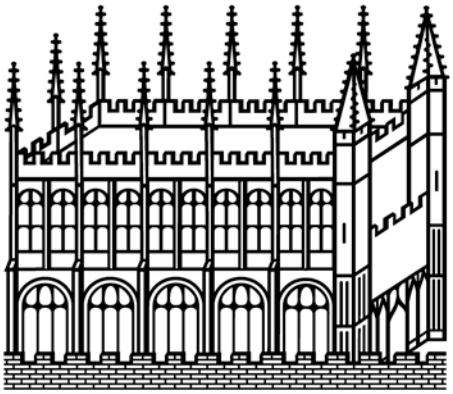

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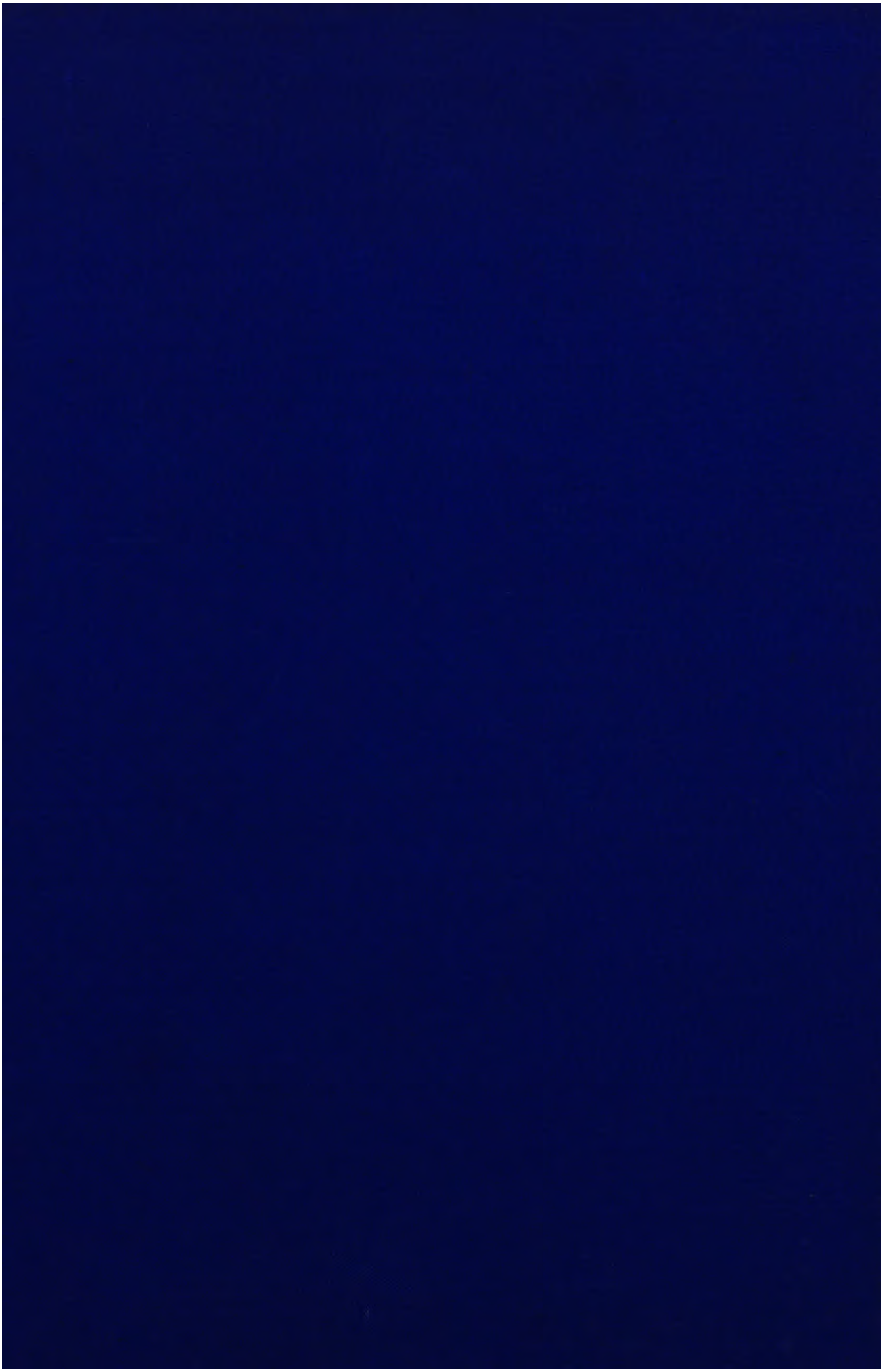

Per. 247928. e. 25.
8.



SINGLE NUMBER] [AT HOME, 6d. / ABROAD, 8d. } POST-FREE.

THE PHILATELIST.



AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

No. 87.] FEBRUARY 1ST, 1874. [VOL. VIII.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMP PRIZES.

AN ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION *of Twenty Five Guineas' worth of Foreign Stamps takes place amongst the Purchasers of* THE PHILATELIST. *In addition to the above Prizes, all Purchasers are entitled to receive (gratis) with each copy, a Genuine Foreign Postage Stamp.—See notice in centre of each number.*

LONDON:

E. MARLBOROUGH & CO., 14, WARWICK LANE, & 4, AVE MARIA LANE.

BRIGHTON:

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., COLONNADE.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION] [AT HOME, 6/. / ABROAD, 7/6 } POST-FREE.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS—ALL LETTERS, WHETHER FROM HOME OR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, REPLIED TO THE SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

REMITTANCES.

Countries.	How to Remit.	Amount allowed by S. S. & Co. for Paper Money.
Austria	Paper Money	1 gulden — 1/8
Belgium	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	20 francs — 15/8
British Isles	P. O. Order, or (if under 2/.) 1d. stamps	
Canada	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/10
Denmark	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 riksdaler — 2/2
France	Paper Money	5 francs — 3/11
Germany, North	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 thaler — 2/11
Germany, South	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 gulden — 1/8
Holland	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 guilder — 1/8
Italy	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 lira — 8d.
New Brunswick	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/10
Norway	Paper Money	1 specie dollar — 4/3
Nova Scotia	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/10
Russia	Paper Money	1 rouble — 2/7
Sweden	Paper Money	1 riksmynt dollar — 1/1
Switzerland...	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	20 francs — 15/6
United States	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/4

All other Countries, by Post-Office Order, Gold Coins, or Bills of Exchange.

UNUSED POSTAGE STAMPS CANNOT BE RECEIVED FROM ABROAD IN PAYMENT OF GOODS ORDERED.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.

On the following terms common Used Foreign Postage Stamps are exchanged for any stamps selected from the Quarterly Price Catalogue, or for any article advertised in S. S. & Co.'s Illustrated Monthly Stamp and Crest Circular (the Wholesale List excepted). The cost of Postage of goods ordered must be remitted in Cash.

One Penny per 100 for AUSTRIA, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMAN EMPIRE, HOLLAND, NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, PRUSSIA (arms), and UNITED STATES.

Threepence per 100 for BAVARIA (arms), BELGIUM, DENMARK, ITALY, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN, and SWITZERLAND.

Fourpence per 100 for NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and VICTORIA.

Sixpence per 100 for BARBADOS, (½ and 1d.), GREECE, INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN.

In quantities of not less than 500.

Ninepence per 100 for BADEN (arms), BAVARIA (figure), CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, HUNGARY, LUXEMBOURG, UNITED STATES Departmental Stamps (Post-office 2 and 3 cents), WURTEMBURG (arms), and FISCAL stamps of any country.

One Shilling per 100 for BADEN (figure), FINLAND, HANOVER, PRUSSIA (head), ROMAN STATES, ROUMANIA, SAXONY (head), VENETIA, and WURTEMBURG (1st issue).

Two Shillings per 100 for DUTCH INDIES, HONG KONG, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, SERVIA, THURN and TAXIS, and TURKEY.

In quantities of not less than 100.

Three Shillings per 100 for MAURITIUS, NATAL, ORANGE FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Four Shillings per 100 for BRAZIL, CEYLON, CONFEDERATE STATES (used or unused), EGYPT, NAPLES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and UNITED STATES (present issue, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents).

Five Shillings per 100 for ANTIGUA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, (except ½ and 1d.), BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS, CHILI, CUBA, GREAT BRITAIN (10d.), GRENADA, JAMAICA, MODENA, NEVIS, NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, ST. CHRISTOPHER, ST. LUCIA, ST. THOMAS, ST. VINCENT, TRINIDAD, TURKS ISLANDS, TUSCANY, UNITED STATES Departmental Stamps (except Post-Office 2 & 3 cents), and VIRGIN ISLANDS.

In quantities of not less than 50.

Seven-and-Sixpence per 100 for GREAT BRITAIN (2/.), PARMA, ST. HELENA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, and SICILIAN.

Ten Shillings per 100 for MONTE VIDEO, PERU, ST. DOMINGO, SIERRA LEONE, and VENEZUELA.

Fifteen Shillings per 100 for COSTA RICA, GAMBIA, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, MEXICO, and NEW GRANADA.

Twenty Shillings per 100 for BOLIVIA, CURACOA, ECUADOR, GREAT BRITAIN (5/.), HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINE ISLES, SALVADOR, and SURINAM.

In quantities of not less than 10.

Particular attention is requested to the following:—

(1) Damaged stamps are worthless, and cannot be received in exchange.

(2) Correspondents residing in the United Kingdom, are requested to send their stamps by letter-post, *accompanied by instructions.* Large quantities of stamps should be enclosed in cloth-lined envelopes, and securely fastened.

(3) Correspondents residing abroad, are advised, when forwarding stamps in large quantities, to send them by sample post, enclosed in linen bags, tied at one end, but not sealed. A parchment address label can easily be attached.

(4) Parcels from abroad must not contain letters, or they will be charged letter-rate postage.

(5) It is desirable that all parcels, but more especially those from abroad, bear the full name and address of the sender.

(6) Exchange orders for stamps named in the Quarterly Price Catalogue or Circular **MUST EXCEED THE AMOUNT REQUIRED**, in case any of the stamps ordered are out of stock. Example:—If stamps be sent for exchange amounting to 10/. in value, a list of requirements to the amount of at least £1 should be sent. Correspondents can then be certain of receiving those stamps only that they require.

Royal Colonnade, Brighton.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.

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Stamp and Crest Announcements.

THE PHILATELIST.---TO SUBSCRIBERS.

"THE PHILATELIST" does not pay. Since it was first published, in 1866, we have lost hundreds of pounds by it. We did not start it with the idea of carrying it on at a profit, but we did intend that it should pay its expenses. There is only one way by which it can be continued, and that is by increasing the Annual Subscription to–

6/. Post-Free, AT HOME.
7/6 „ ABROAD.

Will our Subscribers agree to pay the extra, or would they rather "The Philatelist" followed in the wake of a host of once flourishing stamp magazines? We are willing to meet their wishes either way. If the increase in price be objected to, we will discontinue the publication. On the other hand, if its continuation be desired, no pains shall be spared by us to render the magazine increasingly attractive. In any case, "The Philatelist" will be continued till the close of 1874, and we trust for many a succeeding long year.

