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Vol. 1, No. 9, 1873

W. Weston

THE

Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

SEPT. TO DEC., 1873.

"PRAESTO ET PERSTO."

An Illustrated Journal, devoted to Philately.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS A YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY THE
FOREIGN STAMP DEPOT,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

GENUINE, UNUSED
SPANISH POSTAGE STAMP,

(LAST ISSUE.)

Presented Gratis,

WITH THE

"Stamp Collectors' Chronicle,"

SEPT., 1873.

NEW BRUNSWICK, "Connell" Essay, originals,
5 cents, brown, each - \$1.00
" " Postage, one shilling, violet, each 2.60
" " do., one cent, variety, each .15

UNITED STATES "OFFICIAL."—The very best as-
sortment in the market, comprising Departments:
Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Navy, War, State, Post
Office, &c, used, per 100, - 90 cents, gold.

We can also supply genuine *unused* specimens of any
of the above Departments, under 2fc. in value

BELGIUM, issue of 1870, set of nine, unused, com-
prising:—

1 cent,	green,	} Post-free for 65 cents.
2 "	blue,	
5 "	amber,	
8 "	mauve,	
10 "	green,	
20 "	blue,	
30 "	amber,	
40 "	rose,	
1 franc,	mauve,	

ANTIOQUIA, issue of 1868, set of four, warranted,
comprising:—

2½ cent,	blue,	} Post-free for 50 cents.
5 "	green,	
10 "	mauve,	
20 "	brown,	

GREECE, set of eight, used, comprising:—

1 lepton,	brown,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
2 lepta,	cinnamon,	
5 "	green,	
10 "	carmine,	
10 "	red,	
20 "	blue,	
40 "	mauve,	
80 "	rose,	

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, set of five unused, com-
prising:—

¼ sgr,	mauve,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
½ "	green,	
1 "	rose,	
2 "	blue,	
3 "	brown,	

OLDENBURG, issue of 1862, set of 5, unused, com-
prising:—

¼ groschen,	green,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
½ "	orange,	
1 "	rose,	
2 "	blue,	
3 "	brown,	

HAMBURG, all issues, set of 10 unused, comprising:—

½ schilling,	black,	} Post-free for 35 cents. (40 cents U. S. Currency)
1 "	brown,	
1½ "	mauve,	
2 "	rose,	
2½ "	red,	
3 "	plain ground,	
4 "	light green,	
5 "	colored "	
6 "	dark "	
7 "	green,	
9 "	violet,	
	yellow,	

HAMBURG.—Envelopes, cut, set of 6, unused, com-
prising:—

½ schilling,	black,	} Post-free for 40 cents. (U. S. Currency 45 cts.)
1½ "	rose,	
2 "	orange,	
3 "	blue,	
4 "	green,	
7 "	magenta,	

ITALY, set of seven, unused, comprising:—

5 cent.—(1847,)	green,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
10 "	orange,	
20 "	blue,	
40 "	rose,	
15 "	(1863,) blue,	
1 "	(1862,) embossed, black,	
2 "	" " yellow,	

RUSIA, issues of 1857 and 1864, set of 6 used, com-
prising:—

1 kopeck,	yellow,	} Post-free for 15 cents.
3 kopecks,	green,	
5 "	lilac,	
10 "	blue and brown,	
20 "	" " orange,	
30 "	green and rose,	

NEW ZEALAND, set of nine, used, comprising:—

½ penny, (newspaper),	pink,	} Post-free for 70 cents.
1 "	brown,	
1 "	red,	
2 pence,	blue,	
3 "	purple,	
6 "	vermillion,	
6 "	red brown,	
1 shilling,	green,	

QUEENSLAND, set of five, comprising:—

1 penny	red	} Post-free for 12 cents.
1 "	vermillion	
2 pence	blue	
3 "	brown	
6 "	green	

DENMARK, set of five, comprising:—

2 sch.	blue	} Post free for 10 cents.
3 "	mauve	
4 "	red	
8 "	stone	
16 "	neutral-green	

ROUMANIA, issue of 1865, set of three, unused:

2 parale,	orange,	} Post-free for 20 cents.
5 "	blue,	
20 "	rose,	

CAN DA BILL STAMPS, all issues, used,

1 cent to 10 cents, per 100,	-	45 cents
1 " \$1.00,	-	65 "

All of the above for sale by the Foreign Stamp Depot, St. John, N. B.

THE Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

NEW SERIES,—VOL. 1.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER, 1873.

No. 3

Confederate Locals.

(Continued.)

HALVESTON, TEXAS.—In the December number of the *Stamp Mercury* for 1868, two stamps, 5 cents brown and 5 cents blue are noticed. We have never seen either of them, and they have never, to our knowledge, been mentioned anywhere else. They are almost undoubtedly humbugs, most likely got up by the writer of the article, who belonged to the celebrated Boston gang of swindlers.

GREENVILLE, ALA.—Three values for this Town have appeared, 2 cent, 5 cent, and 10 cent. The 2 cent is undoubtedly bogus. The 5 cent is undoubtedly genuine, and the 10 cent is doubtful. Only one specimen of the latter is known, and of the 5 cent, of which we give an illustration, only two or three; in fact it is considered the scarcest Confederate provisional. The stamp is printed on heavy glazed paper, the frame of the 5 cent being blue and the letters red, while in the 10 cent the frame is red and the letters blue. As the lettering is done by hand, it is probable that should any quantity of these stamps ever turn up, many varieties would be



PAID-FIVE
GREENVILLE, ALA



discovered. One 5 cent was first noticed by the *American Journal of Philately*, in March, 1870, and the 10 cent by the same paper in 1871.

Four fancy corner ornaments joined at the top and bottom, but with a space in the middle for the inscription which consists of the words PAID and the value, and GREENVILLE, ALA. beneath. Col. imp. Rect.

5 cts. blue and red.

10 cts. red and blue.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—A 20 cent stamp has been issued for this place, but as it was printed in Boston, and as the engraver was S. A. Taylor, we are safe in saying it is undoubtedly bogus.

KINGSTON, TENN.—The 5 cent stamp for this town has but recently come to light and is yet very scarce. It is, we think, genuine, but we cannot form a positive opinion respecting it.

