, $1.80; and a Scotch groat of King David's time, $1.20. One of the oddest coins in the collection was a tin farthing with a copper plug inserted. It sold for 75 cents.

The sale was continued the next evening, the same bidders being in attendance. Several rare old German, Spanish, Dutch and Hebrew coins and medals were sold at moderate prices, ranging from twenty cents to $2. A Greek bronze coin, size 12. of about 220 B. C., sold for $5; another of 324 B. C., for $5.25; a tetradrachm of Athens, with the head of Minerva and an owl on a branch, for $4.50; another, a drachm, with a fore part of a wolf, for $2.70; another for $4.25; a didrachm of Corinth for $2.50; a Persian silver piece A. D., 381 for $2.60; another A. D. 328 for $2; a didrachm of Metapontum for $3.25; and another of Messana for $2.50. About a hundred other fine Grecian coins were sold for from 40 cents to $2. One of the best of these was a didrachm, bearing the figure of a boy on horseback, with a wreath below an anchor. This was bought by Cogan for $2.75. Several Hebrew coins were sold at small prices. One of the time of Herod Agrippa I., with the figure of an umbrella, was knocked down for $1.75; another minted A. D. 63, for $3; and another not mentioned in Madden's list for $1.65.

There was lively bidding for the United States cents and half cents, the latter running fromtwenty cents to $1.50. The latter price was paid for a half cent of 1857. A 1793 cent with wreath and lettered edge was started by an amateur collector at 10 cents.

"I'll give three dollars for that cent," another bidder said. The piece was sold for $4.10. A cent of 1795 brought $1.30; one of 1797 went for $1.40. A genuine 1799 cent, with date well struck up, was started at $5 and knocked down for $11. A cent of 1802 sold for $2, and one minted in 1804 brought $9. Many others were sold, but not one went for less than $1

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ICELAND.

A new value is added to the official set of this country; 5 aur, pale brown.

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Stamped envelopes of the current, and value 20 and 40 pfennig are in preparation.

SWEDEN.

The one rixdaler had the value changed to 1 krona' blue and brown.

NEW ZEALAND.

The ½ penny adhesive, is now printed on wrappers for newspapers.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

This Island has issued a companion to its envelope; 2 cents, blue.

MAGDALENA.

The stamp purporting to come from this state, is another of the bogus designs issued by Patroni, the Philadelphia forger.

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1796	"	75	50
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1797	"	35	15
1798	"	20	10
1799	"	6 00	5 00
1800	"	40	10
1801	"	35	10
1802	"	20	5
1803	"	20	5
1804	"	6 00	5 00
1805	"	75	25
1806	"	75	25
1807	"	30	12
1808	Fillet Head,	75	25
1809	"	2 50	1 50
1810	"	35	5
1811	"	1 50	1 00
1812	"	20	5
1813	"	50	25
1814	"	20	10
1816	"	20	5
1817	"	15	5
1817	Fifteen Stars,	50	25
1818	Fillet Head,	10	5
1819	"	10	5
1820	"	10	5
1821	"	40	25
1822	"	20	5
1823	"	35	15
1824	"	20	10
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