Royal Colonnade, Brighton.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.,
Proprietors and Conductors of "The Philatelist."

OUR

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Publishers announce with much pleasure that they have received promises of papers on the following interesting subjects:—

(1) An Official History of the Hawaiian Post-Office. With Illustrations.
(2) Short Lives. By the Rev. R. Brisco Earée. With Illustrations.
(3) The Russian Local Postage Stamps. By C. W. Viner, A.M., Ph. D. With Numerous Illustrations.
(4) Philatelical Nomenclature. By John A. Fowler.
(5) The Current Issue of Turkish Stamps. By J. Livada, of Constantinople.
(6) *Suspects.* By the Rev. R. Brisco Earée. With Illustrations.
(7) The United States Departmental Stamps. With Illustrations.
(8) Sketches of Little-Known Stamp Countries. By C. W. Viner, A.M., Ph. D.
(9) Resuscitations. By the Rev. R. Brisco Earée.
(10) Post Cards: What to Do With Them.

At the close of 1874, will take place the
Third Annual Distribution of Foreign Stamps of the
VALUE OF TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS,
CONSISTING OF FIFTY PRIZES, EACH OF THE VALUE OF HALF-A-GUINEA.

As heretofore, Subscribers to The Philatelist *will be entitled to receive, gratis, with each number, a Genuine Foreign Postage Stamp.*

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Publishers offer a GUINEA PRIZE, *consisting of Foreign Postage Stamps, for the best contribution on any of the following subjects:—*

(1) How to Mount Post Cards. By the 1st of February.
(2) On the Various Modes of Perforating Postage Stamps. With Illustrations. By the 1st of March.
(3) A Poem on Stamp Collecting. By the 1st of April.
(4) Design for an International Postage Stamp of the facial value of 2d., for use between European Countries, the United States, and Canada. By the 1st of May.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS

All are unused, except those marked with an asterisk (*) which are used; or those thus (†) which are used and unused.

No.			s.	d.
1.	**Angola,** 5, 10, 20, and 25 reis	Set of 4	1	3
1*a.*	†**Argentine Republic,** 1, 4, and 5 centavos	,, 3	0	7
2.	***Austria,** Telegraph Stamps, 10, 20, 40, 80 kr., and 1 fl. 20 kr. ..	,, 5	0	9
3.	,, (1851, head of Mercury), blue, yellow, rose, and red ..	,, 4	1	0
4.	* ,, (Early issues 1850-63)	,, 16	0	6
5.	***Austria** (present issue), 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 kr.	,, 6	0	2
6.	***Baden** (1851, figure), 3 (green), 3 (blue), 6, and 9 kr.	,, 4	0	3
7.	* ,, (1861-69, all obsolete)	,, 6	0	3
8.	,, (1862, "Land-post"), 1, 3, and 12 kr. (black on yellow) ..	,, 3	0	8
9.	***Bahamas,** 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 4	0	9
10.	***Bavaria** (early issues, figure)	,, 5	0	2
10*a.*	,, Returned-Letter Stamps (1st issue, arms), Augsburg, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Speyer	,, 4	0	8
11.	,, (2nd is.) Augsburg, Bamberg, Würzburg, Nürnberg, Regensburg	,, 5	0	4
12.	,, Unpaid-Letter Stamps (1862), 3 kr.; (1871, perf.), 1 and 3 kr.	,, 3	0	6
13.	***Belgium** (1st issue), 10 and 20 c.	,, 2	0	4
14.	† ,, (1865-66), 1, 2, 10, 20, 30, 40 c., and 1 franc ..	,, 7	0	4
15.	† ,, (1869-70), 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20, 30, 40 c., and 1 franc ..	,, 9	0	4
16.	**Bergedorf,** ½, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.	,, 5	0	9
17.	***Brazil** (Roman figures), 30 and 60 reis	,, 2	0	2
18.	* ,, (head), 10, 20, 50, 80, 100, 200, and 500, reis	,, 7	0	10
19.	**Bremen** Envelopes (entire), white and blue paper	,, 2	0	3
20.	†**British Guiana,** 1, 2, 4, 12, 24, and 48 cents	,, 6	1	0
21.	**Brunswick,** 4-4ths g.gr, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, and 3 gr.	,, 6	0	2
22.	,, (1867 Envelopes, entire) 1 and 3 gr.	,, 2	0	4
23.	**Brunswick** Envelopes, (St. P. Fr.) Entire	,, 4	0	6
24.	***Canada** (1860), 1 c., 5 c. (beaver), 10 c. (Prince Albert), and 12½ c.	,, 4	0	3
25.	* ,, (1868, large size), 1 c. (red), 1 c. (orange), 2, 3, 6, 12½, and 15 c.	,, 7	0	3
26.	* ,, (1868-73, small size), ½, 1, 2, 3 (red), 3 (vermilion-red), and 6 c.	,, 6	0	2
27.	* ,, Fiscals (Queen in widow's weeds), 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 20, and 30 c.	,, 8	0	6
28.	***Cape of Good Hope,** (1857, triangular), 1d. and 4d	,, 2	0	2
29.	* ,, ,, ,, ,, 1d., 4d. (light blue), 4d. (deep blue), and 1/.	,, 4	0	2
30.	***Ceylon** (1872), 2, 4, 8, 16, 24, 36, 48, and 96 cents (complete set) ..	,, 8	1	3
31.	†**Chili** (1867), 1, 5, 10, and 20 c.	,, 4	0	8
32.	,, Envelopes (entire) 10 and 15 centavos	,, 2	2	9
33.	**Confederate States,** 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cents	,, 5	0	8
34.	***Costa Rica,** ½ rl. (blue), and 2 rls. (scarlet)	,, 2	0	10
35.	**Cuba,** (1857) ½, 1, and 2 reales plata	,, 3	1	0
36.	***Denmark** (1865-68), 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 sk. (adhesive), and 4 sk. (env.)	,, 6	0	2
37.	* ,, (Official 1871), 2, 4, 16 sk., and post card 4 sk.	,, 4	0	2
38.	* ,, (1870-71), 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, and 48 sk.	,, 6	0	4
39.	**Drontheim,** ½, 1, and 2 sk.	,, 3	0	4
40.	***Dutch Indies** (1st issue), 10 c.; (2nd issue), 5, 10, 20, and 50 c. ..	,, 5	0	6
41.	***Ecuador** (obsolete), ½ rl. (blue), and 1 rl. (yellow)	,, 2	1	6
42.	***Egypt** (1872), 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	,, 5	0	8
43.	* ,, (1872, complete set), 5, 10, 20 paras; 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	,, 7	1	3
44.	***Finland,** 5, 10, 20, and 40 pen.	,, 4	0	3
45.	† ,, 5 and 10 kop, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40 pen, 1 mark, and Post Card 8 pen.	,, 9	1	0
46.	***Five Shilling Stamps.**—Cape of Good Hope 5/., Great Britain 5/.	,, 2	1	0
47.	***France** (Repub., 1849), 10, 15, 25, 40, 1 fr.; (Presidency) 25 c. ..	,, 6	1	9
48.	* ,, (Empire, 1860), 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	,, 6	0	2
49.	* ,, (Empire, laureated head), 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80 c. ..	,, 8	0	2
50.	* ,, ,, ,, 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, 80 c., and 5 fr.	,, 9	0	6
51.	† ,, (Republic, 1870-72), 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, & 80 c.	,, 11	0	3
52.	,, (Chiffre Taxe, obsolete), 10 and 15 c.	,, 2	0	5
52*a.*	,, Post Cards, 10 and 15 c.	,, 2	0	5
52*b.*	* ,, Fiscal Stamps (1860, allegorical figure of Commerce) 50 c., 1, 1½, 2, and 3 francs	,, 5	0	9
52*c.*	* ,, ,, ,, (1864, laureated head of Emperor) 50 c., 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 5, and 10 francs	,, 8	1	6
53.	***German Empire** (1872), ¼, ⅓, ½ (orange-red), ½ (orange), 1, 2, 2½, and 5 s.gr.; Envelope, 1 s.gr.	,, 9	0	2

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

☞ **Important.**—When ordering, say "as advertised in the **February** *List,*" and quote the Number and the Price ONLY of the set required.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