Figure 5 in centre, with the words KINGSTON, TENN. above, and CENTS below, in curved lines. Outer frame of pearls. Black imp., square;

5 cents, green.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Two different designs have been furnished by this town. The one said to be first issued is circular, and has an eagle for its principle feature. There are two values, 2 cent adhesive and 5 cent envelope; the adhesives are on thin white paper, and the en-

velopes are of differently colored paper. The other design is almost the same as the 5c. Athens, already described, except that it is a better engraving and there are eleven stars instead of twelve. It was prepared by an engraver at Nashville, and was evidently copied from the stamp for that place, which, with the necessary differences in the inscription, is exactly the same. This stamp varies greatly in shade from scarlet to red brown, these differences in tint cannot have been caused by exposure to the sun, or by chemical means, as in all the red-brown stamps we have seen the die appears to be much worn. The *Stamp Collector's Guide* for April, 1872, mentioned a 10 cent stamp of the same design, which the Postmaster believed had been issued; the editor said at the time that he did not put much faith in it, and in this respect his sentiments correspond exactly with our own.

It is said that the circular stamps were only for temporary use, got up by a Knoxville printer, while the stamps printed at Nashville were being prepared. This may possibly be true, but we are confident that all the *known* specimens are either forgeries or at best reprints, and would not be surprised should it turn out that there never were any genuine.

Eagle looking to the right with the words KNOXVILLE above, and TENNESSEE below, and surrounded by a circular line; this is again surrounded by a circle, and between the two are C. S. POSTAGE above, the value and cents below, with three small ornaments on each side. Black imp.

Circular, 2 cents, white.

The same in right hand upper corner of an envelope. Col. imp., cir.

5 cents, green on yellow.

5 " " blue.

Figure of value and the word PAID in the centre of eleven stars; surrounded by an oval band, inscribed C. H. CHARLTON, P. M., KNOXVILLE, TENN. Spandrils of ornamental scroll work; enclosed in a double lined frame. Col. imp., Rect.

5 cents, scarlet;

5 cents, red-brown.

LIVINGSTON, ALA.—The stamp issued by the Postmaster at Livingston is, without doubt, the best designed provisional, but unfortunately is



almost as rare as the Greenville stamps, only three to our knowledge having yet been discovered. We give an illustration of it, but it gives but a poor idea of

the beauty of the stamp, which is a lithograph. Its discovery was first announced in the June number of the *American Journal of Philately* for 1870.

Large figure 5 on shield, supported by an oak and laurel branch, above a many rayed star; this design is entirely surrounded by a border, inscribed PAID above, CENTS below, and LIVINGSTON POST OFFICE at the sides. At each angle is a cherub.

Col. imp., Rect.

5 cents, light blue.

The English Postal Telegraph System.

THE English P.O. has issued post telegraph stamped message cards, which are sold at the rate of one shilling for each card, or in packets containing twenty cards at £1 per packet. These cards are intended for inland messages only, and each card contains a space for a message of twenty words. The

shilling stamp on the card covers the cost of transmission of a message of not more than twenty words within the United Kingdom (the Scilly Islands and the Orkney and Shetland Islands excepted), the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, also covers the free delivery of the same, by special foot messenger, within the limit of one mile of the terminal telegraph office, or within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office in cases even where that limit exceeds one mile. Should the messages have to be delivered beyond these limits, the person to whom it is addressed is charged with portorage at the usual rates; and if the sender directs the message to be delivered by other than the usual means, the cost thereof is charged to the person to whom the message is addressed. The card is intended for use by persons who either cannot, or do not desire to, send messages to the nearest telegraph office proper (that is, to an office which has the means of transmitting by wire), and who are content to deposit it where it will be carried for them, free of expense, to an office from which it can be sent by wire. If it be deposited in a pillar box, wall box, or ordinary post office letter box, it will be carried to a telegraph office—that is to the office to which the letters posted in the box are carried—on the next ensuing clearance of the box in which it is deposited.

There must be a great number of occasions, in which this combination of postal and telegraphic accommodations will be of great convenience to our trans-atlantic relations.

Wherever introduced the Postal Card seems to have at once stepped into public favor. As a means of advertising, thousands are used daily in the great metropolis of America, which are sent all over the continent, giving less trouble and proving cheaper than enveloped circulars.

The Official Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY "HUB."

ON the first of July 1873, the "Franking privilege" which had obtained ever since the formation of the Government itself ceased to be.

This "privilege" had been accorded to the President, heads of Departments, members of Congress and Postmasters, and had grown to be an abuse of great magnitude. Congressmen were wont to burden the mails with huge bundles of documents for their constituents, of no use to anybody, and which the said constituents never attempted to read; in campaign times millions of political documents were mailed under the frank of some Senator or Representative; and the Hon. Oakes Ames, when in Congress, is said to have regularly sent home his soiled linen, and have it returned, under his frank, with a New England gloss upon them. Postmasters were deprived of the privilege of sending and receiving mail matter free some years since, and by the persistent efforts of the P. M. General, the act doing away entirely with the "franking privilege" was passed at the last session of Congress. Of course it was not expected that the officers of the government should pay postage on official documents emanating from their respective departments, and as the postage had to be prepaid, the Official Stamps became a necessity. True, the various departments might have sent in estimates and received stamps of the regular issue, or even a uniform series might have been issued for the use of all; but it was deemed necessary to have a distinct series for each, and no one is likely to find fault with the

authorities for so doing, except Collectors of unused stamps. These unfortunates have no doubt, many of them, passed anxious days and sleepless nights, since the stamps came into use, for unused copies are almost unattainable. It is against the rules of the Departments for them to be sold or given away, and the penalty for such an offence is removal from office. Hence to obtain unobliterated copies, in a legitimate manner, is impossible.

The series for the Post Office Department has a numeral of value and "OFFICIAL STAMP" in an oval; "POST OFFICE DEPT." above; value in letters, and numeral below. Those for the other Departments are the same as the regular emission, except that the name of the department fills the place of "U. S. POSTAGE" above the profile. The colors have been aptly chosen, as for instance, department of Agriculture, straw; Justice, purple; War, red, &c. It may be that these stamps will be withdrawn, and give place to a uniform series for all, and indeed such is the rumor, but it cannot be traced to an official source.

