

Henri-Antoine, baptisé le 6 Décembre, 1771.

Marguerite-Josephite, baptisée le 24 Mars, 1774.

Marie-Charlotte, baptisée le 5 Juin, 1775.

Simon-André, baptisé le 23 Juin, 1777.

Francois-Joseph, baptisé le 19 Mars, 1779.

Angelique-Sophie, baptisée le 25 Decembre, 1780. Elle eût pour parain le Sieur Amable Dézéry Latour et pour maraine, sa soeur, Catherine La-Croix Mézières.

Il y avait à Montréal à cette époque deux autres familles du nom de Mézière qui portaient les surnoms de *Maisoncelle* et de *L'Epervanche*. Le 7 avril 1752 François Mézière de Maisoncelle, capitaine d'un détachement des troupes de la marine, épousa à Montréal, Charlotte, fille du baron de Longueuil. Il était fils de Claude de Mézière de Maisoncelle, ancien officier de cavalerie et de Catherine Linage, de la paroisse de *Grauwe* (?), évêché de Chalons, en Champagne.

de Léry MACDONALD.

AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS



THE proposition to change the size and colors of the prevailing postage stamps makes a short history of these useful articles very timely.

It is now nearly half a century since the first postage stamp was issued in the United States. In 1840 England began using stamps; in 1845 the issue of postage stamps was authorized by Congress, and in 1847 the first stamps were issued.

Before that time the postage was paid in cash, sometimes by the sender and sometimes by the receiver of the letter, and the schedule of rates varied with the distances.

The charge for transmitting a letter thirty miles was 6 cents, and the tariff increased in gradual ratio until a maximum charge of 25 cents for 300 miles or more was reached. This method was in vogue for two years after the issue of stamps was authorized by Congress.