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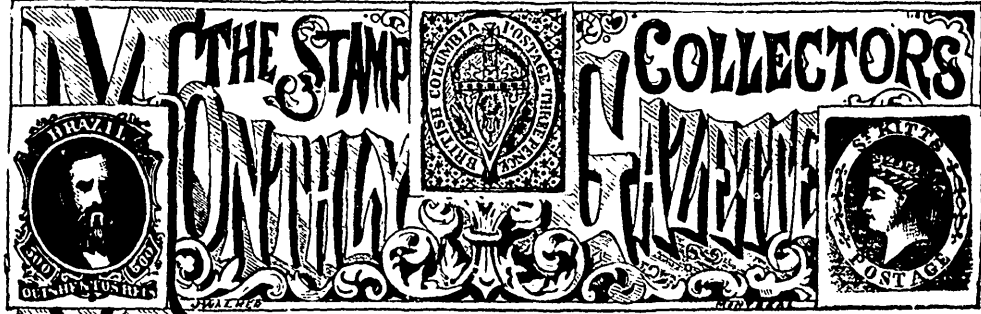
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GEORGE STEWART, Jr.,]

"MUL TUM IN PARVO."

[EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 2. NO. 19.]

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER, 1866.

[PRICE 5 CTS.

[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "GAZETTE".

LOST!

BY WAIF.

CHAPTER IX.

Early in November—scarcely a month ago, in fact,—Harriet Percy was again seated in her boudoir, with the false hair that had so much astonished Mr. Frost streaming around her white shoulders, and the green goggles across her pretty nose. This time the metamorphosis was not for the tutor, but his pupil.

She had not long to wait, for hardly had his quick tread increased the pulsation of her heart, before Guy Sinclair stood in her presence.

He cast one rapid, searching glance around the room, which finally rested with something very like a stare upon the lady, who had arisen at his entrance.

"I have the honor of addressing Miss Percy, I believe," said Guy after a moment's hesitation, and rather dubiously, I fear.

"Certainly sir," was the reply in a remarkably high key, and not a very dulcet one either. "I have been expecting you according to agreement with Mr. Blair, in order to receive my *Connell* from your own hands."

Guy produced the Stamp, which must have been the first impression of that disloyal species, and consequently the "Wandering Jew" of the whole Stamp tribe. Assuredly the poor waif seemed destined to "move on," for as our young traveller advanced to lay it at its owner's disposal, she held up her hand with a commanding gesture and exclaimed authoritatively:—

"Stay where you are young man! I will not receive that *Connell* yet. When you feel inclined to ratify the engagement made by your father and mine years ago you may tender it again, until that hour arrives I wish you to hold it in right of a gage."

Hattie sank back among the cushions in her old-fashioned chair, and Guy, as in duty bound, in obedience to the commands of a lady, replaced the *Connell*, and was soon in the street again.

But the *Connell* had changed its character. He had cherished it as a talisman; now it must be as jealously guarded as a feud that might burst at any moment. The ex-Postmaster General smiled as complaisantly as ever; but instead of encouragingly, Guy now fancied there was something sinister in his expression.

If he could have taken time to analyze this change, he might have discovered it to be only a shadow from his own eyes. But no! people won't stop in the midst of a fancy—which for this very reason often loses its shadowy outlines and assumes a tangibility.

Guy carried his fancy so far that he now felt a sense of injury burning in his breast. Of course, all the social and natural laws one ever dreamed of warned him against one solitary act of self-defence, so far as the lady was concerned. It only stimulated in him a rash desire for an encounter with the bodily presence of which this tiny gage was but the representation.

"After to-night," he muttered mentally.

Now "after to-night" was very likely intended as a threat, though of what precise nature Guy had not determined.

The fact was, Guy had engaged to meet his father at a fashionable party that very evening. Mr Sinclair had avoided all public display of the vanities of this world since he had buried his young wife so many years before. But to-night, his ward—whom he persisted in styling a lovely girl—was to make her *debut*, and he intended to sanction it with his own and his son's presence.

Alas! Guy had no eyes for lovely girls, for he had lost sight of the one to him supremely so, immediately after their arrival in New York. If the analysis I suggested had taken place perhaps this loss would have proved itself the base on which every other aggravation had been heaped.

