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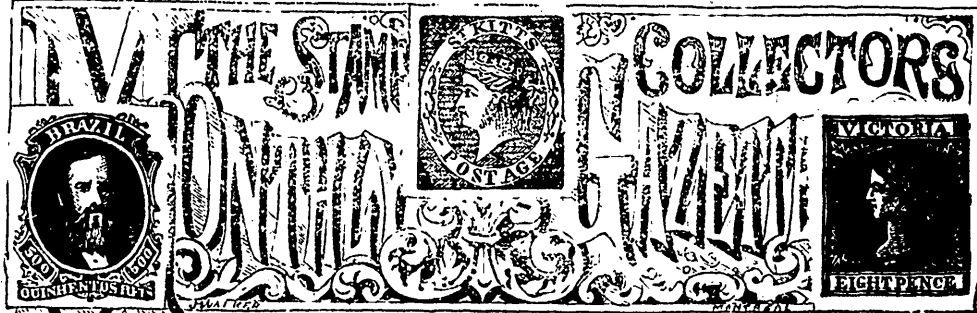
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GEORGE STEWART, Jr.,]

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

[EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 2. NO. 23.]

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL, 1867.

[PRICE 5 CTS.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "GAZETTE."

GOLD and TINSEL.

BY ARTHUR ARCHER.

CHAPTER IV.

At last Dr. Bland declared that he was tired of the monotony of the life they were leading, and proposed that they should try boat-sailing as their next amusement. Of course this was a kind of recreation very agreeable to all parties, although neither Edward Bland nor Charles knew much about it. Dr. Bland however was a professed hand, and understood it thoroughly, and they found it much more pleasant to pass the time gliding swiftly along the coast before a good breeze of wind, than in walking moodily along the shore, looking for a change of scene from the rude monotony of the rocks.

One day Edward Bland was unwell and could not accompany his brother, the day was fine and although the wind blew strong, the Doctor urged that there was no danger, and accordingly he and Charles started out as usual in the small boat in which they were accustomed to go; this boat carried a very large sail for one of her dimensions, and was perfectly open, she was a fast sailer however, and this, in the eyes of Dr. Bland made up for the fault of her being rather crank. They were running up before the wind within a mile of the shore when Dr. Bland who had the helm, jibed the boat. Now it will be necessary to explain to our non-nautical readers what jibing means. When a boat is running directly before the wind, the sheet or rope which holds the sails is run out to its full extent, so as to catch as much wind as possible. Now if the sail is filled towards the right hand side of the mast it is plain that any considerable change in the course of the boat towards the right must bring the wind to bear on the sail so as to fill it towards the other side of the mast. This operation is called jibing and we may remark that it is more dangerous and requires more care than any other in connection with boating. When a boat is jibed the sheet should be eased

away gradually so as to prevent danger, instead of which Dr. Bland let it fly over without letting it go, and the consequence was that the sail went over with terrific force, and the boat at once upset. Both Dr. Bland and Charles Rivers were thrown into the water, but with this difference, the former swam or rather floated like a cork, while the latter immediately sank. Rivers could not swim a stroke, and the boat threw them out so suddenly that she was a long distance from him when he came to the surface for the first time.

There are some occasions in our lives when the thoughts of a life time seem to be crowded into a moment's space, when the soul with an intense activity and power which is the best proof of its immortality, casts at once aside the fetters of time, and calls up a thousand images of past events in terrible array.

Thus it was with Charles Rivers as he felt himself sinking hopelessly under the waves; and saw the water dark above his head. No hand was there to save him; no hope of life was left. Once more he rose to the surface, and as he did so, his head came in contact with some thing. He instinctively threw up his hand and caught it; it was an oar; he was saved.

Yes, saved from death! There is something in the word suggestive of strange thoughts; but it is ever thus through life. A circumstance as simple as a difference of ten feet or less in the position of an oar, may be the means of making or undoing us. Had that oar been a few feet away, our history would have been brought to an abrupt close.

