

for we would reduce the ocean postage to a penny and thus give the poor and rich alike unrestricted opportunity of communicating with those they love, no matter where or how distant their homes.

There is yet another change we hope to see effected when our new Parliament meets in Ottawa. In Canada and Newfoundland newspaper postage is levied. The amount may be small, but it should not be. Knowledge like air should be allowed to circulate freely and no artificial barriers should be set up to check its dissemination or retard its progress among the masses that form the substratum and support of society. The more freely newspapers and similar periodicals are circulated by mail the more intelligent, contented, and happy will our people become. New Brunswick in this respect has shown her wisdom, and we hope that the time will soon come when the example she has thus worthily set will be followed unanimously throughout the broad continent of America. The press is the great educator of the people and if it is politic and wise in states to take charge of the education of youth, it is no less proper and prudent that the teachings of the press should be free and untrammelled. To tax newspapers is to tax education, retard and limit its progress, and inflict on society a grievous wrong.

How dreadfully kind some men are. The other day a small paper reached our office inside of which was this notice marked :—

"All papers giving us a short notice, and sending a marked copy, will receive one in return at our usual rates."

The above rather forcibly reminds us of the sage young gentleman who pleasantly enquired of his Grandmother if she liked candy, and upon being replied to in the affirmative, serenely remarked that if she would enrich his purse with a few cents he would purchase a little of that saccharine substance and cause her to receive a part thereof. The simile is we think perfect. If we review our friend's periodical he will do the same for us—provided we pay him for it. Our modesty forbids our accepting this most magnanimous offer, and our love of justice and fair play will not permit us to take advantage of any one. We would like to see a phrenological chart of the cranium of the young man who penned the observations above; his bump of generosity must be prodigious.

The best organ of that most mysterious body, the Freemasons, we have seen, is the NATIONAL FREEMASON, of New York. It is a large 16 paged weekly, well filled with choice reading-matter is handsomely printed on fine clear paper, and should be in the hands of every member of the Craft. The terms are only \$4.00 a year in advance. Address Ezra L. Stevens, Box 5903 New York City.

A careful perusal of Mr. J. A. Nutter's Advertisement, in another column, is requested.

Next month the serial story "LOST" which was written expressly for our columns, will be concluded; and we have much pleasure in stating, that, on the first of January next, a new and very interesting tale, which shall run through several numbers of the *Gazette*, from the pen of a gifted lady writer, will be commenced. We have on hand a few back numbers containing "LOST," which can be had by applying early. We would also direct the attention of our readers to the instructive and interesting paper on PHILATELIE IN EUROPE, by Mr. J. C. Walters,—a new contributor—in another column, which will be continued several months.

Several items unavoidably held over this No. will appear in our next issue.

Owing to an accident having befallen the press from which the *Gazette* is printed we have had to delay the issue of our paper several days,

In New Brunswick the first issue of Postage Stamps took place in 1851 and the second (with the exception of the two cents), in 1861. In most catalogues 1862 is the date given, but this is an error.

### Newly Issued Stamps.

The Fenian *liberators* of Ireland are beginning



to think, we imagine, that their chances of raising an Irish Republic on this quarter of the universe are rather slim. Col. Lynch and his associates who were captured during the recent raid in Canada have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay the penalty of their mad folly with their lives. What appears most puzzling to us is that they do not wish to die, they have no desire to allow their illustrious names to be handed down to posterity as martyrs who died for their country. Strange to say they would rather live, robbing and murdering an innocent and unoffending people, than walk majestically to the scaffold and die for committing those deeds which they seem to think so noble and glorious. The most sanguine philatelist who really thought that Fenian stamps would be issued some day has had undoubtedly his mind freed from that thought long ago. But leaving the Fenians to prepare to meet their doom, we will proceed to more agreeable topics. The large and not very handsome engraving above represents the 6 annas Stamp of the East Indies, described in our last impression. The colour is a pale lilac similar to the 3d Ceylon. A new Stamp of an entirely different type has been issued for East India also,—the value is 4 annas and the colour green.