However, he had agreed to his father's earnest solicitations concerning the party, and after that—well he would settle that *Connell* affair one way or the another.

When Guy arrived at Mrs. Lovejoy's aristocratic mansion he found it all ablaze with beauty. Beauty animate and inanimate greeted his eyes

—beauty exquisite, delicious, entrancing filled his ears and flooded his perceptions.

"After to-night" was forgotten. Like all worshippers of beauty, his soul was electrified—exalted, in a measure, above its corporeal temple, but its spirit was hovering around and fanning him with gentle wings. Unfortunately such ecstatic visions are of short duration—man must become angelic did they remain. So the rose-laden atmosphere—the music rising and sinking on the air—women radiant with gems, that scintillated and flashed back their own splendor, were fluttering and swerving to the music—and all the lesser attractions, consequent on such an occasion, arose each in their turn, out of the sweet haze surrounding him and resumed its own individuality. It was not a violent awakening of the mind, the spell that music and poetry weaves, dissolves, but does not break.

Guy sighed as he quitted his ideal realms,—sighed that its clamour was so transitory, and that was all. His mind immediately reverted to the object of his visit,—and was soon puzzling itself with indefinite calculations as to the appearance Miss Percy must present in such a scene.

A familiar voice sounded in his ear and Ellis Blair's arm was passed through his own.

"I have been watching you for some time, Sinclair; do you know what your face made me think of?"

"No; what was it?"

"Moore's Peri as she was about entering Paradise.

"Joy, joy forever!—my task is done—
The gates are passed, and heaven is won!"

Now then suppose we make our way up to Mrs Lovejoy; and perhaps we shall find a Peri quite as good and beautiful as the one Peramorz sang about; though I think we had better alter the words a little and make it answer the occasion.

"Joy, joy, forever: my task is done,—
The 'Lost's found—my bride is won."

Guy had now no time to express an opinion relative to the change Ellis proposed for they had reached their hostess whose impressment was perceptible as she conversed with Mr. Sinclair and—Hattie King.

"What do you think of *our* Peri?" whispered Ellis Blair; but Guy did not answer. His mind was struggling to take in one great fact—how blind he had been.

"After a few words with Mrs. Lovejoy and an inclination to his father, he bent his head towards Miss Percy, whose eyes were full of penitence and entreaty as they were lifted to his own.

"Was that kind Hattie?"

"Were you kind?" was the reply a few minutes later as she walked with Guy outside the gay throng. "You refused me, Guy Sinclair, you know you did, before you ever saw my face. Well I said to Mr. Sinclair, 'your son is sure to hate me when we meet;—and I will never marry

him against his will? So I proposed the plan I afterwards carried out, and your father—who entertained some singular notions about girls, before I took the trouble to enlighten him—was wise enough to encourage and assist me.

I corresponded with him regularly all the time we were in Europe and oh, dear! how amazed we both were when we found that you had seen me in New York. But I want to ask you if it wasn't just the least bit stupid in you, not to see through our ruse before?"

"Of course it was," said Guy apologetically "but I'm not so stupid now, but what I can see how kind and generous and self-abetting you have been all the time. You must have abhorred that betrothal, far more than I possibly could."

"I disliked it certainly," replied Hattie in a low tone, "but then *my* father was dead; and the wishes of the dead are sacred, you know. Only for that you'd never have seen me in Europe.

But I've something more I want to say—and I may as well tell you now—for I see plainly enough that that odious *Connell* will be brought forward again,—and perhaps you won't care to give it back to me, then. Before Mr. Frost came to me that time, I thought a great deal of somebody else, who is just as good and true as he can be, and my cousin besides. Well I know he loved me better than all the world, and I used to wonder why he never told me so; I fancied it was because he was poor and I rich.

After I heard about you, then I knew it was because he was two honorable. You know who I mean?"

"Yes," said Guy, slowly. "Do you love him now, Hattie?"

"Oh, Guy, no! I never loved him only as the dear, noble fellow he is. But I was sorry for him; and if he had taken pains to teach me, I dare say I should have learned to love him in time. That is all; but I thought I would tell you, Guy, because some are so particular in such matters.

Guy looked down in the flushed face and pressed the soft hand that rested on his arm.