Those who know what a small thing will keep a man's head above water will not be surprised that the oar should have saved Charles. He got it under his chin, and as there was but little sea, he felt himself comparatively secure. His next care was for Dr. Bland, but he need not have given himself any concern about him, for that individual was snugly seated astride the keel of the upturned boat, looking none the worse for his dip, except that the water had glued his clothes to his skin.

"Hullo, Doctor, all safe I see!"

"Yes."

"So am I; thank Heaven!"

Rivers commenced to kick out, and succeeded in placing his oar beside the boat.

"Stop," said the Doctor, "till I help you up."

He reached down his hand, but by some unaccountable accident his feet slipped down at the same time and struck the oar upon which Charles was leaning, the oar sank and slipped away from him, and Rivers once more went to the bottom like a stone.

"Gone at last!" muttered Dr. Bland between his teeth, "his love-making is ended."

But the good Doctor like many other worthy men was premature in his remark. Charles Rivers was not gone, he had sunk deep enough to be sure, but came up all right on the opposite side of the boat from that on which he went down. Rivers if he was no swimmer was a good climber, and could shin up anything; he got hold of the bow, reached the keel, and as the Doctor who had slipped down was climbing up on one side, Charles was doing the same on the other. The Doctor was too much absorbed with his own thoughts to notice the hands placed on the keel above him. Charles was up first, and astride of the keel before the Doctor noticed him.

"Well, Doctor, all right again you see."

The Doctor started and looked up; if he had seen a ghost he would not have looked more astonished. "Why" he stammered as soon as he could speak, "I thought you were gone."

"No, thank you, not quite; very near it though, it's very awkward that I should have got that second dip."

"My dear friend, I was so much horrified that I have scarcely been able to move since. I should have dived for you, though I'm but a poor swimmer."

"I'm glad I saved you the trouble."

By this time the position of the boat had been seen from the shore, and boats were on the way to rescue them from their perilous position.

When they were taken off the combined effects of wet and cold had made them so stiff that they could scarcely move, and neither was in a proper humor for much talking. A change of clothes and a good stiff glass of hot whiskey however, restored them to their usual spirits; and neither appeared much the worse for the trial they had passed through.

When Edward Bland heard of the danger to which they had been exposed, his joy at their escape was extreme. He declared their boating should end forthwith, although Dr. Bland maintained that it was nothing,—a mere ducking and no more.

"One that came near costing me my life," said Charles.

"But how did you get out of danger so quickly?" asked Edward Bland of the Doctor.

"Oh, I wore a life-preserver. I always do when I go boating, and of course did not sink."

"A wise precaution I should say," said

Charles; "in future I shall do the same."

That evening in a diary kept by a certain individual the following words were written in secret cypher:—

"He bears a charmed life. Four times he has escaped me. The next time I will make sure. I have no hope of her love, but I will have my revenge. The minister shall never join 'er lands!"

Does the reader desire to know the man that wrote this? It was DR. BLAND!

Yes, Dr. Bland the meek, the charitable, the pious, the man of exemplary character was Dr. Bland the assassin also. Dr. Bland was a hypocrite and a knave, but he was worse, for his hypocrisy was that of a demon, and his knavery meant murder.

Happily for man there are few men of his stamp in this world. Humanity is bad enough and frail enough, but it never produced one like him. Nothing but a diabolical nature could ever have produced such baseness.

And there sat Dr. Bland side by side, with the man he had four times tried to murder; side by side with a brother, who was truth and honor itself; and who believed his brother possessed the same qualities of mind as he did himself. But we have not time to moralize; the character which Macaulay gives of Barere might well have been applied to Dr. Bland.

Charles Rivers had but little inclination to remain on the sea coast after this accident. In two days, time, accordingly, the whole party started for home.