The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THE friends and devotees of Philately generally, will note with pleasure the great progress this prince of recreative pursuits is making among the youth. The valuable information it imparts, while at the same time amusing and diverting, cannot fail sooner or later to be appreciated. Its lessons in opening up and continuing a correspondence,—thus giving young lads an introduction to the mode by which all importing and exporting business

of the present day is generally transacted by their seniors; its familiar and lucid rendering and conversion of foreign moneys; its inestimable instructions in geography, and the ideas of taste and cleanliness inculcated by its prosecution, are strong arguments in favor of its inception and sustenance. That it has already become universal, needs only a glance at our huge piles of letters, in every dialect, from every quarter of the globe, wherein man ever set his foot, for confirmation. Many of these proclaim the writers to be persons of advanced literary attainments and practical good sense, while others again reveal the uncultured and careless composition of the flighty school boy. Among our American neighbors the pursuit is firmly ingrafted, and it is truly wonderful the giant stride it has made in the past eight months, and we do not flatter ourselves when we assert that we were largely instrumental in bringing about this very congratulatory result. In almost every city in the United States may be found an Agent of the "Foreign Stamp Depot," who not only themselves offer for sale our goods, but in all the large schools in their respective districts, appoint sub-agents, supplying them with lists, sheets of stamps, &c., the profits on which while supplying the lads with pocket money, prove also a most powerful incentive for their sale. Of the progress of Stamp Collecting in our own Dominion we cannot say as much, these last few years there has been a sad falling off in the ranks of its advocates, and we doubt that were a muster roll now called not over two hundred supporters would answer to the summons. We hardly know to what cause to ascribe this lack of interest, apparently there is no individual reason why such a lamentable state of affairs should exist; it appears rather the result of general laxity on the part of our larger importers and

traders; were they generally to take a little more interest in the premises, and devote a little more time to the proper distribution of their lists, we think it would not only remunerate them amply, but also infuse new life into the few hundreds now bravely struggling to uphold their ideal pastime. In conclusion we would urge upon all collectors the necessity of their co-operation in the matter, and their assistance in the extension of this pleasurable pursuit. To do this it is not necessary that you should be pecuniarily out of pocket, all we want you to do is show your collection to your young friends, tell them of the immense benefit you derive from its study, interest them in it, and ultimately the returns must meet our most sanguine expectations. *Esto perpetua.*

The present number of the CHRONICLE will compete most favorably with any similar publication of the day. Our aim is to give everything original, and in the number emitted very little can be found that ever filled space in any other journal. Our expense is great, but we owe no one, am "independent" as the saying is, and shall always remain so, if our friends will only continue their efforts to sustain us. Our reports of "New Issues" are as complete as we can make them, although our coming out only quarterly prevents our giving the first reports in cases that we may possess them.

We regret our inability to give our readers in this number the promised articles on the "Numerals of Turkey," and the "Classification of Canadian Revenues," owing to some of our writers having failed to make good their engagements with us.

Our article on "Confederate Locals," as soon as completed in these columns, will be published in pamphlet form, with the results of an extensive research we are now having prosecuted in the various towns purported to have issued stamps under the Federal Government. In the meantime any of our subscribers possessing unpublished information upon the subject, will place us under obligations by forwarding us the same.

New Issues, Novelties, &c.

ST. LUCIA STEAM CONVEYANCE CO.

Recent advices report the emission of a set of stamps evoked by this Company, and proposed to do the postal service of the interior. So says *The Gazette des Timbres*, although we cannot see clearly what benefit can accrue to the Company from the establishment of such a service, unless it be for the purpose of franking letters from the interior to such a port on the coast as may be included in their list of stopping places, thence to be borne by them to its final destination. They are purported to have been lithographed in Paris for the Company, and comprise the following values and colors:

1 penny,	Ultramarine;
3 pence,	Magenta;
6 pence,	Violet.

ROUMANIA.

The adoption of Postal Cards for petty local correspondence has now become quite general, so much so that should they continue to increase as rapidly as they have done the last twelve months, it will be necessary to compile an album for their own especial benefit; as it will be impossible to include them in an ordinary postage stamp album without making it at once clumsy and unsightly. The Province of Roumania adds to its already extensive emissions, both single and "reply-paid" cards. The design of the stamp is patterned after that of the Wurtemberg envelope; large numeral of value in rect. oval in centre, enclosed in octagonal frame; the impression, which is in a dark blue, shows very poorly on the dark colored card. Taken as a whole, the card is not by any means a prepossessing one. The legend is in black. At the bottom of the card,



an explanatory paragraph informs the recipient that "the postman's expenses are paid," a legend which, by the way, strikes the editor of the *S. C. M.* as rather amusing. We can't see where the laugh comes in; mayhap our continental friends are no better off for postal superintendence than we Canadians. In all our cities, with a few exceptions, the postmen are the recipients of one cent for every card or circular, and two cents for every letter delivered at residence of addressed. Truly the gubernatorial chair of our postal regime is aptly filled. To both cards just described the privilege of registration is extended.

5 bani, Blue.

BARBADOS.

The new threepenny and one shilling stamps are now in active service. The three pence is



of design similar to that of the stamps at present doing service in the island. It is impressed in a bright violet, and a plain or dull mauve—two clearly perceptible shades; perforated, and watermarked by a star. The five shilling holds to the same design, but is much larger, resembling much the English 5/ in size and color—brick red, approaching almost to a pink,—watermarked by four stars, imperfect. A four pence, with value added, is also said to be in use, and it is rumored that supplies of the other values with denomination expressed, will be forthcoming upon the exhaustion of the present stock.

ECUADOR.

Referring in our March number to the reported new issues for this Republic, we stated that in our album of *fac similes*, we discovered



specimens identical with those chronicled as authoritatively issued in December last, and unhesitatingly credited them to the Boston gang, but now we are in receipt of several obliterated specimens, among other South American stamps, from a gentleman of this city now resident at Ascension, which we have not a doubt are genuine, and find them exact counterparts of our presumed bogus specimens. We hardly know how to reconcile those two indisputable facts. The only suggestion we can offer is that our supposed forgeries are genuine, and that they, in common with their kindred just received, were emitted some time before their existence became known.

UNITED STATES—OFFICIAL.

Appended we present our readers with a full and authentic list of all the stamps as yet issued by the government for Departmental service. In connection herewith, and for the reasons governing their emissions, we refer our readers to an article treating on them in another column.

Department of Agriculture.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Straw.

Executive Department.

1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents, Carmine.

Department of the Interior.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Vermilion.

Department of Justice.

1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Purple.

Navy Department.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Blue.

Post Office Department.

Adhesive, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, Black.

Envelopes, 2, 3 and 6 cents, Black on Canary.

Treasury Department.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents.

Brown.

State Department.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cts., Green, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$20.00, Black and Green

War Department.

Adhesive.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents.

Red.

Envelopes, 1, 2, 3, 6; 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Red on White, Lemon and Salmon. Newspaper Wrapper (used in mailing the Signal Service reports.)