"Ellis Blair is one of the noblest of God's creatures,—I always knew that; but I *feel* it to-night beyond expression: Oh Hattie, how unworthy I am compared to him! how little any girl must think of me, who has known herself to be the chosen one of his heart. Are you sure that he does not love you now?"

"Quite sure now, Guy; when I went away he made up his mind to conquer himself before I returned,—I read that in his face when I saw him again—I read that he had succeeded. You did not see anything like restraint or jealousy about him, I am sure?"

"No, no," answered Guy reverently; but, darling, if you can read my heart as well as you do his, you must know that no one can love you better."

"I have known it for a long time."

"And I may bring you the *Connell* to-morrow?"

"Bring it when you will," and Hattie began to smile again. "To prevent any further mistakes I will allow you to place it in my album. You'd never guess what a beauty it is. I think it must almost equal Lady Herbert's. I did not show it to you because I was afraid you would guess my secret."

Now that the *Connell* is found I suppose I may as well make my adieu, though lest any one is curious enough to go further, I will add, that great preparations are in progress in anticipation of a wedding about to come off very soon.

It might be called a "Diamond Wedding," I suppose, only there is an essential difference,—the diamonds are the least consideration with sweet Harriet King Percy.

On the day after Miss Lovejoy's party, Guy Sinclair called at Ellis Blair's office, and as he grasped his hand exclaimed:

"Joy, joy, forever! my task is done,—
The 'Lost's' found—my bride is won."

THE END.

✓ FORGED STAMPS

FROM

"THE VADE MECUM"

BY J. M. STOURTON, ESQ.

JAVA.

1863. Head of King William III. 10 cents, carmine. Rect.

GENUINE.

The portrait of the king is like, and has a benignant expression about it.

Nearly the whole of right cheek of king is shaded.

The 'ST' is larger than the 'PO' of Post

FORGED.

The portrait of the king is *not at all alike*, being *fierce* looking.

Scarcely any of the right cheek of the king is shaded.

All the letters of the word 'Post' are of the same size.

PRUSSIA.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

Head of King Frederick William IV, to the right, in an octagon. 1851. 7. s-gr., vermilion. Oct.

GENUINE.

At the bottom of the king's neck there is written in very small letters the word 'Schilling,' only perceptible with a magnifying glass. (This only applies to an unobliterated specimen.

FORGED.

The minute 'Schilling' is *wanting*.

Colour, red-brown.

LIBERIA.

Figure of Liberty, with ship, in an oval. 1860. 6 cents, pink; 12 c., blue; 24 c., green; Large rect.

6 cents, pink.

GENUINE.

Sails of the ship very distinct.

The 'C' in 'cents' under the 'IB' of 'Liberia.'

FORGED.

Sails of the ship are very indistinct.

The 'C' in 'cents' is under the 'LIB' of Liberia.'

12 cents. blue.

GENUINE.

The 'C' in 'cents' under 'Li' of 'Liberia.'

Clouds look natural, and are elaborately done.

FORGED.

The 'C' in 'cents' is under the 'IB' of

'Liberia.' Clouds are badly done.

24 cents green.

GENUINE.

Plenty of clouds. Well executed.

Colour, light green.

FORGED.

Very few clouds. More *coarsely executed*.

Colour, *dark green*.

✓ ITALY.

Head of Victor Emmanuel to the right. 1856. 3 lire, golden.

GENUINE.

Word 'Bolo' reads downwards. L. Poste. 3.

FORGED.

Word 'Bolo' reads upwards. c. Poste. 3.

REUNION.

1861. Black impression on colored paper. 15, 30 c., indigo. Different devices.

Owing to the great rarity of these Stamps there have been numerous forgeries of them, the ones I have seen the colour of the 15 c., has been a pale violet; and the 30 c., white. Both the genuine Stamps are of the same color. There is another forgery of the 30 c., the colour of which is green.

A handsome gold headed cane was lately presented to Assistant postmaster F. E. Harrison of New Haven Conn., by the officers and employees of the Post Office in that city. After partaking of the good things, usual on such occasions, numerous toasts were given, among which was the following by Mr. Harrison:

"May we all so live that when the welcome signal to "close up" our earthly labors shall come, when the "carriers" shall be appointed to perform for us the last friendly offices of earth, the angelic messengers who shall be the "through route agents," "may not missend" that which is entrusted to them, its "wrapper" being left behind in closed "boxes," but may safely guard us till we arrive at the glorious "general delivery," which admits "the spirits of just men made perfect."