Rivers had completely recovered his strength, and felt himself prepared to begin his professional duties once more with renewed diligence.

His first care in returning home was to see Alice; and their meeting was indeed a happy one.

"Oh, Charles you were so near being drowned it almost makes me shudder to think of it! How is it you have been exposed of late to so much danger?"

"O! I suppose it is destiny."

"Then destiny is very unkind."

"I am all right now. Never mind the past; but I hope no one will make a target of me to-night."

"I am sure, I hope not; I pray for you every night. Charles, do you ever pray?"

Rivers made no answer; but the question stung him to the heart. That night at least he prayed. Let us hope that he continued to do so.

Ellen continued: "It seems strange that any man should be so determined to take your life. You who have never wronged any one. Do you suspect any person?"

"No."

"Do you know of having made an enemy of any one?"

"None that I am aware of."

"I ask these questions because a curious circumstance happened which I did not care to tell you of before. Ellen and I were walking over the spot where you were shot at, next day, and

we found a piece of half burnt paper which had apparently been a portion of the wadding of a gun. It was a small portion of a letter, but only one word could be made out, and that was merely the word "and," but the handwriting seemed familiar—so much so, that Ellen started when she saw it."

"Whose hand was it in?"

"Edward Bland's."

"Edward Bland's?"

"Yes, Ellen and I compared the word with the same one in his letters, and it was precisely the same. Your assassin must be a correspondent of his."

"That does not follow my dear; he may have merely stolen or found the letter. A man who would murder another in such a manner, would be guilty of any baseness."

"I thought that I had joined one link of the chain which is to discover him, but I fear that I deceived myself."

"Perhaps not, Alice. This may be a link of that chain; but I only caution you not to have too high hopes lest they may prove delusive."

Just then Ellen Foster came in and joined the lovers.

"Upon my word, Charles," she said, "you have a most miraculous way of getting into danger. However, in the last instance you were not alone in it, and that does not make it so bad."

"I must confess Ellen that however much I appreciate the merits of good society I cannot see that it is any advantage in a case of drowning."

"What a capital reasoner you are, Charles. I am charmed with your logic. I retract my words; but then you will confess that it is very unpleasant to be alone, especially when one is in a disagreeable situation. Am I not right?"

"Alone," muttered Charles, as he mused over the word; I have been alone long enough, and looking up he answered, gaily, "It is bad being alone, is it not Alice?—won't you name the day?"

"Let me name it," said Ellen, "and I'll say this day week. How does that suit your views, Charles, and yours, Alice?"

"Agreed," said Charles, jumping from his chair, and playfully grasping Alice's hand. "Won't this day week do as well as next year?"

Alice blushed and looked confused as any young lady might be expected to do under the circumstances; and Ellen made her escape from the room, leaving the lovers to finish the conversation themselves. We need not give all that was said pro and con; the result of it was that the day of Ellen's choosing was agreed on, and preparations immediately commenced for the wedding, which was to be on a grand scale.

Mrs. Alton entered a feeble protest against the shortness of the notice but as she was in a decided minority, she waived her objections as all minorities should do, and accepted the situation.

FORGED STAMPS

FROM

"THE VADE MECUM"

BY J. M. STOURTON, ESQ.

SPAIN.

Forgery No. 2.

GENUINE.

FORGED.

Words 'Correo' and 'Franco' are of moderate size, and do not, in any place, touch the white line below them.

The queen has a *nez retousse*.

Words 'Correo' and 'Franco' are *very large*, and *touch* in several places, the white line below them.

The queen's nose is perfectly *straight*.

1851. Head of Queen to the right. 6 c., black. Rect. Date indicated.

Forgery, No. 1.

GENUINE.

FORGED.

In this Stamp also the queen has a *nez retousse*.

Corner ornaments are composed of nine or ten folds. The black line surrounding the inscription and value, is very thin.

The end of the queen's hair *almost touches* the border line.

The left hand bottom corner of the queen's neck *almost touches* the border.