1 cent vermilion on manilla.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We present our readers with portraits of the three additional values, which have been



issued by this country since our last report. They are of the values of 30, 60, and 90 centavos, and



are adorned with effigies of Gen. Carlos de Alrear, Don Gervasio Antonio de Posadas, and Gen. Don Carnelio Saavedra, respectively. When a 15 centavos has been added to these, the set will be complete. The colors when placed side by side do not contrast



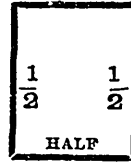
well, all appearing to take a dull cast. The full set as yet issued consists of

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1 centavo, | Violet; |
| 4 do. | Brown; |
| 30 do. | Orange; |
| 60 do. | Black; |
| 90 do. | Blue. |

VICTORIA.

From our Australian correspondent we have specimens of the provisional halfpenny stamp

for this Colony. They are simply surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$, upon the current one penny, in figures at sides, and letters at bottom. We have not as yet learned what the design of the new half penny is to be, although presumable that such a value, in its own right, will soon be added to their already extensive productions in the stamp line.



BELGIUM.

We have before us uncut specimens of a new envelope which has been issued by this government. They are unusually large, and we should think very inconvenient, making two ordinary envelopes. The medallion consists of the embossed head of the Emperor in rect. oval, on solid ground, to left; value in small oval at sides, with incidental inscription at top and bottom.

MONTENEGRO.

Another sheet to be placed in the album. This little dependency on the confines of Turkey-in-Europe, has presented philatelists with a few more specimens for the exercise of their



analytical abilities, introducing also a coinage new to collectors. The design is very simple in detail, consisting of the head of the Prince of Montenegro, half face, encircled by a wreath of laurel branches; ornamental span-

drels. The inscription, evidently in Russian characters, reads—according to *Le Timbre Poste*, on the left ВЪЕЗДЪ; above, ПОЧТА; and on the right, ТЪН. ГОРЪ, signifying Postage Stamp of Taernagore. Seven values, adhesive, and one, newsband, comprise the series, proofs of which are in the following colors:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2 novtch yellow; | 10 novtch, blue; |
| 3 " green; | 15 " bistre; |
| 5 " vermilion; | 25 " brown; |
| 7 " violet; | 10 newsband, blue. |

FERNANDO PO.—PROVISIONAL.

We have the pleasure to describe an undoubted stamp for this Spanish Colony. The specimen is a 50c. Cuba, type 1871, surcharged FERNANDO POO, in a half circle in black capitals, and with a large crown below, surcharged in blue; the latter may be obliterations, but the black lettering can only point to one conclusion. *J. R. Grant & Co.'s August Circular.*

MARTINIQUE.

From this West Indian island we have received several values of the last issue of French stamps, surcharged in large black letters ST. PIERRE, across the top of the stamp. Our informant states that it was the intention of the respective authorities of the islands to surcharge all the stamps used in the French Indies, but that it was found it wouldn't work, and also was discountenanced by the home government, and they were withdrawn as soon as possible. The only surcharged stamps actually used, to his knowledge, were those of St. Pierre and Pondicherry.

SPAIN.

How familiar it comes to write this name, which has been so constantly before our eyes in the public print for the past year. Poor Spain! is the unuttered thought of many, as each succeeding day brings more woeful news than its predecessor. And the advent of each new claimant for the prerogative of empire, heralds new claimants for the philatelists consideration. Now we have a series after the type of the Cuban issue of 1871, the only digression from that type being in the substitution of COMUNICACIONES for "Ultramar, 1871," and ESPANA, at sides, for "Correos." Values and colors, as follows:

2 c. de peseta,	orange,	5 c. de peseta,	rose,
10 "	dark mauve,	20 "	black,
25 "	red brown,	40 "	mauve.

50 c. de peseta, ultramarine.

1 peseta, mauve, 4 peseta, burnt-umber.

Newspaper. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peseta, blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. de peseta, green.

The illustration represents a still later issue, figured by Don Carlos. We notice that among the various philatelic publications there is a dissension of opinion regarding the authentic character of this latter stamp, but doubtless a few weeks will definitely settle the question, although we observed in a recent copy of *The New York Herald*, a note to the effect that stamps bearing the Don's effigy were about to be issued. As yet the following only are known;

1 real, blue;

2 reales, green.

BRAZIL.

In the STAMP COLLECTORS' CHRONICLE for Nov. 1872, we chronicled an emission of a 300 Reis, green and violet. The same, after laying in the office nearly a year, pending the consumption of some of the old small figure 300 Reis, which are about exhausted, are now out for public consumption. It would appear, however, that the colors are green and orange; the portrait being in the former, and the frame in the latter, giving the stamp a very effective appearance.

HELIGOLAND.

Still they come—those post-cards. This little sister of ours, whose pretty face has long been the stellar attraction of the admiring youths of philately, comes to the front with a postal card and an additional adhesive. The former, which is of unusually large dimensions for a progeny of Britain, bears an impression of the Royal Arms in centre, at top; HELIGOLAND, on left; POST OFFICE, on right; and



POST CARD, below. Blk. imp. on Buff card; rect. frame in upper right angle for stamp. The adhesive is of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., and is impressed in the proverbial red and green of its antecedents. Two other prescribed values, $-\frac{2}{3}$ sch. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. are announced to appear in October. Since writing the above we have received consignments of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. stamp from two well-known English houses, which, upon comparison, we find to differ entirely in the distribution of the colors. In the one we have a rose disk, white spandrels and green border; in the other green disk, white spandrels and rose border. There is not the least doubt that both are genuine, and in our opinion the former is a second issue. It is decidedly the handsomer stamp.

SERVIA.

"Reply paid" cards are fast becoming the order of the day. This country comes out with both a single and double card. Arms in centre at top: stamps in upper right angle. The portrait is about the most expressionless, sickly-looking affair we have ever seen: having neither beauty nor aught else to commend it to the collector. In fact, a glance at it suggests that the engraver had fallen asleep over his work when about half through with it, as the outlines are almost indistinguishable. The 2 hapa, adhesive however, which appeared about the same time, is decidedly comely, presenting a very clear figurehead of the young Prince. The color is black on white, imperf., unwater-marked.

DENMARK.

A new set of stamps for this country are predicted for January. Her colonies in the West Indies will also receive a new set, with Iceland.

NATAL.

The 1d. and 3d. of the current type comes to hand surcharged POSTAGE in red letters down the centre of the stamp.

NEW ZEALAND.