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

leads us to believe that further experience will induce still greater modifications in rates and amounts.

On money order transactions with adjoining colonies, New Brunswick receives and pays one half of the commission; on those to the United Kingdom the British Post Office pays to that of New Brunswick *four* pence sterling for every order issued in the United Kingdom, and 10 shillings sterling per cent. on the amount of each order, and the Post Office of New Brunswick makes like payment to the British Post-office for every money order issued in this Province.

We have not the figures at hand by which to shew the comparative increase in this branch of postal business during the short time it has been in operation, but from the last General Report of the establishment we learn that in 1865 *four thousand six hundred and sixty-four* money orders were issued, of an average value of about \$45.31, or an aggregate of \$211,313.20, being an increase in numbers over the previous year of 1,739, and in amount of \$75,270.48. During the year named the orders issued on Canada numbered 498, with an average value of \$41.50; on Nova Scotia 111, averaging each \$33.55; Prince Edward Island 18, average value \$31.27; England and Wales 141, averaging \$20.54; Scotland 84, averaging each \$26.71, and in Ireland 91, of an average value of \$7.82 only. In 1865 the orders drawn in Canada, payable in New Brunswick, numbered 45, and in value averaged \$26.80; in Nova Scotia 211, of an average of \$30.98, nearly; in Prince Edward Island 20, averaging about \$25.47; England and Wales 31, averaging \$20.00; Scotland 10, with an average of \$19.46; and Ireland 1, of \$9.73. Or, in tabulated form, New Brunswick sent to

Canada,	498	Orders,	avg.	\$41.50,	and rec'd.	45,	av'g.	\$26.80
Nova Scotia,	111	"	"	33.55,	"	211,	"	30.98
P. E. Island,	18	"	"	31.27,	"	20,	"	25.47
Eng. & Wales,	141	"	"	20.54,	"	31,	"	20.00
Scotland,	84	"	"	26.71,	"	10,	"	19.46
Ireland,	91	"	"	7.82,	"	1,	"	9.73

M. Maury, of Paris, France, has sent us a copy of his new descriptive catalogue of Postage Stamps, from 1840 to 1866. It is quite a handsome little work, contains about 76 pages, is neatly and clearly printed on fine paper, and the engravings with which it is embellished are executed in true Parisian style and number 183. The cover is certainly an elaborate work of art; 10 colored illustrations are there given, and so minutely and accurately are they engraved that, with many, much difficulty would be had in determining which was the original. The artist deserves great credit. In the inside is given the date of issue, value, color, description and selling price of each Stamp known up to this period. The price is 1f. We commend the investment.

The overland mail between the Atlantic Coast and California has at last been transferred from the Kansas to the Omaha and Union Pacific Railroad route. The first instalment, weighing some 700 lbs., arrived at Omaha from the East on Tuesday night. The Western Stage Company have contracted with the Post Office department for the carrying of 800 pounds of mail matter daily from the western terminus of the Chicago and North-western Railroad to Omaha, until that great thoroughfare shall be completed to its connection at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad.

On receipt of forty-five cents in unused stamps we will mail, free, the *Gazettes* containing that popular story "Lost," which has given such universal satisfaction. Every collector should read it.

We lately received a large quantity of papers, of the small fry species, from the United States, requesting us to exchange, which we are at all times happy to do, but we really haven't room to notice them in our columns.

THE AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.
VICTORIA.

The first issue of Stamps for Victoria took place either towards the close of 1852 or the beginning of 1853, and consisted of but one specimen of the two pence which was lithographed and printed in colour on white paper. The design is as follows:—