No.			s.	d.
54.	*German Empire, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, and 18 kr.	Set of 6	0	3
55.	* ,, (Registration stamps) 10 and 30 gr.	,, 2	0	2
56.	Great Britain, Envelopes (entire) 1½d., white and blue paper ..	,, 2	0	6
57.	* ,, ,, (with letters in lower angles only), 1d. (red-brown), 1d. (red), 2d. (without white lines, blue)	,, 3	0	4
58.	* ,, ,, (without letters in angles), 4d. and 6d.	,, 2	0	2
59.	* ,, ,, (with small letters in angles), 4d. and 6d.	,, 2	0	1
60.	* ,, ,, (with large letters in angles), 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. (lilac), 6d. (brown), 6d. (greyish green), 1/., and 5/.	,, 9	0	6
61.	* ,, ,, (octagonal adhesives), 6d. and 1/.	,, 2	0	4
62.	* ,, ,, Foreign Bill Stamps (in fine condition) from 2d. to 10/.	,, 11	1	9
63.	*Greece, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 l.	,, 7	0	4
64.	†Hamburg, ½, 1, 1¼ (2 varieties), 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 7, and 9 sch. ..	,, 10	0	6
65.	,, Envelopes (entire), ½, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	,, 6	1	6
66.	Heligoland, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, and 1½ sch.	,, 5	0	8
67.	,, (complete set), ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, and 6 sch.	,, 7	1	8
68.	*Holland (1st issue), 5 c. and 10 c.; (2nd issue), 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c.	,, 5	0	3
69.	* ,, (1867-70), ½, 1 (black), 1 (green), 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	,, 12	0	4
70.	* ,, (1872-73), 5, 10, 15, 20 c., and 2 gl. 50 c.	,, 5	0	8
71.	*Honduras, 2 reales, green (very scarce), and 2 reales, rose	,, 2	1	3
72.	*Hong Kong, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 30 (vermilion), 30 (mauve), 48, 96 c.	,, 10	0	9
73.	*Hungary (head), 1, 2, 5, and 10 kr. (adhesives), 5 kr. (envelope)	,, 5	0	4
74.	†Iceland, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 sk.	,, 5	1	6
	(As Iceland is inaccessible during a great part of the year, its stamps will always be more or less scarce.)			
75.	*India, 8 pies, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	,, 6	0	2
76.	Italy (1856-63), 1, 2 (buff), 2 (black), 5, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80c., and 3 lire	,, 11	0	9
77.	* ,, (1864-67), 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 20, 30, 40, 60 c., and 2 lire ..	,, 11	0	3
78.	* ,, (Segnà Tasse), 1, 2, 5, 10, 10, 30, 40, 50, 60 c.; 1 and 2 lire	,, 11	1	6
	(Very few of the higher values of this set are used, consequently they are very scarce.)			
79.	*Jamaica, ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 5	0	5
80.	Japan (perforated), ½ (sage-green), ½ (chocolate), 1, and 2 tempos ..	,, 4	1	0
81.	Liberia, 6, 12, and 24 cents	,, 3	2	9
82.	Lubeck (first issue), ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	,, 5	0	9
83.	Lubeck (1863-65), ½, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	,, 7	1	6
84.	,, Envelopes (entire), ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	,, 6	2	0
	(The 1863-65 issues of Lubeck, adhesives and envelopes, will soon be unobtainable, the remaining stock purchased from the Post-Office, being nearly exhausted.)			
85.	*Luxembourg, 1 c. (brown), 1 c. (buff), 2 c., 4 c., 10 c. (blue), 10 c. (lilac), 10 c. (mauve), 12½ c., 20 c., and 25 c. ..	,, 10	0	4
86.	Mauritius (1856-59, value not indicated), blue, brick-red, vermilion	,, 3	2	6
87.	,, (1859-62), 6d. purple-brown (imperf.), 6d. purple-brown (perf.)	,, 2	4	6
	(The above are not reprints, but newly-discovered remainders; and as the stock is small, they can only be offered at the above prices a short time.)			
88.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, envelopes (entire), 1, 2, and 3 sch. ..	,, 3	0	6
89.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ¼, ⅓, 1, 2, 3 s.gr., and 1 sch.	,, 6	1	0
90.	Mexico (1864, head of Hidalgo), 1 real (red), 2 reales (blue), 4 reales (brown), and 1 peso (black)	,, 4	12	6
	(These stamps were used only for a few weeks, and are very scarce.)			
91.	,, (1866, portrait of Maximilian), 7, 13, 25, and 50 centavos ..	,, 4	8	6
92.	* ,, (1868), 6, 12, 25, and 100 centavos	,, 4	1	3
93.	* ,, (1872), 6, 12, 25, 50, and 100 centavos	,, 5	1	9
94.	*Modena, 5, 5, 9 B.G. (scarce), 10, 10, 15, 20, and 25 c.	,, 8	1	0
95.	*Naples, ½, 1, 2, 5, and 20 grani	,, 5	0	6
96.	,, ½ tor. (green), ½ (brown), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 grani ..	,, 8	1	0
97.	*New Zealand (1859-67), 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	,, 6	0	4
98.	* ,, (1871-72), ½d., 1d. *brown*, 2d. *vermilion*, and 6d. *blue*	,, 4	0	4
99.	*Newfoundland, 1 c. (mauve), 1 c. (brownish violet), 2 c. (green), 3 c. (red, obsolete), 3 c. (blue)	,, 5	0	8
100.	*New Granada, 1 c. (green), 1 c. (pink), 2 c. and 2½ c. (triangular)	,, 4	0	9
101.	Nicaragua, 1 c., 2 c. (new colour), and 5 c. (on white paper) ..	,, 3	1	3
102.	*North German Confederation (Registration, obsolete) 10 & 30 gr.	,, 2	0	2
103.	* ,, ,, (obsolete), ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, and 5 s. gr.; 1, 3, and 7 kr.; 1 s. gr. envelope	,, 10	0	2
104.	*North German Confederation (official), ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, and 2 s.gr.	,, 5	0	4
105.	*Norway (1863-65), 2, 4, and 8 sk.	,, 3	0	2
106.	* ,, (1867-68), 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 sk.	,, 5	0	2
107.	* ,, (1872-73, figure of value), 1, 2, 3, and 4 sk.	,, 4	0	2
108.	Oldenburg (1862). ⅓, ½, 1, 2 and 3 gr.	,, 5	0	8

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

☞ **Important.**—When ordering, say "as advertised in the **February** *List.*" and quote the Number and the Price ONLY of the set required.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

No.			s.	d.
109.*	**Orange Free State,** 1d. and 6d.	Set of 2	0	4
110.*	**Peru** (1862), 1 d. (pink), (1868) 1 d. (green), and (1872) 1 p. (orange)	,, 3	0	9
110*a.*	**Philippine Isles** (1870, head of Liberty), 5, 10, 20, 40 c. de escudo	,, 4	7	6
	(Very scarce ; only in use two months.)			
111.†	**Portugal** (1872, straight bands), 5, 10, 20, 100, and 120 reis. ..	,, 5	0	6
112.*	**Prussia** (1850-58, head)	,, 7	0	4
113.*	,, (1851, envelopes, head), 1, 2, and 3 s.gr.	,, 3	0	3
114.	,, (1861-5), 3, 4, 6 pfen., 1, 2, and 3 s.gr.	,, 6	0	3
115.	,, (kreuzer), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	,, 5	0	4
116.*	,, (1861, envelopes, arms), 1, 2, and 3 s.gr.	,, 3	0	2
117.	,, (1867 envelopes, entire) 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	,, 5	1	0
118.*	**Queensland,** 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,, 6	0	6
119.*	**Roman States** (1852-65), ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 (yellow), 4 (brown), 5, 6, and 8 baj	,, 9	0	4
120.*	,, (1867), 2, 5, 10, 20 (red), 20 (solferino), and 40 c. ..	,, 6	0	3
121.*	**Roumania** (1868-69), 2, 3, 15, 18 (rose), 18 (red), 25, and 50 bani	,, 7	0	7
122.*	,, (1871-72, bearded portrait, imperforate), 1½, 5, 10, and 25 bani	,, 4	0	5
123.*	,, (1872, design as last, perforate), 5, 10, and 25 bani ..	,, 3	0	2
124.*	,, (1872, bearded head in circle), 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 bani	,, 7	0	4
125.*	**Russia,** 1, 3, 5, 10. 20, and 30 kop. ; envelope, 10 kop.	,, 7	0	2
126.*	**Salvador,** 1 and 2 reales (scarce)	,, 2	0	9
127.*	**Sardinia** (1855, head in white oval), 5, 20, and 40 c.	,, 3	4	6
	(These Sardinians are original postmarked specimens, and are far more valuable than the unused reprints, now being advertised for sale.)			
128.*	**Saxony** (1854, head), ½, 1, 2, 3, and 5 neu gr.	,, 5	0	3
129.	,, (1863, arms), 3 pf., ½, 1, 2, 3, and 5 n.gr.	,, 6	0	2
130.	,, (1859, head, complete envelopes) 2, 3, and 5 n.gr	,, 3	2	6
131.	,, (1863, entire envelopes), 1, 2, and 3 n.gr.	,, 3	0	9
132.	**Schleswig-Holstein** (1864-65)	,, 14	1	0
133.*	**Servia,** (1869-73) 1, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 p. (perf.); 1 and 2 p. (imperf.)	,, 8	0	8
134.	**Shanghai,** Provisional, "1 candareen," surcharged on 2 cents (rose), 4 cents (violet), and 8 cents (blue) respectively ..	,, 3	1	0
135.*	**South Australia,** 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	,, 5	0	5
136.*	**Spain** (1854), 4 c. (rose on blue), 4 c. (rose on white), and 6 c. ..	,, 3	0	4
137.	,, (1854, Official), ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	,, 4	0	5
138.	,, (1855, Official), ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	,, 4	0	5
139.*	,, (1857), 2 c. (green), (1860) 2 c. (green)	,, 2	0	3
140.*	,, Telegraph stamps (1866-69)	,, 14	5	6
141.*	,, Fiscal Stamps (1862, "Giro," arms), 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 rls.	,, 5	1	3
142.*	**Straits Settlements** (1868), 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 30, 32, and 96 cents	,, 9	1	0
143.	**Suez Canal,** 1, 5, 20, and 40 c.	,, 4	1	9
	(Forgeries are now being offered for sale as reprints, but the above are originals—scarce.)			
144.*	**Sweden** (1858-66), 3, 5, 12, 17, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre	,, 8	0	3
145.*	**Sweden** (1872), 3, 6, 12, 24, 30, and 50 öre, and 1 rix-daler ..	,, 7	0	6
146.*	**Switzerland** (1862-68), 2, 3, 5, 10 (blue), 10 (rose), 20, 25, 30 (vermilion), 30 (blue), and 50 c.	,, 10	0	3
147.*	,, Envelopes, 5, 10, 25, and 30 c. ; Post Card, 5 c. ..	,, 5	0	4
148.*	**Tasmania** (old issue), 1d., 2d., and 4d.	,, 3	0	2
149.*	,, (new issue), 1d, 2d., and 3d.	,, 3	0	2
150.*	**Thurn and Taxis** (North and South)	,, 10	0	5
151.*	**Turkey** (1868-73)	,, 7	0	6
152.*	**Tuscany** (all more or less scarce)	,, 5	0	6
153.*	**United States** (1851, no letters in angles), 1, 3, 10, and 12 c. ..	,, 4	0	3
154.*	,, (1861-66, U.S. in lower angles), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, and 24 cents	,, 8	0	3
155.*	,, (1869, various designs), 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 15 cents	,, 6	0	6
156.*	,, (1870-71), 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 c.	,, 11	0	6
157.*	,, (1st issue, entire envelopes), 3 cents, white and buff paper	,, 2	0	6
158.*	,, Post-Office Department, 2, 3, and 6 cents ; envelope, 3 c.	,, 4	0	4
159.*	,, Treasury Department, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, and 12 cents ..	,, 7	1	6
160.*	,, Fiscal Stamps, from 2 cents to 5 dollars	,, 50	7	6
	(These fiscals are in very fine condition, and are splendid specimens of engraving).			
161.	**United States Locals**	,, 50	1	0
162.	,, ,, ,, ...	100	2	0
163.	**Venezuela** (1st issue) ½ and 1 real	,, 2	0	7
164.*	**Victoria** (early issues, including the 1/. unlaureated head) . ..	,, 6	0	6
165.*	,, (laureated head), ½, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. ..	,, 7	0	3
166.*	**Wurtemburg** (all old issues)	,, 7	0	3
167.†	,, (present issue) 1, 2, 3, and 7 kr	,, 4	0	2

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

☞ **Important.**—When ordering, say "as advertised in the **March** *List,*" and quote the Number and the Price ONLY of the set required.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

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1.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **50** varieties. Post-free, 7d.

2.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Foreign Postage Stamps contains **30** varieties, including BRAZIL, TURKEY, LUXEMBOURG, DUTCH EAST INDIES, UNITED STATES (Departmental), AUSTRIA (early issue), SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK (official), SWITZERLAND, NORWAY, rare old SPAIN, &c. Post-free, 7d.

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4.—The Sixpenny Packet of Obsolete Foreign Postage Stamps contains **20** varieties, including rare old CONFEDERATE STATES, BERGEDORF, AUGSBURG (1st issue, arms), ROMAN STATES, NAPLES, SAXONY, PRUSSIA, ITALY, WURTEMBURG, SPAIN, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, &c. Post-free, 7d.

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7.—The Shilling Packet of Obsolete Foreign Postage Stamps contains **40** varieties, including rare old MODENA, FRENCH REPUBLIC (1849), NAPLES, BERGEDORF, PAPAL STATES, BADEN (1862, "Land-Post"), LUXEMBOURG, SUEZ CANAL, BAVARIA (figure), NEW SOUTH WALES, PRUSSIA (head), SPAIN, TURKEY, HAMBURG, ITALY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, &c. Post-free, 1/1.