Nothing further of the new issue of this Island appears on either side of the water. The old issues still continue to frank the foreign correspondence.

CANADA.—POSTAL CARD.

Our announcement of the emission of a 2 cent postal-card in our last number was somewhat premature, but was, nevertheless, based upon reliable information. It originated from the fact that a circular had been sent out from the Postal Department at Ottawa, to the Postmaster-General of each Province, asking that all cards passing through the mails for the United States, be checked during the month of September, and returns of the number made at Ottawa, the inference naturally was that it was for the purpose of learning if it would pay to issue a two cent card. The one cent card now in use appeared on the first of October struck in a bright sky-blue, which contrasts most favorably with the dull blue of the former issue.

PAHLUNPOOR.

The Stamp ushers in a suspicious looking label claiming to be the representative of the postal administration of this dependency of Britain in the East. Dr. Magnus pronounces it the production of a certain London genius bearing the unromantic sobriquet of Cousen, Mr. R. Cousen, gentleman; by Royal grant special designer and engraver to the government of British Burmah (?) whose great achievement in the production of the truly magnificent stamps of Pahlunpoor have drawn on him the attention of the whole world (philatelic). The incomparable genius of this engraver having thus become public, it is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to again sink into oblivion, but will receive that consideration and support at their hands that this

last brilliant—failure, so fully entitles him to.

JAPAN.

A new stamp of the value of 4 sen has been added to the present series of this country. The design is mainly the same as that of the current series; the color is Rose.

ST. LUCIA.

To hand, St. Lucia 6 pence, printed in both bright and dull violet. Present issue.

ITALY.

Better late than never." It is said that this Mediterranean land is about to treat itself to a pair of postal cards; to be presented to its subjects on the birth of 1874. Yellow and Rose are the respective colors; but while the former does duty as a deliverer simply, its mate will bear a reply to the sender.

BOLIVAR.

We have the pleasure of being the first to introduce the new set of stamps for this minor Republic. The design consists of the arms of New Granada in circle surrounded by inscription ESTADO SOBERANO DE BOLIVAR; numeral of value in angles; CORREO DEL ESTADO, above; value expressed in words, below. *Or dit*, that they were issued in July. The values and colors are:

5 centavos, blue; 20 centavos, green;
10 do mauve; 80 do red;
imperforated; col. imp. on white.

A bill has been prepared for the restoration of the franking privilege and the free transit of newspapers through the mails.—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

Evidently the abolition of the above-named privilege is not exactly to the tastes of our office-loving neighbours. It is to be hoped however that the new system will receive a fair consideration at their hands, before denounced as impracticable, or the old one restored, as upon its success or failure, to a certain degree, depends its introduction into other countries now suffering under this great imposition.

A Few Hints for Young and Old Collectors on the Arrangement of their Collections.

BY FRITZ-WILHELM.

The object of my present paper is to give the collectors of America the results of a long experience in Stamp collecting, chiefly with reference to the choice of an album, and the mounting of specimens therein. There are so many collectors just beginning now, but who do not know how to make a start, and so many who are desirous of re-arranging their collections, that a word or two to them will not be out of place.

The first difficulty of intending collectors is to decide upon what album they will use. It is very undesirable that they should begin in a blank book, as then they have no means of guidance, and the book will soon be filled with the worthless forgeries with which the market is flooded, and in nine cases out of ten they would give up collecting in disgust as soon as the character of their most highly prized specimens was discovered. The best album to commence with that we have seen is Scott's "Common Sense" work. It is much more correct than most printed albums; its arrangement is most simple, and it excludes all varieties, which, to the new beginner, are only a source of annoyance. Having now obtained his cage, the collector must proceed to catch the bird; that is to say, he must look out for something to put into his album. The best plan is to get two or three packets of the commonest used stamps, those sold by the respectable English dealers being generally the cheapest, and with these to make his first attempts at mounting. It would be well not to purchase any rare or unused stamps at first, as, through inexperience, many specimens will be injured, this will not matter much with

common stamps. While speaking on this subject, I may mention that all heavily obliterated or torn stamps should be rigidly excluded, and no collector should put a poor specimen into his album on the chance of obtaining a better at some time or other, for the value of a collection depends as much on the neatness of the arrangement as on the scarcity of the stamps.

Before mounting his specimens, the collector must remove all foreign matter from their backs, but should always endeavor to preserve the original gum; this is a matter of some difficulty, but can generally be accomplished by means of cold rain water that has been boiled. For unembossed stamps the proper way is first to moisten their faces with a small hair pencil, and lay them face downwards on a sheet of *unused* blotting paper; then moisten the backs in the same way and leave them till the paper loosens of itself, then lift it upwards without any rubbing, and the gum will be left on the stamp. Be careful not to touch a specimen till it is perfectly dry, when it should be pressed between the leaves of a heavy book. To remove the backs of embossed stamps is more difficult; a collector should not attempt it until he has had some experience in cleaning surface-printed specimens. Place the stamp in a piece of wet flannel, face upwards, and leave it till it will lift off without trouble. Embossed stamps should not be pressed. Whether perforated or unperforated, it is always desirable to leave as large a margin as possible on a stamp; never clip stamps.

To mount the stamp; first procure a quantity of good white tissue paper and gum the whole of one side with the best gum arabic; it is better to melt the gum arabic in pure water, with the smallest quantity of spirits added to keep it sweet, than to buy prepared gums. Cut the tissue paper, when dry, into strips about three-quarters of an inch wide; lay the stamps side by side along the edge of the strip, overlapping it by one-third of its width, first moistening the gum on the strip with a little water, applied with a camel's hair pencil.

Press the stamps down so that they will adhere firmly, and when dry separate them with a pair of scissors. There will now be attached to the upper edge of each stamp a bit of gummed paper; after trimming off the corners of this it should be folded back even with the top of the stamp, and by means of a little water can then be attached to the page. It will be seen that by mounting stamps in this way the backs of each can be examined, which is always desirable for the purpose of detecting forgeries or reprints, and for the examination of the watermark. Besides, it is much easier to remove a stamp without injury when thus mounted, than when the paper is stuck on the centre of the back as some writers have recommended. Envelopes, when cut, can be mounted in the same way, but when whole envelopes can be obtained, and they are always preferable to cut ones, they should be mounted on sheets of card board by means of narrow strips of paper or ribbon, and should never be gummed down. It is better, however, for beginners to keep their whole envelopes and post-cards in boxes until they can dispense with a printed album altogether.