In the centre and directly under an arch is a full length portrait of Her Majesty the Queen seated on a throne, crowned, head to the right, a sceptre is held in the right hand, pillars on either side of the Stamp, letters in lower corners and value expressed in words at bottom, not perforated. This Stamp was engraved in the Colony, originally intended for Melbourne, and was printed in three colours, viz., brown, brown-violet and mauve. The throne upon which is seated the Queen is of rather unique construction, and the chair strongly resembles the old fashioned tin money boxes so well known to

children of a saving turn of mind. In order to get through with the long list before us we must endeavour to be as concise in our description as possible, and now take up issue No. 2. A rectangular frame in which is perceptible a half length portrait of the Queen, with orb and sceptre, waved back ground, colored impression, VICTORIA at top, value in letters below. The values and colours are 1d. rose, red, vermilion, brick-red, and brown-red, 2d. ash, lilac, pale bluish grey, and grey brown and 3d. blue, deep and light, not perforated, also 3d. blue perforated. In the 1d. and 2d., there are two letters in lower corners; in the 3d. owing probably to some accident there is but one. Of course in the foregoing we give what colors of the Stamps we can: but we would remind collectors that they can very easily find the same Stamps with a few trifling shades in color.

3rd. Full length portrait of Queen with orb and sceptre, seated on throne, an arched band above containing VICTORIA directly over throne, upon the steps below is *postage* value in words at bottom, no pillars—circle in four corners, not perforated, 1d. green, and 6d. blue watermarked, with a sixpointed star. We possess a 6d. of the above variety which appears to be black, but after a careful scrutiny with a magnifying glass, a faint glimmering of the original blue is to be observed which dashes our fondest hopes of its being a rarity, to the ground most cruelly.

4th. Head of Queen, crowned, to the left, VICTORIA at top value below POSTAGE on the left side, *stamp* on the right, colored impression, rectangular. 6d. orange, black, (supposed to be an essay in 1861 and watermarked with the value of the Stamp), 2 shillings green—(In 1865 this Stamp was printed dark blue on yellowish green ground; see *Gazette* for June 1865). These Stamps are both perforated and unperforated. The *Too late* and *registered* Stamps of this colony are supposed to have been issued at this time, the former was intended we presume for paying the extra fee levied in cases where the mail was closed for certain points, and before the bags left the office, on letters which were posted too late to go in the mail matter; the latter was employed to pay the registration fee on letters. Both Stamps appear to have been printed from the same dies and the device is, head of Queen crowned to the left a curved label above containing either *too late* or *registered*, VICTORIA at top value below, POSTAGE on the left and STAMP on the right, printed on plain white paper. *Registration* Stamp *one shilling* red and blue—*Too late* Stamp, sixpence lilac and green, value printed in green ink.

5th. Profile of Queen Victoria, to the left in a circular band, inscription VICTORIA at top, value in words below, octagonal, perforated and unperforated. One shilling blue on plain paper.

6th 1859. Head of Queen crowned to left on an oval border, inscribed VICTORIA above, value below, bouquet of flowers on sides, figures of an emblematic character in four corners represent-

ing a cow and her calf, sailing vessel, painter's implements, pickaxe and shovel, colored impression on white paper, rectangular. 1d. green; 2d. lilac; 4d. red rose.

One series of this issue is watermarked with a star, and is not perforated. Another is on plain paper perforated and unperforated—a thin series on laid paper is perforated, whilst a fourth is watermarked with value in words, and a fifth is watermarked with a figure denoting the value. In the 4th and 5th series of this issue, the 4d. rose is not supposed to exist. The shades of color in all of these vary considerably.

7th. Profile of Queen with diadem to the left in oval band, divided by two rings, inner one beaded, outer one containing *Victoria Postage* above; value in words below; a small circle at each side with figure of value; angles rounded: colored impression on white paper, rectangular, watermarked, with value in words. 3d. blue, (like 1866); 4d. rose; 6d. orange, black, yellow. Series on plain paper: 3d. blue; 4d. rose; watermarked, with figures denoting value.

8th 1862. Head of Queen to left crowned in an oval band; Victoria above; value beneath; colored impression, rectangular; 1d. light green.

9th, 1862. Profile of her majesty with diadem to right in an oval border, similar to issue 7th, except that there is no division in the band, and the absence of the word *postage* is noticed. VICTORIA above, value below, watermarked, 6d. grey-black, and black, perforated colored impression on white paper. This stamp is, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the most ugly one of the whole series of the Australian Stamps.

10th, 1864-65. We give an illustration of this issue. The series are 1d. green; 2d. lilac; 4d. rose; 8d. orange.