8.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps contains 25 varieties, including BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, BRITISH GUIANA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (obsolete), HELIGOLAND, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, HONG KONG, BERMUDA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NEW ZEALAND, BARBADOS, INDIA, QUEENSLAND, CANADA (old issues), SOUTH AUSTRALIA, &c. Post-free, 1/1.

9.—The Two Shilling Packet of Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains 50 varieties, including NICARAGUA, JAPAN, NEW GRANADA, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, PRUSSIA (head), CONFEDERATE STATES, ITALY, AUGSBURG, MODENA, HELIGOLAND, SERVIA, HAMBURG, ROMAN STATES, SAXONY, BERGEDORF, SPAIN, &c. Post-free, 2/1.

10.—The Half-Crown Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps contains 50 varieties, including BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, NEWFOUNDLAND, BAHAMAS, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEENSLAND, BARBADOS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, JAMAICA, NATAL, SHANGHAI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, TRINIDAD, NEW SOUTH WALES, ST. HELENA, ANTIGUA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, INDIA, BERMUDA, HONG KONG, BRITISH GUIANA, HELIGOLAND, STRAITS, &c. Post-free, 2/7.

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12.—The Five Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **200** varieties, including rare DECCAN, NEW GRANADA, MONTE VIDEO, CHILI, BRITISH GUIANA, JAPAN (obsolete issue), SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, BERGEDORF, WURTEMBURG (obsolete), CONFEDERATE STATES, BADEN (1862, "Land-Post"), FINLAND, NAPLES, CUBA, SERVIA, BARBADOS, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, PRUSSIA (head), SAXONY, BAHAMAS, ITALY (embossed figure), LUXEMBOURG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BERMUDA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PAPAL STATES, NEW ZEALAND, SUEZ CANAL, NORWAY (old issue), CEYLON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, CANADA (old issues), HELIGOLAND (1873), &c. Post-free, 5/2.

13.—The Seven-and-Sixpenny Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **250** varieties, including rare VENEZUELA (1st issue), MEXICO, LIMA (llama), BRITISH HONDURAS, SHANGHAI (provisional), NICARAGUA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, LUXEMBOURG, JAPAN, DUTCH INDIES, TASMANIA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BRITISH GUIANA, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, HONG KONG, FRANCE (5 francs), PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, KUSTENDJIE, BAHAMAS, ITALY (obsolete), GREECE, BARBADOS, FINLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, SPAIN (old issues), BERGEDORF, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, PORTUGAL, SERVIA, CEYLON, HELIGOLAND, MODENA, PRUSSIA (registration stamp), NATAL, JAMAICA, NAPLES (1857, arms), CONFEDERATE STATES, BERMUDA, ROMAN STATES, BELGIUM (1st issue), NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW GRANADA (triangular), and other good stamps. Post-free, 7/8.

14.—The Half-Guinea Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **300** varieties, including CURACOA, ICELAND, DECCAN, COSTA RICA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PORTUGAL (Donna Maria), NICARAGUA, JAPAN, ITALY (3 lire), ST. THOMAS, MEXICO, BERGEN, ST. HELENA, ORANGE FREE STATE, NEW GRANADA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, BRAZIL (figures), MONTE VIDEO, AUSTRIA (50 soldi), BERMUDA, PRUSSIA (head on plain ground), STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, DRONTHEIM, RUSSIA (envelope 10 kop.), ANGOLA, TURKEY, SERVIA, CONFEDERATE STATES, BRITISH GUIANA, PERU, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MODENA, CHILI, LUBECK, CEYLON, DUTCH INDIES, NAPLES, LUXEMBOURG, QUEENSLAND, BERGEDORF, BRAZIL, ROMAN STATES, EGYPT, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, BREMEN, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, FINLAND, TUSCANY, HELIGOLAND, OLDENBURG, HONG KONG, TASMANIA, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, ROUMANIA, VENETIA, rare old SPAIN, BRITISH HONDURAS, FRENCH REPUBLIC (1849), WESTERN AUSTRALIA, NATAL, MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, HUNGARY, MADEIRA, and many other good stamps. Post-free, 10/8.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

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THE QUARTERLY PRICE CATALOGUE.

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*** Many of the above labels were unquestionably issued for postal purposes. Spaces are provided for the WHOLE of them in almost every album published. Although S. S. & Co. procure these labels direct from Hamburg, they do not guarantee that the whole of them are equally authentic. Collectors must decide for themselves whether to insert in their albums the WHOLE of the series, or only those first issued.

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*** S. S. & Co. consider it almost needless to inform collectors that the labels here offered are not original impressions. Very few originals of the American Locals are to be met with; and those that ARE obtainable, can only be purchased at prices varying from five shillings to five guineas each! Enterprising dealers in the United States have, from time to time, bought up the original plates at a cost, in some instances, of hundreds of dollars. From these plates impressions have been taken, to meet the wants of collectors anxious to fill the spaces allotted to these labels in their albums. S. S. & Co. do not guarantee that each and every label in the above packets are from the original dies, as possibly, in some cases, the plates have become useless, and others engraved in their place. They, however, are confident that no U.S. Locals of a better description are in the market; and they put it to collectors whether it is better to fill the pages of their albums with a set of such labels, or to leave them blank, in the vain hope of some day being able to obtain a complete set of the rare old original impressions.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO, ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

SPAIN.

DESCRIBING the new war-tax stamp last month, we stated that it was to be fixed upon every letter posted in Spain. Our Bath contemporary writes that it is not required on letters circulating in the same town, nor on post cards, nor foreign correspondence. Nevertheless, we possess one which was side by side with a 50 centimos adhesive on the envelope of a letter received in London from Spain, both stamps being postmarked! A Spanish friend pronounces this to be a mistake of the sender, and that the Spanish postal *employés* will postmark anything whatever in the shape of a stamp. We see the Belgian authority relegates this emission to his fiscal magazine. It has a companion of same type, colour blue, value 10 centimos. The Paris magazine declares that it must be used for correspondence, if per Spanish packets to the East or West Indian colonies. Since writing this, we have been offered used specimens in such quantities, that they are evidently common on letters to England; whether inadvertently or compulsorily must be left to be determined.



We have but recently added the 19 cuartos brown of 1868, same type as the pink of 1867, to our collection, having been informed it was an error. Yet we are now assured that it reached Belgium on letters very frequently during its course, the value being intended principally for that country. It is probable the 10 centimos green noticed last month was also an authorized emission. It seems hopeless to get trustworthy official information; witness the following fact. The postmaster of the South African Republic received certain stamps from the postmaster-general in Berlin, requesting them to be exchanged for the labels and envelopes of the Transvaal. Having no use for the same, beyond one set for his album, the African gentleman forwarded the remainder to some friends in Mecklenburg, who returned them on the declaration of the postmaster of Rostock that they were all *forged!* The idea of the Prussian head-postmaster issuing forgeries himself!

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

By last mail we received the new sixpenny envelopes of this distant region, superseding the owl-eagle issue. They are impressed on white laid paper of good quality, the flap-seal being a simple gartered oval,

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

SWITZERLAND.

SOME few miles from the magnificent glacier of Aletsch, the largest in Europe, lies the superbly situated Hotel of the Belalp, enjoying one of the most magnificent views in the Bernese Oberland. Following the example of the landlords of the Rigi Kulm, Rigi Scheideck, and Maderanerthal, the proprietor of the Belalp hotel provides a postal adhesive for carrying the letters of his inmates to the nearest village. A cut of this novelty is adjoined. The small central oval contains a view of the hotel, backed by the glacier and snow-clad mountains overtopping it. The cut sufficiently portrays the rest of the stamp. Colour, violet on white unwatermarked paper, imperforate. Value, 5 centimes.



The post card described at page 46 of last year's volume has been altered in hue from pink to brown, presumably to be in accordance with the adhesive of similar value. We believe it has hitherto escaped observation that some of the cards in question are signalized by an error of inscription like the Belgian, Spanish, &c. The official examiners, as well as the printers, in such cases must be deplorably ignorant either of spelling or grammar. We allude to the Italian word for communications, which is originally misspelt as well as ungrammatical! The grammar was altered in the later editions of the pink emission, but the misspelling was retained, and the latter error continues in the new brown cards, which are of better quality than their progenitors, which were merely a stout paper. The error was COMMUNICAZIONE,—singular instead of plural, and wrongfully spelt with a double M. This latter mistake remains, but the terminal E is corrected for the plural ending I.

SPAIN.

One reason given for doubting the authenticity of the Don Carlos stamp described on page 110 of last year's volume, was the absence of *liquid* mark over the N. This error is now rectified by the appearance of other specimens, wherein the proper pronunciation of the equivalent for "Spain" is duly marked. In other respects the stamp is unaltered, though the blues of the specimens before us are not quite

identical; but this may be accidental. The editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* possesses a regularly postmarked individual, preserved on a letter. This finally disposes of the mooted subject of the philatelic value of these stamps. The obliteration is composed of a lozenge in the midst of three rows of points, also disposed lozenge-wise.

By the kindness of that indefatigable Spaniard, M. de Ysasi, we are enabled to describe an adhesive of a totally novel species. It is now obligatory to stick one of these on every letter posted in Spain! The inscription tells us why. It represents a war tax, and shows the ingenuity of the fiscal managers of the republican government. One halfpenny on every postal missive, must amount to a considerable sum-total. Were the closed mouth and lamed pen of Pendragon at work again, we might have a long tirade against the admission of this stamp into our albums, though to all intents and purposes it is a postal, because if it does not prepay a letter, the latter cannot be prepaid without it. The individual itself is unpretending enough in appearance, being printed black on thin white unwatermarked paper, and duly perforated. The arms of Spain, surmounted by mural crown on a horizontally-lined ground, lie within an oval frame inscribed IMPUESTO DE GUERRA,—5 CENT. PESETA; spandrels very slightly ornamented by the simplest form of the key-pattern, disposed so as to indicate part of a rectangular framework.

A correspondent forwards for inspection a 20 centimos of the 1864 type, dated 1866, printed either designedly or otherwise in green, instead of the normal violet. We do not remember seeing this error previously.



GERMAN EMPIRE.

On page 99 of last year's volume will be found a notice of the surcharge on the 2½ groschen and 9 kreuzer adhesives of the empire, to distinguish them from other values with which they get confounded by gas light. A representation of the former stamp is here given.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Le Timbre-Poste gives an elaborate description of sundry types for the forthcoming cards for the Dutch settlements in the East. It seems there are six in all; viz.:—two for each simple and double post card rejected, and one for each chosen. They differ, however, but slightly; nevertheless, a complete collection of all will require considerable space in albums, the essays of the chosen singles being printed in black, blue, lilac, drab, pale and yellow green, violet-brown, and yellow ochre on reddish buff; and the doubles in blue, lilac, yellow-green, drab, violet-brown, ochre and yellowish brown on buff!

SHANGHAI.

While on the subject of post-card varieties, it may be remarked that M. Moens notes several errors in those of Shanghai, the letter E being frequently misprinted C. We possess a specimen wherein that error has been rectified by the pen in blue ink. We might notice these errors and others more minutely, but the promised contribution of a talented

collector will be so exhaustive on the subject, that our readers may well wait for every information in a continuous series of papers.

NEW ZEALAND.