The queen's nose is quite *straight*.

Corner ornaments are only composed of *five* folds.

Black line surrounding the inscription and value, is *remarkably thick*.

The end of the queen's hair *does not nearly touch* the border line.

The left hand bottom corner of the queen's neck is *some distance* from the border.

Forgery, No. 2.

GENUINE.

FORGED.

Above the wreath nine strokes may be counted.

The shading of the chin and neck is composed wholly of little dots.

Die-printed.

There are only *six* strokes above the wreath.

The shading of the chin and neck is composed of both *dots and lines*.

Lithographed.

1850. Head of Queen to the left. Rect. 5 reales, cinnamon. Date indicated.

GENUINE.

FORGED.

The bottom of the neck touches the white line below it.

Background is composed of crossed lines very close together.

All the letters in 'Certificado' are of the same size.

The bottom of the neck *does not nearly touch* the white line below it.

The lines in the background are *further apart*.

The letters 'DO' of 'Certificado' are *smaller* than the rest of the letters.

1851. Head of Queen to the right, in an oval, Date indicated. 5 reales, rose, (Correos certificado). Rect.

GENUINE.

The ornaments in the four corners are intricate, being composed of several very thick white lines, which contrast strongly with the red ground on which they are.

All the letters in 'Reales' are of the same size.

The 'I' in 'Cinco' is thin.

None of the letters in 'Correos' touch.

The enclosing line above 'TIPO' of 'Certifo' is thin, and does not anywhere touch the letters below it.

The 'S' in 'Correos' and the 'S' in 'Reales' both look natural.

FORGED.

The corner ornaments are composed of three or four *very slight* white lines, which do not contrast with the background.

The letters 'EAL' of 'Reales' are larger than 'R' and 'S.'

The 'I' in 'Cinco' is *unnaturally thick*.

The two 'R's' and 'E' of 'Correos' touch.

The line above 'TIPO' of 'Certifo.' is much thicker, and just touches the 'I' of 'Certifo.'

The thick down stroke of both the 'S' in 'Reales' protrudes beyond the rest of the letter.

The marginal white line is thinner at the top, than at the bottom.

1853. Head of Queen Isabel II. to the right in an oval. 5 rs., green. Date indicated.

GENUINE:

The 'C' of 'Correos' is on a level with the rest of the letters.

The small circles of which the oval is composed, are all equal in size.

FORGED.

The bottom of the 'C' just touches the line beneath it.

The circles are *unequal* and irregular.

Head of Queen Isabel II., to the left, in an oval. Rect. 6 cuartos, lake. Date indicated.

The forgery of this Stamp is one of the unsuccessful ones from Hamburg, and is perhaps the wretchedest imitation I have ever come across. Beyond the colour, value, and head in an oval, it cannot lay claim to a semblance of the real stamp, which, being comparatively common, no description is necessary.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Arms of Spain. Date indicated. Rect. 1854, ½ onza, yellow; 1 onza, rose; 4 onzas, green; 1 libra, bluish-lilac.

GENUINE.

Full Stop after '1854,' is just between the thick outer line and the thin inner one.

Cross above the crown almost, but not quite, touches the black line above it.

The bottom paw of the lion is longer than the top.

The left hand top corner of the arms, does not touch the border line.

GENUINE.

The crown on the lion's head, though small, is distinct.

GENUINE.

The paws of the lion are both of the same length.

FORGED.

Full stop after '1854,' is just above the thin inner line.

The cross touches the black line above it.

The top paw of the lion is longer than the bottom.

The left hand top corner of the arms touches the border line. Full stops after '1854' and value, are scarcely perceptible.

FORGED.

Only a black smudge is visible on the lion's head.

FORGED.

The upper paw is considerably longer than the lower one.

The lion looks more like a monkey than a lion.