11th 1866. Laureated head of Queen Victoria to left on a circular disk, around which goes a band with *postage* on top, value below within an octagonal frame, printed on blue paper, perforated, 1 shilling deep blue.

12th. Profile of Queen crowned with laurels to the left in an oval frame, usual inscription, numeral at sides in circular band, rectangular, perforated 6d. blue, 10d. slate, rose red. An official stamp, band printed, has been issued, which is simply a circle containing the royal arms, over which is POST-MASTER GENERAL OF, underneath, VICTORIA FRANK STAMP. Blue on white or blue paper.

This closes our rather lengthy summary of the Victorian Stamps since they first appeared, which will no doubt prove both instructive and useful to the collector when arranging his album.

The production of Postage Stamps, which in France only amounted in 1849 to 19,000,000, increased in 1865 to 414,000,000, and will reach 450,000,000 this year. England prints 800,000,000.

Newly Issued Stamps.

Our illustration in this issue is that of the new Stamp for Mecklenburg Schwerin, value 2 schillings, which was noticed in our last. The color of it, as well as of the envelope Stamp which accompanies it, is lilac. Our readers will perceive that in design it is identical with the 3 and 5 sch.; the envelope, also, is similar to its confreres.



BAVARIA.—A returned-letter Stamp, similar to the one issued for Munich, has appeared for the town of Bamberg.

SPAIN.—It is rumored abroad that a new issue for this country will take place next year, and the device used will be the same as that which appeared on the issue for 1864—the date, of course, altered—and the value 5c. lilac, 10c. blue, 20c. green, and 40c. rose, resembling the present Cuban series. Not much foundation is attached to this report.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The old 9d. Stamp of this Colony is again doing duty; this time, however, as a 10d. Upon the old value is printed in deep blue the word TENPENCE at bottom, SOUTH AUSTRALIA at top, head of Queen, crowned, to the left in an oval border, unperforated, and printed in orange on white paper.

VICTORIA.—A 3d. label is out, *rose pink*, perforated, rounded corners, *Victoria Postage* at top, value in words below, 3 at each side, Queen's head to the left in an oval; water-marked with the value of the Stamp in words. A string of pearls composes the inner circle.

LONDON LOCAL.—The Circular Delivery Co. of London has issued two Stamps. Within a rectangular frame is a shield, over which is LONDON in a scroll, below is CIRCULAR DELIVERY CO., and the value in words in a straight line at bottom. The values and colors are ½d. blue and ¼d. mauve, printed in color on white paper.

The Great Eastern Railway Company has issued two large unprepossessing Stamps, looking more like business cards than anything else, of the value of ½d. green and 1d. blue—colored impression on white paper.

SWITZERLAND.—According to *Le Timbre-Poste*, a 50c. Stamp for this country will appear January 1st, 1867.

PERU.—M. Moens announces three new Stamps for Peru, of the values of 10 centavos, green, 25c. blue, and 1 sol bistre. The Stamps, although differing slightly in some respects, have the same design throughout. In a rectangular frame is an oval, containing the designation of value in figures, at the top of which, in

a sort of semi-circle, is REPUBLICA, below PERUANA; 1866 at top, in a straight line, 1867 below; value in words at sides; shield in four corners, containing a horse, plant, and what appears to us to be a horn, perforated. They are very handsome, and were engraved by the *American Bank Note Co.* of New York.

Postal Chit-Chat.

Money Orders drawn at St. John Post Office during the month of November, \$2,086.27; corresponding period last year \$1561.56. Money Orders paid at St. John in November, \$169,16.45; during same month last year, \$137,21.67.

From the report of the Postmaster General of the United States we learn that "the Government sold during the past year \$12,204,729 worth of Postage Stamps and envelopes. We sent abroad 4,886,916 letters, and received from abroad 4,543,630. We sent nearly three millions of newspapers, and received a little over one million. The number of post offices is 23,828: of which there have been re-opened in the rebellious States 2778. Forty-six cities have the free delivery system, and the plan gives excellent satisfaction."

THE MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.—Few persons are aware of the importance of the money order system, as adopted by the Post Office Department. During the past year there has been paid in at the Post Office in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., for the purchase of orders, mostly in small sums, over \$4,000,000.