In our last, we replied to the query of a correspondent respecting the watermark on the current stamps of this colony, that they are watermarked at present with the star only. By the kindness of an old friend and correspondent, we have a pair of scarlet twopennies on view, printed on the N.Z. paper, possibly by inadvertence.

ITALY.

The value of hearsay testimony will be found on reference to page 127 of last year's volume, wherein the anticipated post cards of this kingdom are reported to be watermarked. Both kinds lie before us equally destitute of that peculiarity. Though not of the same form, being not so wide as, but deeper than our own post cards, they present almost exactly the same superficial area. They are very neatly and clearly engraved, and of substantial consistency, more so than the generality of their congeners, the double card being even rather thicker than the other, probably on account of its double duty. The border is a simple but effective design; like the Swiss, Finnish, and first Russian cards, the impressed stamp,—Victor Emmanuel's head encompassed by oval beading, with rectangular frame of elegant device,—is on the left, a round compartment on the right being reserved for the official stamp. The simple and address half of the double card are of almost identical design. The former is inscribed in Italian "Post Card, ten centesimi. To..." and, "address on this side only," with ruled lines for writing on. The latter bears additional, "With paid reply, fifteen centesimi." This is an improvement, *i.e.*, the reply not costing the sender but half postage. The reply card, in lieu of the inscription and value above, bears simply "Reply." All three are impressed with a shield bearing the cross of Savoy, and surmounted by a regal crown. The single card is brown on buff; the doubles are of the same hue really on pink, though from the effect of the ground colour they appear two different shades of brown. These cards partake of the advantage hitherto possessed by the Belgian, Servian, and Spanish cards only, viz., that of having the address half of the doubles outermost, so that the part reserved for communication is always inside and protected from soil during transit.



BARBADOS.

Our latest arrivals comprise some few changes: the shilling black on thin paper, the sixpenny vermilion, the fourpenny duller red than before, the new threepenny, and the halfpenny of a much deeper green than any yet issued, have the large, and the penny blue the small, star watermark. The threepenny, first quoted as mauve, then violet-brown, is really claret-brown.

HOLLAND.

We have before us the newly-emitted Dutch cards, issued according to convention, for use between Holland and Belgium. As far as regards frame and inscriptions, they are fac-similes of the issue for

home service, except that the words AAN and TE have disappeared. The arms of the Netherlands have given place to the king's head, in fact, a fac-simile of the adhesive of same value. Both single and double cards are impressed in blue on buff; the value of each stamp is 5 cents.

MEXICO.

From *The American Journal of Philately* we learn that the colours and values of the beautiful new set for this republic, are:—

5 centavos, brown	25 centavos, blue
10 „ black	50 „ green

1 dollar, carmine.

FRANCE.

The 15 centimes in present circulation are much yellower than they have hitherto appeared. *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for last month, noticing a *tête-bêche* variety of the 4 c., remarks that the current 10 c. in the same state, has not been yet chronicled. It will be found mentioned at page 34 of our last year's volume.

SIERRA LEONE.

Our latest arrivals from this colony show slight changes in almost every value. The green is less altered than the others, but is rather deeper in hue, the value especially being almost black. The blue and yellow are much paler, the red is more of a pink, and the sixpenny more of a lilac than before. The new twopenny is of an exceeding rich bright lilac-mauve.

ON THE PROVISIONAL ISSUES OF GUADALAJARA.

BY F. A. PHILBRICK, ESQ., RECORDER OF COLCHESTER.

As read before the Philatelic Society, London, January 3rd, 1874.

THE stamps of Guadalajara constitute a series by themselves in the annals of philately. That a town, one among many, in the interior of a large country like Mexico, should issue its own stamps, of a design peculiar to itself, to frank postage to all parts, as well domestic as foreign, and this at a time when legal governmental issues were in full course through the rest of the country, nay, even in the very town itself, is a fact well known to those whose attention has been directed to the history of postal matters; but which may truly be affirmed to be unique in their knowledge, and to the uninitiated must appear inexplicable, if not incredible. The records of our science, however, are full of instances which at first sight are strange: they yield to patient investigation, and furnish results valuable alike to the historian and to the chronicler of postal issues.

In bringing before this Society the following remarks on the subject of discussion, I must crave the indulgence always accorded to the efforts of a pioneer. So far as my information extends, no article treating of these stamps has appeared in any of the journals devoted to philatelical literature, except that in *Le Timbre-Poste* (vol. viii., p. 92) certain forgeries were described. Much, therefore, which may

hereafter be advanced must be regarded as tentative only, and the mere expression of my individual opinion.

The first notice to be found of the special issue for Guadalajara was in *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for May, 1867 (vol. v., p. 74), where, under the head of "Newly-issued or Inedited Stamps," the following observations occur:—

MEXICO.—A correspondent most obligingly sends us some specimens of a new stamp, *provisional*, as he calls it, issued by the liberal party at Guadalajara. He vouches for their authenticity, saying the copies forwarded were taken from letters delivered by post at Zacatécas. The specimens are of the rudest; a plain circular black line, enclosing a space rather larger than a sixpence; within, the value in reales in small roman type, and the year 1867, while round the inner edge are the words, in thick black letters, FRANCO EN GUADALAJARA; the F of franco is somewhat like an E, having traces of the lowest limb of the latter letter. They are adhesive, unperforated, printed in black on plain paper, and as under:—

1 real, blue, light blue. | 2 reales, white, green. | 4 reales, white.

Two of the copies we saw were obliterated by a two-lined mark, shaped like an irregular ellipse, having a wreath inside.

Our strong impression is that these stamps are pure deceptions, notwithstanding our correspondent's voucher. The very selection of colours would indicate as much; for if, as supposed, a hurried provisional issue, why two colours for one value, especially as they were both printed from the same type? Their appearance, too, is generally highly suspicious, and, to those familiar with forged stamps, eminently suggestive. On testing them by the postmark, the ellipse shows the mark of a stamp of far too great a size to be thus employed, and on comparing the two postmarked copies, the *curve of the ellipse in the one totally differs from that of the other, and the wreath altogether varies also!* To our mind this is decisive against the new comers, but before expressing more than a strong present opinion against them, we wait further information. They have a strong case to make out to establish their claims to be ranked as genuine.

The editor, it will be seen, receives the new comers with distrust, not altogether unnatural when the stamps are attentively regarded, and judged by their appearance only.

It will be remembered by all, that at the period of the issue before us (1867), the Empire, under Maximilian, had for some years been established in Mexico: had possession of the seat and offices of government, and had issued the series bearing the eagle in 1864, and followed by the lithographed and engraved heads of the Emperor in 1866.

The Republic never entirely ceased to be a government existing *de facto*. In some part or other of the country, Juarez had maintained his hold on certain districts, notably at Monterey, where the stamps (head of Hidalgo), engraved by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, were issued by Juarez, and current for a short time. (I may remark, perhaps, *en passant*, that this issue is sometimes, and with presumable accuracy, stated to have taken place when the head-quarters of Juarez and his party were actually at Paso del Norte, a town on the Rio Bravo del Norte, near the confines of Texas, where Juarez had retired before the Imperialist forces, and to be near his American friends and sympathizers.) At this period, Guadalajara was held by the Imperialists, and the eagle series was in use at the post-office there.



The system at that time adopted in the distributing department of the Mexican post-office was, that each stamp should bear, by a surcharge, the year of issue to the branch office, whence the public was to procure it; and that the several batches to the various post-offices in

the country should each bear their consecutive consignment number in the year. Besides this, the name of the office of issue was also placed on each individual stamp before it was issued to the public. Of the Eagle series, produced and issued under the Empire in 1864, batches stamped 146, 167, 207, and 243,—1864, were sent to Guadalajara; in 1865, parcels numbered 24 and 92,—1865, were consigned there; in 1866, as may be seen plainly on specimens before the meeting, the numbers were 20, 51, and 92,—1866. Very likely, in 1864, and also in 1865, stamps issued at Guadalajara with other numbers may be found; the above, in 1864 and 1865, I have merely noted as instances; but in 1866 I have discovered none but those bearing the above numbers, nor have I been successful in finding any for the years 1867 or 1868. This latter omission has no significance, as the eagles were certainly not generally distributed *after* 1866; and there was always laxity in carrying out the above system. Sets can be found with and without names of the issuing towns, with and without numbering and date, and altogether without surcharge, in almost every possible combination.

The general idea is, this system answered the double purpose of a check on the *employés* at the head office as to the distribution, and on the local office as to the issue. Whatever may have been its object, the latest issue of Eagles to Guadalajara I can trace was that numbered 92, in 1866. It took place early in the year: one of the specimens before us is obliterated April 8, 1866;—how long before the stock thus sent was exhausted is matter of speculation, in the absence of official records. This we know, that towards the end of the year, the Juarez party, who had been advancing southwards all the autumn, arrived at Guadalajara, and obtained possession of the town. The series of 1866, head of the Emperor Maximilian to the left, had made its appearance in the spring of 1866, first lithographed, afterwards (later in the same year) engraved. An issue of the former type, marked 12—1866, was made to the post-office of Zacatécas, which might lead to the inference that there was an issue, in 1866, of these stamps to Guadalajara, but for the fact, that the Juarists were strong in the districts round it from June, 1866, and had acquired that town before they obtained Zacatécas. I believe no issue of the stamps, heads of Maximilian, was made to Guadalajara, for the reason presently mentioned.

The Eagle stamps in use, in 1866, at Guadalajara, were obliterated by a circular hand stamp, formed of a single-lined ring, inscribed within, round the circle, in block or Egyptian characters, FRANCO EN GUADALAJARA, with the date in the centre in three lines of moveable types. The F is not perfectly formed: it looks like an E, with the bottom limb partly removed, so as to leave clear traces of its former presence. Moens and Mahé describe it in the stamps as if it were an E, making the word read *Eranco*. This is as much beyond the truth one way, as to call it an F would be inaccurate the other: it is a mongrel sort of letter.

The state of this part of the country was greatly disturbed in the summer of 1866; and when the Juarist faction got possession of the town, towards the end of that year, it seems tolerably certain they would not themselves procure the stamps with the Emperor's head,

although the remainder of the Eagles might be used without objection. When they were exhausted, the need arose for new stamps, and the ingenuity of those who had to supply the requirement could devise no better expedient than that of utilising the obliterating mark in use, making a new arrangement of moveable types in the centre, to express the year of issue and value, and producing a new obliterating stamp, for use in lieu of that thus appropiated. The postmaster at Guadalajara, at this time, was Don Guadaloupe Montenegro. He appears to have had the provisional stamps struck off and issued, without having obtained any authority from the President of the Republic, Don Juarez, who is stated to have commenced legal proceedings against him for this act. The postmaster was able, of course, to ensure currency in his own office to his own issue, and this was all that was intended or desired. I have heard that the result of this appeal to the law by Juarez, was the conviction of the postmaster.

Hence the famous provisional issues of this town, current more or less, during 1867 and 1868. Again I may pause to remark that the history of parties and dynasties, sometimes even of nations and races, is legibly written on such ephemeral creations as postage stamps; the refinements and necessities of civilization and intercourse, as thus exemplified, form a delicate guage of the material prosperity of a kingdom, and of the stability of its government.