THE ITALIAN POST OFFICE.—From Frances Power Cobbe's works of Italy we gather the following information concerning the recent improvements in postal matters in that country:

The post-office service has been vastly improved and relieved from government espionage. In the "good old times" of Bonba and Bonbalino, at Rome, and throughout Italy generally every difficulty that could be devised, short of absolute prohibition, was "prudently" laid in the way of epistolary correspondence. Railroad and postal facilities are among the most active of democratic agencies in these days, and his Holiness and the other despotic princes of Italy were wise in their generation in refusing to encourage them. Outside of the Papal States, everywhere throughout the kingdom of Italy, there are now abundance of offices and pillars for letters, letter-carriers, and the proper machinery of the post. Special conveniences are even given for the transmission of local newspapers by the issue of stamps worth only one centesimo, (the fifth of a cent); the general postage throughout the kingdom for letters being fifteen centesimos, or a cent and a half. It is admitted, also, that persons losing letters have a right to make complaints—an immense step for Italy!—and the strictest engagements are given on the part of the government that all correspondence is sacred and free from examination.

But with all these improvements, the postal system of Italy is still very far behind the

English and American systems, both as regards rapidity of transmission and perfect safety of delivery. Our clerks could hardly, with impunity, fail to find a pile of letters that had been in the office for many weeks, or to destroy others for the sake of making a stamp album. They do so in Italy yet. It is rather desirable to be forewarned that a rare American stamp on your letter will probably ensure its being stopped at the post-office. Report says that the wives of certain postmasters in Italy have the richest albums in Europe.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S
Monthly Gazette.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL, 1867.

V THE PRUSSIAN STAMPS.

Prussia is always well represented in the collector's album. The meanest collection in the world is plentifully stocked with stamps from this country, and every lot of continentals imported from Europe, is sure to contain from 50 to 60 Prussias in every hundred.

In the month of November 1850, the first issue took place, and consisted of four stamps, 6 pf. red, 1 sgr. rose, 2 sgr. blue, and 3 sgr. yellow. Design: in the centre of an oblong erect frame is a portrait of the King to the right, inscription, *Freimarke*, at top, value in letters below; figure of value in lower corners. The central ground is composed of vertical and horizontal lines. The 6 pf. (watermarked with a wreath) is printed in colour on white paper, and the other three, in black on coloured paper. On the first of May 1856, there appeared a stamp differing slightly, from those of the first series, and was of the value of 4 pf. green; Coloured ink on tinted paper.

1857. Three stamps appeared, in device very much like the preceding, only on a solid ground and printed in colour on white paper, 1 sgr. rose 2 sgr. blue, 3 sgr. yellow. The next issue consisted of five labels. The central ground of these was cross-lined. The portrait of the King, in this as well as in the second emission, is more distinct and looks much better: in the first issue his Majesty appears to be under the influence of Morpheus, wearing a dull, heavy expression, the eyes seem closed up, and his whole countenance resembles that of a man who was "tired and sleepy." The values and colours are 4 pf. green, 1 sgr. red, 1 sgr. rose, 2 sgr. blue, and 3 sgr. yellow.

In September 1857 the envelopes were emitted. The stamps have been pronounced handsome by connoisseurs: the King looks exceedingly well here, much better than he does anywhere else. There were three envelopes in all and consisted of an embossed profile of the King to right, in broad oval embossed white

lined frame, inscription, value in words, numeral, expressive of the value, below. Two threads run across. 1 sgr. rose, 2 sgr. lilac—light and dark, 3 sgr. yellow.

1851. In an embossed octagonal frame, the head of King Frederick to right appears, figure denoting value at top, and two threads across profile. Frame is different in each stamp. 4 sgr. brown. 5 sgr. lilac, 6 sgr. green, 7 sgr. red. This last stamp is similar to the others except that the portrait is in an oval, and the number is in lower margin.

1861-65. Spread eagle in oval in external octagonal frame, inscribed *Preussen* above, value below, in words, figures in four corners. 3 pf. mauve.