EXPENSIVE POSTAGE.—The *London Times* in 1842 paid upwards of £300 for conveying a letter from Marseilles to London. This contained the news of the massacre in Cabul, which the *Times* was the first to make known. From Marseilles to Paris the conveyance was by carriages especially hired; from Paris to Boulogne by horse; thence to Dover by special steamer, and from Dover to London again by horse.

The flirtations and pleasant tetes-a-tetes between the clerks of the New York Post Office and the young women who call for answers to matrimonial advertisements are complained of as nuisances.

The postal service in the eleven seceded States which, before the war never paid expenses, has netted over two hundred thousand dollars profit during the last year.

A correspondent of the New York daily papers writes that for the fiscal year ending June 30, four millions of dead letters were returned to Washington. There is stated to be 300,000 less than the preceeding year, when large armies in motion rendered the delivery of letters less certain.

London sends out no mail, and has no postal delivery on Sunday.

POSTAL ANOMALY.—There is no book-post between Great Britain and the United States of America, while there is a book-post between France and the latter country; and what is still more strange is that this French service all passes through England. A New Yorker sends to a Paris house for an English book because he cannot get it direct from English publishers; the Paris house procures it from England and posts it in France for his New York correspondent, and the book thus posted goes through England to reach New York. It is said that the want of an international copyright between England and the United States is the cause of this anomaly, the Americans not desiring to give direct facilities for the introduction of English books, the sale of which would interfere with their reprints, for which they pay the English author nothing. Be this as it may, the fact remains as stated above.

POST OFFICE BOXES.—A revolution in the Post Office box system will take place the first of January next. Orders have been received at the Department at Washington to increase the rates of charges for boxes, at that time from \$3 to \$10. The object is to force people, as far as possible, to do away with the boxes, and come into the city delivery system, or if they will not do so, make them pay dearly for the boxes. The order of the Department does not extend to any one city alone in the United States, but to all where the city delivery system is thoroughly organized. It is thought that by dispensing with the box system, a saving would be had to the U. S. Government, of the expense of several clerks.

A French Postal Bureau has been established at Shanghai since 1863. The 80c. French Stamp prepays the single rate of postage for transmission of letters to the mother country.—*Cassell's Paper.*

It was recently stated that a postal arrangement had been concluded between England and the United States by which the rates of postage was to be reduced. The announcement was premature, and the Post Office Department at Washington has published the following:—The Post Office Department has simply agreed on a preliminary basis for a postal treaty with Great Britain. The articles therefore remain to be formally executed and the time fixed for its operation. It is expected the treaty will be in full force by January, 1868, at which time the present postal treaty between the United States and Great Britain will expire by limitation. The paragraph recently published that a new treaty had been negotiated, is calculated to mislead, and hence this explanatory statement.—*St. John Globe.*

PENNY POST OFFICE ORDERS.—Some time ago we noticed favorably a plan proposed by Mr. J. G. Scott of the Edinburg Post Office for issuing Penny Post Office Orders. Mr Scott's

plan is based on long practical knowledge of the working of the Money Order system; and while he shows that under the present method penny orders for small sums could not be issued without entailing a heavy loss on the revenue, he proposes by his plan to so simplify the complicated and expensive book keeping of the Money Order department as, without diminishing security, to make cheap orders a source of profit. Mr. Scott's proposals have been examined by a Committee of the Edinburg Chamber of Commerce and that body has resolved to memorialize the Postmaster General in their favor. We hope that other Chambers of Commerce will take up the matter, which comes properly within their sphere of action, and that the result will be that the public will obtain greater facilities than they at present enjoy for the safe and cheap transmission of small sums of money.—*Daily Review.*

EMBEZZLEMENT IN A BERLIN POST-OFFICE.—The attention of the Post Office Inspector for this division has of late frequently been called to the fact that money posted in unregistered letters has frequently failed to reach its destination. A careful enquiry satisfied him at length that the fault lay in the Berlin office; and he accordingly laid a trap to endeavour to catch the guilty party. He caused a letter to be addressed to a lady in Stratford, containing \$12 in marked bills, which letter was posted unregistered in Berlin. Upon the mail containing the letter being received on the Grand Trunk railway, Mr. Dewe was there to receive it, and, opening the letter addressed as above, he found that the bait had taken, and that \$2 of the amount posted was missing. He immediately returned to Berlin and caused a search warrant to be issued; and upon the person of George Blackwell, a young man employed as telegraph operator and assistant clerk, the marked \$2 was found. He was at once taken into custody, and in his trunk was found a sum amounting to about \$100 in Canadian money, and some \$75 in greenbacks. He was taken before Messrs. Bowlby and Mackie, Justices of the Peace, by whom he was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.—*Galt Reporter.*

PRIZE ENIGMA.