The stamps may conveniently be considered under the heads of design, paper (including watermark), perforation, and obliteration.

First, then, of Design.

This has already been described, and is the old obliterating handstamp, the only variations being in the central filling up. The die is the same throughout, both 1867 and 1868: the circular legend consequently never alters. Of values there are five, viz.: ½ real 1 real, 2 reales, and 4 reales, and 1 peso; obviously, therefore, each of these required a fresh setting-up of the central part. These, issued in 1867, comprehended all five values, in all of which but the *medio* the designation of currency was expressed. That stamp bears simply MEDIO in small Roman capitals (not giving any denomination whether real or peso), and the date 1867. The one real has two types, distinguishable by the *one* being rendered respectively *un* and *Un*; the variety *un* is found in all the varieties on wove paper, and on them alone. Moens catalogues *Un* real *vert* (Mahé's *vert d'eau*), on wove, with a capital U. This type on green wove is singular: all varieties on watermarked papers are of the *Un* type—so far as my experience extends, it is restricted to them. The two reales was also twice set up: the first set have the bottom limb of the 2 on a line with reales, the s of which is a little higher than the other letters; in the later set, the 2 is elevated above the line, has a dot after it, and the second E of REALES is perceptibly above all the other letters. Of the 4 reales, there are two types, distinguishable by the presence or absence of a dot or stop after the figure 4. Of the one peso, there are two types; one variety has the word *un* small letters, the other has *Un* with a capital.



There are thus, except of the medio, two distinct types, at least, in

all the other values of 1867. In the series on *papier quadrillé* occurs the so-called L867, error of date—L for 1. Moens catalogues this, and a specimen is in my collection on the table; but if we look at the UN peso of this set, the same thing appears: the right lower base of the figure 1 prints, the left does not—it is a mere flaw of the printing, not an error in the type setting. With the single exception of a capital or small *u* in the word *un*, all the letters and all the figures in the central part used in 1867 are the same; the sole variations being due to different setting-up of the type, and punctuation.

In the 1868 set there are but two values, viz.: 1 real and 2 reales. Of these the one has *un* real in small letters; and an error has the letters of the word reversed, reading *nu* very plainly. This is on thick green laid paper, and a clear copy will be seen on sheet 4 of my specimens on the table. There are also two types of the 2 reales: one with the figure 2 upside down, as given by Moens. This I never yet met with. The letters and figures used in the centre part of the 1868 values are, with the necessary variations of the final 7 to 8 in 1868, the same: variations are due entirely to type setting and punctuation, as in those of the former year.

Thus there appear to have been two clear settings up and varieties of each type (except the ½ real) in each year.

The "error" 1863 is due to imperfect printing of the figure 8, and is not a typographical error. The "error" 1869 I never saw, but believe it to be of the same description; these are merely examples badly struck: *mal venus*, as the French say.

The stamps were printed by hand, separately, on plain white wove paper, at first imperforate, but adhesive; and were at first affixed, I am told, *in the post-office*, and not delivered in sale to the public till some little interval. After a short time, it was found desirable to rule off the sheets of paper on which the stamps were to be struck into squares, so as to guide the eye of the stamper where the die was to fall, or to guide in severing them. Accordingly, we find pencil squares, with sides measuring, as nearly as may be, 1⅛ inch, clearly visible on many of the full-margined copies before us. This ruling was done *after* the paper was gummed.

This conveniently brings me to the second head, that of

Paper.—At first, common white wove was used for all values: no other paper has four separate values of an issue on it, as the subjoined table shows at a glance. It was soon obvious to the post-office authorities, that the values might be advantageously denoted, by employing coloured paper. Ordinary coloured fancy writing papers were procured, and on these the changes have been rung in a bewildering manner; perhaps because no sufficient supply of any one kind was to be had. I think, however, we may call green the normal colour of the 1 real, as, of the ten varieties of paper it is found on, half are green. In like manner, we may fairly say rose is the normal colour of the 2 reales; as, of the twenty various papers on which it is, eight are rose, and but five only green. Of the 4 reales, the ruling colour is slate-grey or lilac, which carries six out of nine of them. The 1 peso is found only on lilac of two shades; one bluish or true lilac, the other redder *(lie de vin)*.

The 1 real 1867, on yellow wove, is the sole variety known on that coloured paper; and indeed my specimen is the only one I ever heard of: it came from an old American collection. My own belief is, that the paper has been artificially coloured since the stamp was printed: but this is merely supposition. There is a look about the grain of the paper which suggests a false colouring. M. Moens shares my view; but there is doubt enough to justify the retention of the specimen, and its classification as a variety.

The papers themselves vary much in thickness, make, and watermark. We get plain coloured papers, wove, *papier quadrillé, i.e.*, cut into small squares by vertical and horizontal lines crossing at right angles; the same with each alternate vertical line omitted, forming oblong rectangles (this variety of paper is peculiar to the 1 real, 1867); *papier vergé batonné, i.e.*, laid paper, with ruled lines for writing in the watermark; paper with these lines, *but not laid, papier batonné;* and paper laid, *without these ruled lines, papier vergé.* In addition, the laid papers used in 1868 were much thicker than those of 1867, the lines visible in the substance being fewer, broader, and wider apart, and sometimes almost approaching wavy lines, or *papier nuagé.* It would be uninteresting to do more than refer to the subjoined table, in which I have collated such materials as I had, and made a full list of the varieties found on the various kinds of paper. The conclusion I draw from these facts is, that though leading colours were chosen, the supply of paper at hand to meet the want was limited; that recourse was had to the ordinary fancy coloured writing papers, so much more in vogue abroad than with us; an inference justified by the varieties of style, make, and colour found, and by the somewhat curious fact, that many specimens show, at the sides, the gilt edge of the sheet on which they were struck. Several may be remarked here to-day.

Thirdly, *Perforation.*—The first stamps were imperforate; there is an indistinct assertion (*S.C.M.*, vol. v., p. 138, Sept., 1867), from San Francisco, that "they were first received *perforated* square." This is clearly erroneous, if intended of the issue; specimens may, perhaps, have been rouletted by private hands in straight lines so to make square stamps, but this is mere supposition. The official perforation was by a circular steel hand-punch, cutting a row of dents circular wise round the stamp, and effecting a *pergagè en pointe;* the only other circular stamp I know of mechanically cut round, is the administrative or official stamp of Bremen, the edge of which is festooned or scalloped; some essays of Italy are cut in like fashion. There were at least two punches employed in Guadalajara: one cut 39 dents to the circle: the other, 42: the *medio real* perforated in my collection is cut by the former; the pair of 2 reales next it in the line, by the latter, as also is the 1 peso. The specimens here showing adjoining stamps on the sheet, one punched out, and one intact, leave it needless for me to add further explanation, or to do more than call attention to the irregularities in cutting into the edges which so primitive a method entailed. It will be seen several sheets were punched at once.

There remains to notice the obliterating marks. When the former die was appropriated to make the stamp itself, a new obliterating mark was necessary; several appear to have got into the service; one, which

I take to be the first, is simple: two laurel wreaths inclining to each other, and forming a circle. This is seen on the 2 reales, 1867, on white paper, before us; this copy is one which arrived in England in May, 1867. Another mark is a long flattened oval; the outer rim formed by *one* thick, the inner by *two* thinner lines, leaving a band between, in which will be found FRANGUEDDO above, GUADALAJARA below; an ornament of laurel leaves fills each end. The third and last mark I shall describe shows a sort of lover's knot or interlaced double-lined figure of eight, very neat and effective for its purpose; it does not *disfigure*, but does *obliterate*. We are veritable goths in this respect here in England, and might take a lesson, if not from the remote west, yet from some of our European neighbours, with advantage; notably the Belgians, who use a beautifully clear stamp. It will be seen that generally these stamps have no date in the obliteration, but many of those marked with the flattened oval have such as may be observed here to-day.

As may be imagined, from the nature of the provisional stamps of Guadalajara, they are rare and becoming scarcer; indeed, to fill the *lacunæ* in one's collection is a matter of great difficulty, and requiring patience and time.

As to comparative degrees of rarity, the medio real, and the *un* peso 1867, are almost unattainable, the latter especially so. I entirely disagree with the editor of the *S. C. M.* (vol. ix., p. 124, 1871), where he rates the *Un* peso as *unattainable*. He probably means *un*, but that he talks of it being on *papier quadrillé;* of this variety, of which he speaks, I know some eight or nine copies were received here. That which he calls *the* rarity *par excellence*, 4 reales, 1867, on blue, (*qy.*, grey) *batonné* (*qy., vergé batonné*), may be seen imperforate and perforate in my sets, and, though not common, is not so rare as the medio. My idea is, the un peso on *lie de vin* wove paper, and the medio real *perforate*, are the two least attainable: the former is virtually impossible.

Forgeries.—The prices commanded by these stamps were a strong incentive to fraudulent imitations, hence forgeries might well be expected, if not desired. In September, 1870, a set of four stamps, a so-called issue of 1867, *second type*, came to this country. Specimens were sent to me, and I so thoroughly distrusted them, that I requested the publishers of the *S. C. M.* to insert the notice of them, which appears in vol. viii., p. 154, October, 1870, in these words:—

> MEXICO: *Guadalajara.*—We received early last month a set of four stamps of this town, under the description of "1867 *issue, second type.*" They consisted of:—
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Un real, grey-blue | 2 reales, pale green |
> | 2 reales, white | 2 „ pink |
>
> and were all fresh, clean specimens, good margins cut square, and with the adhesive matter on their backs. The paper in all of them was plain wove, without lines or water-marks of any kind.
>
> As this was the first intimation we had of such a thing as a *second type* of 1867, we somewhat carefully scrutinized them. The chief difference between it and those now so well known, appears in the lettering of value in the centre, but the surrounding words, FRANCO EN GUADALAJARA, are different. It has long been noticed that the F of the first word has, in the olden set, a defective piece at the bottom, giving the idea of an E altered since the letter was cast in the foundry, and that the alteration was clumsily done; so much so, that we have seen catalogues give these stamps with *Eranco*, for *Franco*, but in these new comers the defect seems exaggerated and very different—more fashioned, and (to borrow a

French word, for which an equivalent is not at hand) *intentionne*, than in our older friend. The printing, too, seems to have been effected so as to leave marks of fine cloth or muslin intervening between the inking roller and the die, and in several other minute, yet indescribable particulars, there is strong dissimilarity.

No traces of the square pencil-markings, which are found on all old stamps with large margins like these, are to be met with. The gum is new looking, but yellowish, and altogether these stamps by no means fill us with confidence.

As at present advised, we are not disposed in their favour. Remembering, however, that we were equally guarded and cautious about the original Guadalajara, as to which there is no shadow of a doubt, we reserve to ourselves full right to place this second issue of 1867 in its proper position, when lapse of time and further information enable us to form our judgment with greater certainty.

Any of our friends who can tell us why a second type for 1867 should now appear, and be heard of for the first time, and whether any indubitably postmarked copies are known, will confer a service. The only postmarked copies we could accept as entirely satisfactory, would be those from private hands, which never could have been foisted on the market with a *griffe de complaisance*, given *(for a consideration)* by a post-office official to an enterprising dealer.