I will now suppose that the young collector has, by a judicious outlay, obtained between ten and fifteen hundred specimens, all properly mounted in his "Common Sense Album," he is a subscriber to two or three of the Stamp Magazines, and has read them up thoroughly: he is acquainted with all the peculiarities of his stamps, and delights in the study of them, and in a word, is a confirmed Philatelist; he considers that his prepared album is too childish for a collector of his experience, and wishes to re-arrange his stamps in a blank one after his own plan, but is undecided as to what sort of a book he will get. The album I have used for some time is, I think, as perfect in every respect as a Philatelist can desire. It was described in the *Canadian Philatelist* last year, but the plan will bear repetition. Each page consists of a card 11 by 14 in size, with a raised border or frame two inches wide; on this border the name of the country can be printed if

desired. The pages for envelopes have a raised border both on the back and front, and the centre part is composed of four bands, that is to say, five narrow strips are cut out from one side to the other. The flap of the envelope is passed under the top band, and the lower portion under the second, and so on with the four; a page will generally hold about twelve envelopes. These cardboard pages are attached by a cloth hinge to a strip of card about half an inch wide; in this strip there are eyelets through which strings are passed and fastened to the covers. Although this style of album is all that a collector can require, it is cumbersome and expensive, and consequently will not be generally used, but for advanced collectors an album with moveable pages is indispensable, whether of card or paper.

A great improvement to a collection is to mount the stamps on rectangles of card a little larger than the specimens, which can be attached to the page by a strip of paper instead of fastening down the stamps themselves, so that a stamp once mounted on one of these cards need never be disturbed. Photographs of the ruler of a country are a good addition to an album, but such things as the coat of arms or flags are no improvement.

New Brunswick.

"THE CONNELL ESSAY AND THE ONE SHILLING ADHESIVE."

It having come to our knowledge early in October that certain well-known stamp dealers in New York were putting in the market, and offering for sale what they declared to be original specimens of the above named stamps in such quantities and at such nominal prices as to awaken doubts as to their exodus or character, we have taken the liberty with our subscribers of delaying our issue several weeks in order to post ourselves thoroughly on the subject. the better to inform them. The specimens of the one shilling stamp are simply well-

executed *forgeries*, beyond a doubt, as we will endeavour to show. As a preliminary step we procured a specimen of the stamp; subsequently comparing this with the original we found it to differ materially in numerous minor points; acting upon this evidence we charged one of the parties directly with selling as genuine what he knew to be forgeries, adducing our reasons for so doing; the reply was that the stamps were *reprints*, and offered for sale as such only. Now we have the most reliable official authority for saying they are *not* reprints. The series of stamps issued for New Brunswick in — were struck to order of the Imperial Government in their Mint in London, the dies employed are now in their vaults, and it is impossible to get reprints therefrom without orders from our Postmaster General, which orders, we are informed, have never been issued to any person. It being therefore evident that they are neither originals (from their own letter) nor reprints (from the words of our Postmaster General), the only inference suggested is that set forth by us—that they are *forgeries*. Regarding the "Connell" Essay, the facts are precisely the same, excepting that they were executed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. It is not from any particular regard for the individuals themselves that we withhold, for the present, their names, but for satisfactory reasons of our own.

We take the opportunity of anticipating the appearance of the first of a work—which will prove a standard as long as philately, or the world in general, exists,—we mean Mr. Pemberton's forthcoming catalogue, an instalment of which may be expected at Christmas. It will appear in eight parts, each containing four plates of illustrations, presenting upwards of a thousand correct portraits of stamps. It will be alphabetically arranged. The cost to subscribers is half-a-guinea.—*The Philatelist*.

Our Review.

THE *Western Stamp Collector* is the title of a dressy little sheet, emitted monthly by the Eagle Stamp Co., of Chicago. The three numbers so far issued contain some very readable matter, although in our own opinion too much space is given to "ads." Probably though the publishers, like ourselves, find this the paying part of the paper.

La Posta Mondiale, Livorno, Italy. We hail with pleasure this exponent of the philatelic tastes of Italia's famed sons, both as a valuable addition to our ranks, and as, we hope, the medium through which a knowledge of our science is to be imparted to her youth. The August and September numbers to hand, show indisputably that considerable headway has already been made, and we trust our Eastern *confère* will receive every encouragement, both as regards contributions and subscriptions, to persevere. The heading of the Magazine is very appropriate, as emblematic of its vocation, consisting of an ingenious representation of a flow of postage stamps from the "horns of plenty," around which is entwined a scroll enclosing the title. The illustrations are issued in a supplementary form, and we regret to observe by them that the proprietor is largely interested in the collection of Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps, doubtless Physic Labels, &c., also. If he would have his Journal do well for him, he will take our advice, and exclude these class of Stamps.

The *Philatelist* for the last quarter, presents many valuable subjects to wile away the leisure moments of the collector. We may mention a very complete and lucid paper on "Post Cards," numerous illustrations; a translation of Tiffany's article on the "St. Louis' Locals," originally published in *Le Timbre Post*; our "Advice to Young Collectors" is reproduced; but the most valuable article probably at present *en passant* through any of the Philatelic Maga-

zines, is that superscribed "The Spud Papers," from the pen of an acknowledged connoisseur, Rev. Robt. B. Earee, which has entertained the readers of *The Philatelist* for some time past; in addition to the minute delineation of the forgeries, this writer illustrates his article by presenting with each, several copies of these forgeries, of different denominations, which assist the collector wonderfully. Brighton: Stafford Smith & Co.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine still holds on the even tenor of its way, imparting to its supporters the latest intelligence on matters philatelic, introducing for diversion and variety, many interesting articles, supplied by the pens of its able staff. The September number opens with an extensive review of contemporaries, the most interesting paragraph of which is that contesting the reasonings of *La Gazette des Timbres*, in favor of collecting "physic labels," and the "advertising stamps" of patent medicine venders, under the nomenclature of "fiscal stamps." The arguments put forth by *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* are apparently written after a thorough discussion of the matter in all its bearings, and cannot fail to strike home, to the already far too numerous collectors of this class of stamps; a continuation of the monograph on "The Stamps of Portugal," precedes an interesting article on "Stamp Collecting in Chili"; "New Issues," a further instalment of "Notes for Collectors," and the reprint of an article discussing the reported emission of Persia, complete this number. October opens with Overy Taylor's "Papers for Beginners," Hanover being the subject; "Postal Rates in Chili," is worthy of perusal, and will prove especially valuable to the postal authorities; a supplementary article on "The Stamps of Portugal" and a Book review close this number. Bath: Alfred Smith & Co.