I am composed of 110 letters.
 My 72, 96, 42, 86, 109, 21, 49, 64, 4, 76, 84,
 7, 2, 25, 62, 11, 9, 68, 51, inscription on
 a Postage Stamp.
 " 80, 104, 10, 24, 47, 9, 75, 89, 91, 37, 108,
 17, 93, 6, inscription on a Stamp.
 " 106, 85, 78, 31, 98, 16, 34, 83, 27, 81, 8,
 92, 94, 97, 42, 46, 50, 33, 59, inscription
 on a Postage Stamp.
 " 35, 95, 36, 13, 39, 69, 87, 105, 110, 55,
 30, 61, 5, 18, 100, inscription on a Stamp.
 " 73, 13, 26, 96, 82, 90, 79, 24, 58, 67,
 50, 18, 20, 66, inscription on a Postage
 Stamp.

My 68, 29, 72, 39, 32, 47, 4, 38, 12, 82, 41,
 43, 56, 28, 75, 14, 74, 48, 8, 65, 3, 97.
 " 30, 61, 110, 42, 34, inscription on a Stamp.
 " 88, 17, 106, 92, 73, 1, 25, 24, 57, 50, 96,
 76, 6, 41, 46, 18, 42, 74, 78, 31, 103, 104,
 71, 23, 27, inscription on a Postage Stamp.
 " 102, 87, 45, 48, 20, 91, 76, 94, 8, 17, 63,
 90, 30, 6, 18, 68, 53, inscription on a
 Stamp.
 " 15, 79, 44, 70, 105, is a coin.
 " 60, 39, 101, 91, 42, 47, 8, 109, is a coin.
 " 52, 24, 45, 62, 85, 8, 36, 34, 22, is a de-
 vice used on a Postage Stamp.
 " 40, 25, 50, 61, 107, 72, 67, is to be seen on
 a Stamp.
 " 54, 29, 19, 84, 68, 71, issued Stamps in
 1854.
 " 99, 82, 69, 36, 18, issued Stamp in 1850.
 My whole are Stamp publications.

SPRIGGLES.

(Answers next month).

Answer to enigma in last number: "*Buenos Ayres Five Pesos, Orange, Steamship Series*". No answer received!!!

The 1st prize for correct solution of the enigma in this issue, is Confederate States of America 5c. blue, Davis' head. 2nd, Grenada 1d. green, 3rd, Egypt 10p. brown. 4th, Hamburg ½ sch. envelope. All unused and warranted genuine.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. Yppppnnnceeeaaagooooosfggdht, on a Postage Stamp.
2. Frrrrroooocennaeesit, on a Postage Stamp.

(Answer in our next).

We will give for first correct answer we receive of No. 1. Bahamas 1d. red, 2, Egypt 5p. 3, Hanover 1gr. envelope. For No. 2.—1st Egypt 10p., 2. Portugal 5r. 3 Luebeck ½ sch green. All genuine and unused.

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"A New Year Address" written expressly for us. See Gazette, for January, 1867.

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2 "	S. 9	12 "	4 N.	22 "	N. 10	" B,	8 P.
3 "	1 H.	13 "	A. T.	23 "	3 I.	" C,	8 Q.
4 "	c. 7	14 "	F. 4	24 "	A. J.	" D,	8 C. 10
5 "	x. B.	15 "	4 S.	25 "	V. 10	" E,	8 N.
6 "	4 I.	16 "	(S9) 8 D.	26 "	1 F.	" F,	8 R.
7 "	8 O.	17 "	3 S.	27 "	H. 4	" G,	A. H.
8 "	2 F.	18 "	2 H.	28 "	S. 4	" H,	1 K.
9 "	B. K.	19 "	8 G.	29 "	2	" I,	2 P.
10 "	3 J.	20 "	H. 3	30 "	U. 5	" J,	V. 10

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