I offer no apology for reproducing my remarks, to which I can add nothing, and from which I can withdraw nothing. I believe their effect, here at least, stopped any profit being realised by the forgers. M. Moens, in *Le Timbre Poste*, in the article alluded to at the beginning of this paper, strongly expressed the same opinion, and gave a critical analysis, by which detection is made easy. It is superfluous to add that time shows these to be, as was supposed, indubitable impostors. Mr. Pemberton makes some characteristic and pungent remarks, well worth reading, on the same subject. They will be found in the *S. C. M.* (vol. ix., p. 28, 1871). In the summer of 1873, series of 2 reales, 1868, in fifteen varieties were offered for sale by a Paris dealer. These also are falsifications, of presumably French origin. It would be profitless to analyze the points of difference, but the thickness of the impression, and generally different appearance from genuine specimens of the 1867 issue, will be apparent at once to the experienced collectors now present.

The strongest collection formed in England in these stamps are those of our president, of Mr. Image, and of the late Mr. Pauwels,—a collection, I regret to say, which has left this country. My own comprises upwards of 60 specimens, some two or three of these are duplicates. Abroad, that of our *confrère*, "A Parisian Amateur," is by far the richest of any I know; Baron A. de Rothschild and Dr. Magnus each have a fine series, and M. Albis is, I understand, strong in them. It is from the American collections we must look for more help, especially those made in San Francisco or the neighbourhood, where exceptional facilities for correspondence with this part of Mexico was enjoyed. The European stamp dealers have nearly explored the country; and I fear not much is left for the future discoverer of varieties. This, however, does remain, to investigate the records at Guadalajara and at the Mexican head office; to obtain what official information may be to be found there; to find the proceedings in the law suit raised by Juarez against the postmaster, the allegations in which cannot fail to be highly interesting, as well as beyond all doubt authentic. If any lover of the science, whose taste and circumstances favour him in this respect, is able to make these inquiries on the spot, I may venture to express the hope that a reference to the proceedings of this day will afford light and guidance to assist his researches.

TABLE OF THE DIFFERENT PAPERS
ON WHICH
THE PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF GUADALAJARA HAVE BEEN PRINTED.

		1867 ISSUE.					1868 ISSUE.	
		Medio Real.	Un Real.	2 Reales.	4 Reales.	Un Peso.	1 Real.	2 Reales.
On plain wove white paper		1	1	1	1	,,	,,	,,
(Papier uni.)	yellow paper	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	green (shades) ...	,,	1	1	,,	,,	1	,,
	blue (shades) ...	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	lilac and *lie de vin*	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1
	rose (shades) ...	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	1
	slate-grey	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
On paper watermarked in squares.								
(Papier quadrillé.)	slate-grey paper	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
	green ,, ...	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
	rose ,, ...	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
	blue-green ,, ...	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
	lilac ,, ...	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	1
On laid paper lined for writing.								
(Papier vergé batonné.)	green paper	,,	1	1	,,	,,	1	,,
	rose ,, ...	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	1
	slate-grey ,, ...	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,
	lilac ,, ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1
On paper lined for writing, otherwise plain.								
(Papier batonné.)	slate-grey paper	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	rose ,, ...	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,
	lilac ,, ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1
On laid paper.								
(Papier vergé.)	green paper ...	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,
	rose ,, ...	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1
	lilac ,, ...	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	1

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE second meeting of the season, at the Vice-President's chambers, on Saturday, the 3rd ultimo, was even more numerously attended than the first. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, and signed by the President, who took the chair, Dr. Viner made a few remarks on the published proceedings of the December *séance*, and alluded to "Fentonia" on the 3 pfennige Saxon in *The Philatelist* for January, producing a specimen of the pinkish vermilion on white, quoted by that writer as the normal colour, and another scarlet on tint, the colour given by Mr. Stourton. M. de Ysasi exhibited the new Spanish war-stamp described elsewhere; after which, the amateur known under the signature of H. O. W., read a paper on the Mexican stamps, listened to with great interest by the assembly, copiously illustrated as it was by reference to the fine collections of the President, Vice-President, the reader's own, and others present, especially that of M. de Joannis, particularly rich in the numerous varieties of surcharge.

On the arrival of the Vice-President, that gentleman proceeded to read his promised article on the Guadalajara issues, comment on which is needless, because it can be perused by our subscribers in the present number. They will appreciate the talent and research required for the production of such a paper, and benefit by reading the same, but must unavoidably miss the extra gratification derived from ocular comparison of the numerous specimens in the writer's almost unrivalled collection, and that of the President, rendering the descriptions of the numerous varieties more particularly clear. A vote of thanks having been unanimously given, after some more interesting conversation upon philatelic matters, the members retired after more than three hours' gratified attendance. The next meeting was fixed for Saturday, the 31st, when the subject appointed for discussion is the Indian stamps, with particular reference to Col. Mainwaring's paper thereon in the January number of our Bath contemporary.

THE SPUD PAPERS; OR, NOTES ON PHILATELIC WEEDS.

BY THE REV. R. BRISCO EAREE.

XXXIII.

Newfoundland.

I MUST confess that the milk of human kindness within me has been considerably soured by an examination of the forgeries hereinafter described. Messrs. Spiro must either have a most wonderful idea of their executive and artistic skill, or else they must suppose that any kind of coloured label will pass muster with philatelists as a genuine stamp, or surely they would never have attempted to forge copies of stamps that are a very marvel of *taille-douce* engraving. I know of few stamps which can compete with the Newfoundland ones, except perhaps those of Nova Scotia, which were in fact designed by the same artist. When we come to compare the originals with the forgeries, we cannot help feeling disgusted with the paltry imitations. But still, to give everyone his due, the forgers have been very careful, and in all the prominent lines of the designs, they have copied very accurately as far as a lithograph (and a very coarse lithograph) can be said to copy a fine engraving. I have said before, and I say again, that all amateurs ought to devote more time to the study of the various modes in which stamps are printed; and I think, too, that our catalogues ought to be more particular in this respect, and to name the mode employed for each stamp, or set of stamps catalogued. If this were done, those who depended chiefly on their catalogues for their philatelical knowledge, would insensibly be led to understand these things better, and would thereby be less liable to be imposed upon by every impudent forgery which makes its appearance. I know some collectors who seem to think that they can never arrive at being able to detect a forgery for themselves, and who are constantly sold, unless they have something in the style of these papers to give them a minute description of the forgeries, and the tests by which they may be distinguished from the originals. But if philatelists would only *study* their stamps a little more,

instead of merely trying to see how many they can collect, I am certain that they would soon learn for themselves far more than any book or *Spud Paper* can teach them. All who have a long purse can go into the market and buy most of the stamps that have ever been issued; but if, after doing this, they simply content themselves with putting their stamps into an album, and leave them there unnoticed, they cannot derive much pleasure from them, and we cannot call this philately. And now, after these moral observations, let us talk a little about the stamps specially destined to be dissected this month. To begin then with the—

1 CENT, VIOLET, PERF. 12 (PRINCE OF WALES), 1869.

This stamp was re-engraved in 1871, with some slight differences of design, and in a much paler colour, commonly called brown, but which I should call a sort of red-mauve. It is not with the 1871 issue that we have to do; so I need not trouble the reader with a description of it; but will go on to point out the differences that exist between the 1869 type, and the forgery which purports to represent it.

Genuine.—Engraved. The oval frame containing the name ends in a point at the top, like a pear with the small end uppermost. The letters N. and F., at the top, *almost* touch the outer frame of the oval, and the stops are large and round. The name is in one word; and all the letters composing it, except the O, touch each other. Counting all the white lines in the plaid, both vertical and oblique, there are 14. The rays in the oval frame are composed of alternate sets of deep and faint lines, but without any cross-shading. The eyes are clear and intelligent, and apparently light.

Forged.—Lithographed. Coarsely perf. 12½. The oval frame is rounded over the words ONE CENT, instead of coming to a point. The N. and F. are small, and do not come near either the outer or inner lines of frame. The stops are small, and badly shaped. The name is in two perfectly distinct words; and there is a good space between all the letters. There are only 10 lines in the plaid. The rays in the frame are far too distinct, and the light ones are cross-shaded. The eyes in the portrait are very black and staring.

TWO CENTS, GREEN, PERF. 12 (COD FISH), 1866.

Genuine.—Beautifully engraved. The labels bearing the inscriptions NEWFOUNDLAND and TWO CENTS are solid; all the others have a groundwork of very fine lines. The figures and words in the side labels are shaded at the edges with dark colour, which makes them stand out from their backgrounds as though they were solid. The "white" of the eye of the fish is coloured, and the very spines of his fins may be counted.

Forged.—Lithographed. Coarsely perf. 12½. *All* the labels are solid, and the lettering and figures look perfectly flat. The "white" of the fish's eye *is* white, and very staring, and the spines of the fins are irregular, and not to be counted. The whole stamp is coarsely executed on very white paper.

FIVE CENTS, BROWN, PERF. 12 (SEAL), 1866.

Genuine.—Engraved. All the hairs of the seal's whiskers are perfectly distinct, and very light in colour compared with the general

hue of the body. The head resembles that of a pug dog, and the mouth and eye can be easily discerned. There is a glimpse of open sea to the right, where there are no icebergs, and only a faint cloud. All the letters and figures are well made.



Forged.—Coarsely perf. 13½. Lithographed. The seal's whiskers are very dark and coarse, and do not seem to belong naturally to his mouth. The head is like that of a water-rat, and there is no visible mouth or eye. The whole of the horizon seems to be filled with icebergs. The lettering and figures at the top are generally more or less imperfect.

The genuine 5 c. was reprinted in black in 1869, and has also been forged; but the above descriptions, changing the colour from brown to black, will serve for them, as both genuine and forged were printed from their respective original matrices.

10 CENTS, BLACK, PERF. 12 (PRINCE OF WALES).

Genuine. Engraved, on greyish white paper. On the left side of the Prince's collar at the bottom are two rows of jewels or braid, on which the small crown rests. The white lines on the right shoulder are very fine, and are properly curved to make the chest appear in relief.

Forged.—Lithographed; perf. 13. This stamp has been *very* carefully copied from the original, almost line for line, and it is almost impossible to give a verbal description of the small differences in some parts of the ornamental frame. It is printed on very yellowish paper, and the ink is very pale, instead of being dark black as in the original. On the left side of the collar at the bottom, there is a single row of *pearls*, very distinct. The white lines on the right shoulder are very coarse, and are simply drawn obliquely, without any curve. This is a stamp which might possibly deceive; but if the other distinctions fail, we can always discover it by the perforation, which is 13 instead of 12.

12 CENTS, FLESH; PERF. 12. (HEAD OF QUEEN), 1866.

Genuine.—Engraved on pinkish yellow paper. Five pearls visible on the coronet, the last pearl just peeping out from where the coronet buries itself in the hair above the left ear. The stop after NEWFOUNDLAND touches the final D. Tongue of buckle lightly and partially shaded. Shading behind the top of the head composed of finer lines than the rest of the background, but no cross-shading.