1865—Illustration of this stamp is here supplied), 4 pf. green, 6 pf. vermilion. The next series were devoid of external frame, and consisted of an oval containing the spread-eagle, *Preussen* at top value on each side of oval denticulated; 1 sgr. rose, 2 sgr. blue, 3 sgr. stone.

1861—ENVELOPES. Embossed spread-eagle, in oval embossed lined frame. The letters F. R. (Frederick Rex) on eagle's body. Black printed inscription in right upper corner of envelope. 1 sgr. rose, 2 sgr. blue, 3 sgr. brown.

1862. Across the middle of the stamp is printed in black the inscription, which certainly does not add much to its beauty. 1 sgr. rose, 2 sgr. blue, and 3 sgr. brown.

1866.—In a transverse oblong frame with spandrils lined, is a large numeral of value, in centre of an oval disk, with groundwork made of minute representations of the Prussian eagle. *Postmarke* in the cypher, in oval band is *Preussen* at top and *silb-gr* below, 10 *silb. gr. rose*.

The groundwork of the next stamp is composed of forty-two minute repetitions of the value in words, in an oblong frame, large numerals denoting value, each containing *Postmarke*; *Preussen* above, *silb. gr.* below, on white labels. A border consisting of eagles, goes round the stamp; 30 *silb. gr.*

Several essays have been brought out; one as follows: within an oblong erect frame, in solid octagonal disk, with ornamental border, is a crowned eagle: a post-horn is grasped by her right foot. Inscription *Post-freimarke* above, and on sides, *silbergr.* below, figure 3 in small white shield in lower angles; 3 *silbergroschen*, black, yellow, on cardboard.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—We have been informed that James Hale, Esq., Money Order Superintendent, has moved his office from Fredericton to this city, and has also taken charge of the Money Order business of the St. John office, and has Mr. Woodrow, the former Money Order clerk of the office here, for an assistant. Mr. Albert McLeod is a "new clerk"

in the St. John Post Office, which now remains open till nine o'clock in the evening. Mr. William Paisley is now Secretary of the General Post Office.

The following letter from the Postal authorities of Prince Edward Island, handed us for publication, effectually proves the correctness of our remarks, in the *Gazette* for February, concerning the "bogus P. E. I. essays:"

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 14th, 1867.

Dear Sir,

I have to apologise for not replying to yours of 23rd January last with reference to the report of a new issue of Stamps. Having mislaid your note I was unable to reply to it before. I beg to inform you that we have no intention of getting anything of the kind. What has given rise to the report I cannot imagine.

I am, Sir, your Obedt. Servant,

P. DESBRISAY.

MR. F. HUNTER, Box 273, St. John, N. B.

In consequence of not having received any answers to the *Enigma*, Transpositions and Cryptograph published by us last month, we again insert them hoping that our readers will exert themselves a little and endeavour to solve some at least.

MONEY ORDERS.—Amount of Orders drawn at Post Office, St. John, during the month of March, \$1932.50; paid, \$16910.77. Corresponding month last year, drawn, \$1558.28; paid, \$13812.94.

"**TWELVE TIMES A YEAR.**"—A new magazine issued in Louisville Ky., has been laid on our table. The number before us looks well, its typographical appearance is very creditable, and the contents embrace choice selections from several English magazines, and other publications. Original stories will appear in its columns shortly. About half of this monthly is taken up with advertisements. Address, F. I. Dibble, Louisville, Ky.

"**MERRYMAN'S MONTHLY**" of New York, for this month is a capital number.

The estimated number of Valentines despatched from or delivered in London this year was close upon two millions, yielding an amount of postage considerably above £10,000.

A gentleman in England intends issuing at an early day, in fortnightly parts, a complete Catalogue of all known Stamps. We wish the enterprise every success.