The American Journal of Philately. Under the new editorship, our American contemporary seems to have taken a new lease of life. We find much more space devoted to the description of new issues than heretofore, and the introduction of articles more calculated to interest

and enliven its patrons. An article on "Postal Cards," substantially the same as that being published in the Brighton magazine, will give our American Collectors some idea of the favor this novel and cheap mode of correspondence has already met with. The number for Oct. 1st publishes an amusing correspondence which recently transpired between Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co. and a lady friend (?). The latter, it would appear, having tried to seduce Messrs. Scott into the purchasing of some counterfeit St. Domingo stamps. Oct. 15th gives the first instalment of an article entitled "Stamp Collecting in the Future," which, if we may judge from the introductory article, will prove highly interesting to our posterity, should our ideas inspire their enlightened era.

La Gazette des Timbres. Numbers one and two of the new series, emitted under the supervision of P. Mahe, have just come to hand. The only external change perceptible is that the wrapper is now of a lavender color. Number one, from July to September, is principally taken up with a "Chronicle of Novelties;" in the October number we find, in addition to the "Chronicle," a chapter superscribed "Petite Gazette;" and an editorial paper on "Fiscals," i.e.,—*a la mode Francais*.—Physic Labels, Beer Bottle Stamps, Wine Bottle Labels, Gum Certificates, &c., classified as above.

Our Black List and Swindlers' Gallery.

IN compiling this article for the present number, we have associated with our original heading the "Swindlers' Gallery," which we had primitively intended to have produced under separate and distinct heading, but reviewing the matter we cannot discover where the line can be drawn between the person who intentionally, whether professedly or not defrauds the Revenues of any Government, by the unauthorized reproduction of their postage stamps, and the swindling of youthful, inexperienced, and often experienced, collectors, by

the offering for sale and selling of these counterfeit representations of legally issued franking labels, as the genuine, and the person who, having by advertising, a liberal distribution of circulars, &c., drawn the patronage of a fair proportion of collectors, and gradually wormed themselves into the confidence of wholesale dealers and traders, suddenly become *non est*, leaving their duped creditors to improve as best they may of the wisdom thus gained by experience, therefore we have concluded to give our readers the results of our extended enquiries into both of those subjects under a common superscription. While, if culpable, we shall respect no person or persons, yet our columns shall always be open and we shall be pleased at all times to give any person whose scurrilous tradings may be made the subject of comment in these pages, ample opportunity to vindicate himself. Continuing our category then, we will introduce to our readers, "The International Stamp Co.," of Chicago, Illinois, whose fraudulent transactions of late have proved such a source of annoyance and serious disadvantage to dealers of more honorable standing, no collector after being once tricked being inclined to try his hand again very soon. This firm defraud both the wholesale dealer and the private collector; they send for a small stock of stamps, generally remitting with first two or three orders, then comes an order of larger proportions, with proposals to pay upon receipt of the goods, should the latter be filled, the sender invariably hears nothing further of either goods or purchasers, the latter being but lads of about 15 years, and having no office or permanent business location. These stamps are generally offered at face value, and often (when they do not know the value) at less; the greedy and watchful collector, thinking he has a splendid offer, takes the bait readily, sends for a set or two, gets them all right, doubles or trebles his order, and—is caught. So far as we know the above is as yet the only *nom*

de plume of these swindlers. Our patrons will therefore be cautious with whom they trade in the metropolis of Illinois. We may here say that the gentlemen trading under the title of "Eagle Stamp Co," of Chicago, have no connection whatever with the firm above exposed. Another company which has for years been pushing a large and lucrative trade in forged stamps is that styled

W. L. Terhune & Co., formerly of Boston, Mass., but more recently heiling from Portsmouth, N. H. This firm has gradually worked up a first-class trade in these spurious articles, and now have such an extensive range of customers as to make it remunerate them handsomely to deal in forgeries only. Their lists of sets comprise almost all of the rarer stamps. They offer sets of Mexico, obsolete 5 @ 10c. Newfoundland, 10 @ 25c. Pacific Steam Nav. Co., 8 @ 30c., and other equally valuable stamps, for one genuine specimen of which, the collector would have to pay almost as much as, and sometimes more, than that for which the whole set of counterfeits is offered. The two well known dealers of Boston, F. ELBERT and S. ALLAN TAYLOR, respectively, have obtained such notoriety as to render descent from us unnecessary, enough to say that they may still be found at their old quarters, still plying their old avocation, and dispensing forged labels to any who may favor them with their surplus cash. In our next instalment we shall take our readers across old Ocean and introduce them to some of the notorious swindlers of Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, July 14, 1873.

Dear Sir.—In order that you may have an early supply of our provisional 3d. stamp, I beg to enclose you a consignment, which I hope will prove acceptable. As you will observe, the present emission are only "make-shifts;" what the real half-penny stamps are to be I have had no opportunity of judging. You will please enter my name as a subscriber to the "Chronicle" for one year. * * * * *

T. WEBB.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept., 27, 1873.

F. S. D.—GENTLEMEN,—* * * Stamp collecting has taken a great start and is making good headway in this city. * * * I am very much pleased with your mode of doing business with your agents. In reading a copy of the June "Chronicle" I am surprised to see in the article on "Confederate Locals" that I was the first possessor of a Fredricksburg stamp, as I recognized an abstract from a letter that I wrote to Mr. Petrie, whom I believe is writing the article for your magazine. A friend of mine has sent you his subscription, which I hope arrived safely. Write soon, as I am always greatly pleased to hear from you.

Very truly, N. L. SEGUIN.

Our New Orleans Agent is in error regarding the author of the article on "Confederate Locals." It is written by Mr. Wurtele, late of the *Canadian Philatelist*.—Ed.]

TORONTO, Sept. 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—No. 2 of the STAMP COLLECTORS' CHRONICLE duly received. I consider it a great boon to those who are interested in Philately in Canada. * * * Do you give place in your album to the English "Circular Delivery" stamps, or to the 116 Hamburg Locals. Please let me know about these stamps, either by letter or by your "correspondence" column, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly, H. M. G.,
A Boy Collector.

We do not advise the collection of either the "Circular Delivery" or the "Hamburg Locals." True, the latter has as much right to collection as the "American" or any other "Local," but we think should be kept in an Album of their own, and separate from those of Government issue.

THE FRENCH "SPECIMEN" STAMPS.

LA ROCHELLE, Aug. 18, 1873.

