

THE "GAZETTE'S" BUSINESS NOTICES.

Persons desirous of becoming agents for this paper are requested to communicate with the publisher. Terms liberal.

All Postal Publications, Magazines, Catalogues, &c., intended for review, should reach the office of this paper on or before the 25th of each month.

ADVERTISERS are requested to send in their favors not later than the 25th of the month, or as soon before that time as possible. ADVERTISEMENTS to secure attention must invariably be accompanied with the cash.

No advertisements inserted for less than twenty five cents each insertion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. N., Burlington, Vt.—Thirty-five cents.

J. W. S. and J. S. P., Albany, N. Y.—1. Do you mean January, 1866, or 1867? 2. One dollar in American currency pays for two subscriptions to the *Gazette* for eight months—the price for 12 months being 75 cents each.

F. R. A., Montpelier, Vt.—1. See last month's *Gazette*. 2. Sever & Francis' Catalogue was issued in 1863; that of Dr. Gray, 3rd edition, 1865—4th edition, 1866.

M. R., Ottawa, C. W.—It is all a matter of taste. Some Collectors include in their albums perforated and unperforated varieties. When we can get them we have both, and consider them equally entitled to a place in collections as Stamps having different shades of color.

S. A. T., Boston, Mass.—We endeavored to procure the article you mention, but failed. There is none of it here. If you can contrive to send us a little we will see what we can do with it. Press of business prevented us from answering you sooner.

R. S., Baltimore, Md.—Detrine, an English preparation, is the name of the article used to make the backs of Stamps adhesive.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S

Monthly Gazette.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER, 1866.

A most important step was taken in connection with postal affairs when the MONEY ORDER system was introduced. Its beneficial influence is only second to cheap postage itself. The more it is known, the more it is used and valued,—not only by those whose worldly circumstances do not allow them to deal in bills of exchange, but by the merchant as well, who finds in it an able auxiliary to the general transaction of business. Notwithstanding its utility, however, it was in use in the mother country for many years before it found favor in New Brunswick. Here it has only been in operation since November, 1863, or not much more than three years. It was not to be expected that its first introduction would be free from error, no matter what care was taken. It was new to most of our people, and new, also, to all of our Post Office employees. The experience of one place is not always serviceable to another, even if it could be applied. Each locality, like each individual, has its own peculiarities and prejudices, and in postal, as in other matters, this truth is daily demonstrated. The money order system, however, has made steady advances during the time it has been in use, and that it

will do in the future as in the past we have no doubt. It is a necessity of the age, which could be no more dispensed with than lucifer matches or gas light. Since its introduction into this province, we are satisfied our postal authorities have done all that was possible to adapt it to the business of the country and the character of the people. If delays and mistakes have occurred, the former, we believe, were due to official caution—which is always commendable—and the latter to want of experience, which is always excusable when new duties are imposed on employees. As the system is better understood complaints will be fewer. The sender and receiver will see that restrictions which may at first sight appear cumbersome and oppressive are really essential to safety; and postal authorities will learn from experience how much and how far relaxation may be made of existing regulations—due regard being paid to the interests of all concerned. In relation to this, we have much pleasure in noticing the publication by our postal department of a small brochure on the "MONEY ORDER SYSTEM OF NEW BRUNSWICK," which we have perused with great care, and strongly recommend to all of our readers interested in the postal management of this Province. There is, first, general regulations for paying P. O. money orders; then special instructions to Postmasters for issuing and paying currency and sterling orders; then an appendix, showing the value of sterling money from a penny to a pound, and from one pound to ten; and, lastly, lists of the offices in N. B. authorised to issue sterling money orders, and of the offices in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Canada, in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, on which they can be drawn. In this Province it appears there are 30 offices entitled to issue currency and 14 sterling orders. The offices in Nova Scotia on which orders can be drawn number 39; in Prince Edward Island, 1; in Canada, 426; in England and Wales, 2,442; in Scotland, 365; and in Ireland, 521. All orders payable outside of the Province must be drawn in sterling, and the amount cannot exceed £10 sterling. On the first day of January next, however, the limit of interchange between New Brunswick and Canada will be extended to £20.

The common per centage for orders payable within the Province is for \$10, five cents; \$10 to \$20, 10 cents; \$20 to \$30, 15 cents; and so on up to \$100. On sterling orders the rate is 25 cents for £2 and under; 50 cents for £2 to £5; 75 cents for £5 to £7; and \$1 for £7 to £10. The arrangement already alluded to, which has just been made between this Province and Canada reduces the per centage to one shilling sterling on orders up to £5; to two shillings on orders over £5 and not exceeding £10; to three shillings on orders over £10 and not exceeding £15; and four shillings on orders over £15 and not exceeding £20 sterling. This, we think, speaks well for the working of the system, and