Donatists' great comet will be visible to mortal eyes again in the year A. D. 3558. Cut this paragraph out, and don't fail to see it.

Newly Issued Stamps.

We have, this month a much larger number of new stamps to chronicle than we have had for some time.

It is a proverbial fact, that as the season advances the many stamp employing countries throughout the universe, send forth new issues of postal labels in rapid succession. We have therefore in this number of the *Gazette* a large budget of timbrophilic items to offer. Our first illustration is that of the new 2) cent Italy, described in our columns a short time ago.



Speaking of Italy, there is going the rounds of the Continent a description of a rather handsome unpretending label which is intended no doubt as a bill stamp: but owing, it is said, to the unsettled state of affairs existing in Venice it was used, (either with the sanction of the authorities or,



overlooked by them) 'o postage by a soldier on a letter to his parents from Verona on the first of December 1866. The stamp first appeared, we learn, on the 1st November 1866. Design: in a rectangular frame is an oval containing a portrait of a Queen (Italy) crowned, to the right, at top is *Lire Italiane* 0. 10, below is *for.* 0. 04, perforated, blue on lilac. Our next engraving represents the 4s. blue, of Spain which received attention in our last issue. The second series of official stamps have been withdrawn on account of some trouble which took place in this "sweet" country. A correspondent in London says "a rumor is again about that, we (Great Britain) are to have a 5d. stamp; it being required for letters to Switzerland &c."

EGYPT. An official stamp, (which would make a capital label to paste on the lid of a pot of blacking) is out. It is a large circular arrangement, having at the top *Poste Vice Reali Egiziane* and below *Alessandria*; in the centre are several Arabic characters signifying *Egyptian Government Post*. The name of the town issuing them is printed at the bottom. They are of nearly every colour known.

PRUSSIA.—More "war stamps" have been discovered which seem to tickle the rather singular taste of the European stamp collector. Brazil also favors us with a field post envelope.

NEW GRANADA.—A small affair, nearly as small as the Mecklenburg Schwerin † has been issued, design: within a frame in the centre the arms of the country are depicted, the outer border has this inscription *Es Us de Colombia Correos del Estados* and within is *Estado de Bolivar* 10c. rose.

HOLSTEIN.—In the 2 schilling blue, latest issue, a slight difference is noticed both in color,

and the border, which latter is now minutely patterned instead of being plain, as formerly.

WURTEMBERG.—Five copies for post office orders are out, same type as present set: 4 kr., orange; 6 kr., deep blue; 7 kr., green; 9 kr., pale brown. There is also we understand a 1 kr. unstamp'd.

BAVARIA.—This country favours us with a complete set of new postals. They are very handsome, and to be properly appreciated, must be seen. In the centre of a rectangular frame are the arms of Bavaria, (a shield supported on either side by two lions, with crown above), over which is inscribed *Byrron*, below is *Kreuzer*, figure denoting value in four corners, impressed in relief on plain white silk-threaded paper, unperforated: Kreuzer, green; 3 kr., pink; 6 kr., blue; 9 kr., pale-brown, 12 kr., violet; and 18 kr., red. Considerable praise is due the engraver for the very creditable manner in which he has performed his work.

PORTUGAL.—It is expected, that, in a short time, the 50, 100 and 240 reis will be issued.

SCOTCH LOCALS.—More locals, issued by a circular delivery company in Glasgow, they resemble those of the London company, noticed by us some months since.

In the central shield are the Glasgow arms (a tree, with a fish and a bell at the base, and a bird at the top) one farthing black, one half-penny red. The Edinburgh and Leith Co., have issued a new set, smaller than those of the first issue, but identical in design, $\frac{1}{4}$ d., mauve, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.

CUBA.—A new series have just been emitted differing from last year's set, only in date: even the colour and values are the same, 5c., 10c., 20c., and 40c. The date on the 5c., is this time printed much more distinctly than formerly.