F. S. D.—MONSIEURS,—Your favor asking information respecting the "specimen" stamp used by me upon a former letter to you, and noticed in the CHRONICLE for Dec. 1872, was duly received. * * * The stamp was among a lot of *unused* ones I had by me, and I took no particular observance of any peculiarity about it: however, since the receipt of your letter I have made it the subject of enquiry, and learn that it is customary among all countries, when issuing new stamps, to send copies stamped SPECIMEN to the Postal Departments of the various countries, and doubtless the stamp in question has thus casually come into my possession,

Yours, very truly, G. D. BOSSANGE.

Several letters from California inform us of the extensive interest centered in Stamp Collecting on the Pacific coast, and state that the coming season promises to be one of the most remunerative ever seen there. Our San Francisco Agent, Mr. W. W. Randall, under date of Sept. 18th, sends us 15 subscribers, making a circulation of 38 in the Golden City.

PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS, &c.

The California Amateurs' Directory for 1873. A compendium of Amateur Publications and Amateur Editors.—This little work must prove a valuable auxiliary to the publishers of these juvenile pamphlets, in the way of supplying them with a list for the distribution of their respective papers. The introductory overture is highly creditable to the writer, Mr. T. H. Kerr, to whose versatility the little volume is dedicated. It deals with Amateur Journalism in the Golden City, from its first inception to the present day. Price 10 cents. Dora & Thibault, San Francisco, Cal.

We have Descriptive Catalogues from A. G. Craig, (successor to the late E. A. Craig, the well-known dealer of this city,) and from David U. Brophy, both San Francisco Stamp Merchants.

Catalogo Prezzo Corrente di tutti i Franco-Bolli, 1873, Livorno, Italy, and Madrid, Spain. This catalogue fills admirably the place of a reference as well as an enumerator of stamps on sale, as it not only includes those in stock, but also gives full descriptions of all extraneous issues. It is printed in Italian, illuminated covers, &c. We regret that our exegetical abilities do not include the power of translating the Italian dialect. It is published by the editor of *Le Posta Mondiale*.

In our last issue we unintentionally overlooked a notice of Pemberton's new Catalogue, the first number of which, for April, 1873, was received some time since. This journal promises to be one of immense benefit to Stamp Collectors, including, as it does, all the shades of color, perforations, and varieties of watermark. The first part comprises all emissions from A to G, inclusive, giving very minute details of each. With the aid of this catalogue it will be impossible for collectors to misplace their stamps, and we commend it to the attention of all. We shall be pleased to receive subscriptions for Part I, at 15 cents each.

THE COMING ALBUM.—The old established and well-known Stamp Exporting and Album Publishing House of Stanley, Gibbons & Co., Plymouth, England, are about to add another magnificent Album to their already extensive series. It is calculated to make this Album one of the most perfect and complete ever offered to the public. Its actual cost when completed will not be less than £800 sterling. Prices from about 5/ to £10 and upwards. We advise all intending purchasers to await the advent of this Album before investing in any other, as we feel assured its excellence will well repay them for the slight delay. It is expected to be ready in November. Copies can be ordered through us at publishers' prices.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Gazette des Timbres, the organ of French Philatelists, is now conducted by Mr. P. Mahe, a gentleman long identified with the interests of stamp collectors. While regretting that Dr. Mangus (the former editor) has seen fit to retire from the public management of our valued contemporary, we congratulate its supporters upon having secured the services of such a competent successor. It is generally understood that the late editor will still continue to write for this magazine.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, Esq., Secretary of the New York "Lotus Club," has assumed the management of *The American Journal of Philately*. Under the new regime we may look for the inauguration of a new order of things as regards the general programme. The careful attention which has been paid to the proper folding of the journal has improved its appearance considerably.

M. JUSTIN LALLIER, the compiler and publisher of the series of Albums bearing his name, has departed the scenes of his philanthropic labors on this mundane sphere, and betaken himself to that proverbial land beyond Jordan, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." *Sic Transit, &c.*

The abolition of the 'franking privilege' in the United States appears to have had rather a depressing effect upon the literary aspirations of some of the promising youths of that country, as evinced by the sudden evanescence of many of their most popular monthlies. "Gone where the woodbine twineth," is written on the files as we lay them aside, to make room for new comers.

NOTICE.**The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle**

can be obtained from any of the following persons, to whom subscriptions may also be paid, and from whom back numbers of the "Chronicle" can always be had:—

Henry S. Beek, Book and Stationery, King Street,—City.

Killam & Bingay, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Lionel Myers, Montreal, Canada.

Geo. B. Yule & Co., Whithy, Ontario, Canada.

Now England News Co., 41 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Young American Stamp Co., 6 East 49th St., N. Y. City.

E. W. Durbin, 106 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. L. Seguin, 57 Magazine St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Kent K. Hayden, First National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. W. Randall, Box 1448 San Francisco, California.

H. W. Yemans, Detroit, Michigan.

Eagle Stamp Co., 220 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Stanley Thomson, Southport, England.

B. Scott, Jr., 50 High Street, Oxford, England.

Stanley, Gibbons & Co., 9 Lockyer St., Plymouth, Eng.

WANTED!

FOR CASH, or in Exchange, RARE, used or unused STAMPS. Address,

EDUARD HEIM,

Stamp Importer,

II Odeongasse 5, Vienna, Austria.

F. TRIFET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS Established eight years; 99 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Page Catalogue, 230 illustrations, 25 cents. Circulars free. Correspondents wanted abroad. Also,—consignments, for which prompt returns will be made.

DAVID N. BOOTHBY,

Dealer in

Foreign Postage Stamps,

507 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

Send 15 cents for New Catalogue and Price List. Collections bought and Sold. Good prices given for stamps.

FOREIGN STAMPS.

UNUSED British Honduras, 1d.; Chili, 1c.; Grenada, 1d.; Iceland, 2 sk.; Japan, 3 sen.; St. Helena, 2d.; St. Christopher, 1d.; Virgin Isles, 1d.; Sandwich Isles, 1c., at 5 cents each. Prospectus post-free. Sheets on approval.

AGENTS WANTED. Address,

GEO. B. YULE & Co.,

Whithy, Ontario.

JOSEPH J. CASEY,

Lotos Club, 2 Irving Place, N. Y. City,

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Dissolution of Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Partnership hitherto existing under the name and style of *KILLAM & BINGAY*, Stamp Importers, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

Mr. BINGAY will transact all unfinished business of the late firm.

Geo. H. KILLAM,

T. VAN BUSKIRK BINGAY, JR.

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 1, 1873.

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