ROUMANIA.—The authorities of this country have borrowed an idea from us (happily, long since numbered among the things that were) which was to cut a stamp into two halves, in cases where the postage amounted to one half the value of the stamp. The supply of 5 paras stamps, it appears was exhausted at Bucharest, whereupon the "powers that be" issued envelopes containing two and a half adhesive, 2 p., stamps, placed to the left upper corner. The half stamp is cut diagonally.

FINLAND.—A new stamp of a new value is out, 8 pen. black on green, perforated. A correspondent in London informs us that "a high authority mentions a 10 pen., black on green" (This is evidently an error; 8 pen. is no doubt meant.—*ED. GAZETTE*), and also, that a change has been effected in the 10 kop., of Russia.

FRANCE.—It is currently announced in philatelic circles, that a new issue for France, same design as 2c., and 4c., present issue, will soon take place. The 5 franc stamp is "in active preparation and will shortly be produced."

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The Stamps for these islands, which received our attention some months ago, have just now come into general circulation.

SWITZERLAND.—We learn the 10c. blue is to be printed in red, the 30c. now red, in blue. The expected 50c. is to rejoice in a delicate violet colour.

LIVERPOOL.—The Parcel Delivery Company of this great English city, have issued a set of labels which will be peculiarly interesting to collectors of local and express stamps.

INDIA.—A new postal label is shortly to appear.

NEW GRANADA.—Five more new Stamps for this Colonial Republic have just been issued. They are all lithographed, and printed in color on plain white unwatermarked paper. As they all differ considerably in design, we give a description of each, individually.

The 5 centavos, yellow and orange, is an octagon with scalloped border, inscription, *E. E. U. U., De Colombia Correos Nacionales*, goes round the Stamp; value below. In the centre, the arms of the Republic appear. The 10cs, lilac, has the arms within a wavy, rounded corner band, in a rectangular frame. At top is *E. E. U. U., de Colombia*; below, *Correos Nales*, value at bottom. 20cs., blue; in the centre of a rectangular frame, is an oval containing the arms, on the top of the shield is an eagle grasping a scroll, on which is inscribed the motto, *Libertad y Orden*,—Liberty and Order 50cs, green; rectangular; in the centre the arms appear surrounded by stars; *E. U. De Colombia* on scroll above; 50 cent below; *Correos* at left side; *Nales* towards the right; numeral denoting value at top and bottom; ornaments in the corners and sides. 1 Peso, bright vermilion; the centre piece of this Stamp resembles that of the 20 centavos; the eagle has the same motto within its claws, and gracefully resumes the same attitude. As on the 20c the National colors appear from the sides of the shield bearing the arms. In a scroll at the top *E's U's de Colombia* can be seen; *Correos* at left, and *Nales* at right side; value in letters below; figure 1 in four corners, rectangular.

New Granada is now known as the United States of Columbia. The method of perforating postal labels has evidently not reached this half civilized and exceedingly backward Country, for none of the set here described, have that important improvement.

BRESLAU.—A series of Stamps are in preparation for a Company, like the Express Stamps of Dresden: they are to be lithographed on white paper and perforated.

SERVIA.—The set is now completed by the addition of a 20 para, pink, which is printed on thin paper.

AUSTRIA.—Four Railway Stamps are out,

To the subscriber who shall transmit to us the first correct answer to the above enigma, we shall mail one of our 50 cent packets of *unused Stamps*, all warranted genuine, and in perfect condition.

CRYPTOGRAPHI.

Xipgp, gpijdui, nihg, godbhndm. pg. gdbsd-u, xshuhmf, uidgznd, gizij. sd. hddtd, zuvms-gde, ndm, hdmvg, idx, esvngxhbl, quznoq, gpsihg, ozhuig

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Printed for the Proprietor, GEORGE STEWART, JUN'R.
at Wm. M. Wright's Printing and Publishing Office,
Saint John, New Brunswick.

All communications must be post-paid and addressed
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