Forged.—Lithographed on a very white paper. Coarsely perf. 13. Only three pearls to be seen on the coronet; the two at the front being absent, and the last pearl not at all hidden by the hair. The stop after NEWFOUNDLAND is at some little distance from the final D. The ground behind the back, and top of the head, cross-shaded. Tongue of buckle dark, and shaded all over.

13 CENTS, ORANGE-YELLOW, PERF. 12 (SHIP), 1866.

Genuine.—Engraved; on yellowish paper. Background of name-label shaded all over with vertical lines. Nearly all the letters of name touch each other, and the HIR of THIRTEEN are so joined as to appear only one letter. Rocks visible in left-hand corner of landscape.

Clouds composed of horizontal lines, with oblique cross-shading. St. George's flag on the gaff of the mainsail tolerably distinct, and formed without any curved lines. Hull of vessel very dark, compared with the waves. Over UN of name is an egg-shaped dot, lightly-shaded, with a dark dot on each side of it.

Forged.—Lithographed, on very white paper; perf. 13. Background of name-label is solid. The W and F of name are the only ones which really touch each other. HIR of THIRTEEN set some distance from each other. Indistinct white blotch in lieu of rocks in left bottom corner. Clouds composed of horizontal lines only, and very heavy. St. George's flag curved (as if its back were broken), and very indistinct. Hull of vessel no darker than waves. No dots over UN of name.



NOTICES OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

The Philatelical Catalogue. Part 1. By EDWARD L. PEMBERTON. Dawlish: James R. Grant & Co.

Although the 1st of January, 1874, does not mark the commencement of the second decade of philately, if we take the first as having been inaugurated by the initial number of *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* in 1863, still it marks the appearance of a truly elaborate work, which will be the acknowledged text-book of philately for all time. The advance of philately during the past three years has greatly increased our general knowledge, and expanded the liberality of our ideas as to the extent of a postage stamp; in addition to which, we have to cope with a great mass of new stamps issued during that period, and with the post-card innovation. The want of a good catalogue had become so great as to be a positive misfortune to all interested in philately (whether amateurs or dealers), so everything being ripe for the success of a reliable work, we hail with pleasure the first part of Mr. Pemberton's long-expected book, and feel sure that it only requires to be known that it is really published, to command an extensive and ready sale.

The Philatelical Catalogue aims at supplying every ordinary requirement of the philatelist, and attempts more than would have been our wildest dream in "the good old days" of carved envelopes and mutilated adhesives, and does it thoroughly, too, so far as we may judge from part 1 before us. The great feature of the work will be that, in addition to a most thorough catalogue, *an illustration in fac-simile* will be given of every different type, so that the combination of illustration and catalogue will remove at once the difficulties felt by all, at times, in deciding as to the genuineness of doubtful specimens. We cannot sufficiently dilate upon the importance of these fac-simile illustrations, and the very great value of possessing every rare stamp, as it were, at hand for comparison.

We will now proceed to a brief description and review of part 1. The size of the work is large, being crown octavo, and the first part contains 52 pages of letterpress in good bold type, and well printed on a capital paper. The plan of the catalogue is this:—a fac-simile illustration

of every distinctly-engraved type, or so many from a series where all are unlike, as may be deemed needful; this does away with the necessity for the elaborate word-descriptions at first in contemplation, and greatly simplifies the work. The letterpress is arranged with a strict regard for clearness and accuracy, and each country commences with a simple enumeration of the type or types with the normal colours and references to the fac-similes; these are followed by the VARIETIES, which are tersely defined in the few words which head them. These lists of varieties are marvels of completeness, and evidence the extreme care with which they have been compiled. Every variety of watermark, paper, perforation, and colour, is included. Of colour the only fault *appears*,—a too great elaboration of some issues; but a careful comparison of specimens will lead to the conclusion that nothing could have been omitted, if strict accuracy had to be carried out. The great feature of the work *is* its unswerving accuracy, and it is to a conscientious desire to act up to a "thorough" standard, that we owe so valuable a contribution to philately. Following the VARIETIES, we find, under the heading of REMARKS, a series of observations, and a mass of information, in which the stamps are so fully treated, that *The Philatelical Catalogue* is virtually a selection of monographs. If we may find a fault, it seems a pity that each country was not treated with equal fullness, but Mr. Pemberton has explained to us that he was obliged to curtail a great deal, and therefore decided to dilate upon such countries as were least understood, leaving the Europeans without much comment. We can see for ourselves that this was the only practicable course; most Europeans have been thoroughly described, and the limits of the work would not allow more. Amongst these monographs, we may single out Antioquia for special commendation; in it there is a critical analysis of the stamps, which tends to support the old belief in the existence of a 5 c. to match the plain ground type of 2½ and 10 c. of the first issue.

The first country treated of is Alsace and Lorraine, which bears the further remark, as heading, "Used also in those parts of French Territory in Prussian occupation." From the remarks, we glean the existence of many distinct varieties of each value of the adhesives; and three distinct varieties of the post card are enumerated, differing not only in size, but in lettering, &c.

The Argentine Confederation and Republic supply materials for a great deal of information; and the various types of 1862 are here arranged, and lucidly described, for the first time.

The next country is Austria. The bare catalogue of the stamps, envelopes, and cards, fills fifteen pages; and we can imagine that they cost a great deal of time and labour to bring to their present perfect state. We notice many novelties in this arrangement; amongst which we may particularize a second (unchronicled) type of 15 centes, 1850, Austrian Italy. The envelopes are most excellently arranged after the plan of the gentleman who has done so much for the science of philately under the *nom de plume* of "A Parisian Collector." All the sizes and varieties are chronicled; and they are rendered simple by the insertion of a carefully-drawn plate of the various shapes and watermarks. The enumeration of all the sizes, shapes, seals, and colours of entire envelopes, is a novelty in a stamp catalogue; but the present

work is made up of novelties. There can be no question that the *chef d'œuvre* of arrangement is that of the Austrian post cards; one of the most perplexing and worrying subjects that a collector ever had to tackle; but as they stand arranged by Mr. Pemberton, however, they look positively simple! An unchronicled type of the earliest post card is quoted, bearing a stamp which is stated to be a lithograph, and which differs in size from the type usually found.

In the remaining countries are several noteworthy arrangements; Bavaria being especially new, both in adhesives, where we find two uncatalogued series on variously-laid papers, and in post cards, of which we learn, for the first time, of four varieties of type.

It is impossible to note one half of the items which are new to us, and invidious to select any particular country, where all have been so carefully studied and arranged. We can only say, that we have been delighted with the whole of the first part; and those who have not already perused it, have a rich treat in store for them. It has been long expected, and longer wanted; and the realization exceeds our most sanguine expectations. It is a work calculated to raise the standing of philately in the opinion of the outer world; and we sincerely trust it will prove the success that it merits. It is quite certain that no trouble has been spared by its author, or expense by the publishers. As it is printed by Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, the well-known classical and oriental printers, we suppose that the actual characters employed in different languages will be faithfully reproduced in the letterpress; and we need hardly point out how materially this will add to the completeness of the catalogue in describing such stamps as Deccan, Cashmere, Shanghai, and the Russian Locals.

Mr. Pemberton evidently considers that the essence of a postage stamp is "prepayment," for we find no mention of unpaid or returned-letter labels. We can hardly feel surprised when we regard the mass of hard work which his lists of prepaid stamps evidence, that he has sought to limit his catalogue to such; the others, with officials, may very properly be relegated to an appendix, where we shall probably find them. The work will be limited to stamps issued up to the end of 1873, so that it will be complete to that date. An appendix or separate volume, will be issued each year, with its emissions and discoveries illustrated and tabulated to match the catalogue.

We are assured that the illustrations to the succeeding parts will be of a much higher quality than those in the first, these, through an unfortunate mistake of the workman, were printed with a ground of too dark a tone, which detracts here and there from their appearance though not from their usefulness, since every line and stroke is clear. The work will be completed in seven more parts, which will be issued monthly as far as practicable, and may be obtained direct from the publishers at 1/10 each part, post-free; abroad, for most foreign countries, 2/6. The subscription to the series of eight parts is 13*l*., or abroad 18*l*. The magnitude of the work and its importance, may be gleaned from the fact that it will contain over 400 closely printed pages, and 31 plates, embracing over 1,100 fac-similes. An *edition de luxe* of one hundred copies, will be prepared on finer and larger paper, at a subscription of one guinea, abroad twenty-five shillings.

Part 2 promises Cashmere, the Confederate Locals, British Guiana, Cabul, Ceylon, and Buenos Ayres, amongst other countries, and ought to command a large sale, not only among collectors, but among dealers. The latter class of the community ought to be thankful for such a handbook, bringing the rarest stamps virtually before their eyes all ready for reference at any moment.

POSTAL SCRAPS.

AN APPROPRIATE AMENDMENT.--Seeing how extremely difficult it is to get a complaint listened to at almost any post-office, we think the old simile "as deaf as a post" might very suitably be altered into "as deaf as a post-master."—*Punch.*

INTERNATIONAL CARD POST.—The postal convention between Germany and the United States for the interchange of postal cards between the two countries, at the fixed rate of two cents each, came into operation on the 1st ult.—*The Printers' Register.*

A LUNATIC PER POST.—At a recent trial in South Wales, to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent, that he went to the post-office with a postage stamp stuck on his forehead, and requested to be sent by post to a place he mentioned.

LETTER-CARRYING COMPETITION IN GERMANY.—A Berlin agency has lately been undertaking to send inland letters at lower rates than that of the German Post-office. This they do, not by any convention with the Post-office, but, buying the stamps, they affix them to covers on which are printed all kinds of advertisements. They expect to gain more by the latter than they lose by the stamps.—*The Printers' Register.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WERCHNIE DNIEPROFFSK STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—In your "Summary of Recent and Undescribed Emissions in 1873," you remark that the stamp for Werchnie Dnieproffsk may possibly be the Dnieproff chronicled long since. As a doubt expressed by you would flurry many a collector, you will, I am sure, excuse my reminding you that Dnieproff is in the government of Taurida, and its stamp is of the value of 5 kopecks, while Werchnie Dnieproffsk is in the government of Ekaterinoslav, and the value of both its stamps is only 4 kopecks.

I am, yours sincerely,
A PARISIAN COLLECTOR.

"THE PHILATELIST."

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—I resided in Washington a number of years, and had access to the Library of Congress where there was a full set so far of *The Philatelist.* I perused the volumes from beginning to end, and was very much interested by the complete descriptions of the issues contained therein, as well as by the *Spud Papers.* In the library at Princeton, to which place I have now removed, they do not subscribe to *The Philatelist,* and so I am going to secure it myself. I have seen a number of magazines on stamps of which *The Philatelist* is the best. I hope you will be able to continue it beyond the present year. *

Yours respectfully,
Princeton, C. C. VINTON.
United States.

* [Our publishers wish us to embrace this opportunity to thank our subscribers for their continued support, and to state that there is at present every prospect of *The Philatelist* being continued for many years to come.—ED.]

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

For the accommodation of those subscribers who may be desirous of exchanging their duplicate stamps, a portion of *The Philatelist* is set apart each month to facilitate exchanges.

RULES.

1. Advertisements must be accompanied by the cheque given with each number.
2. Advertisements to be addressed to "The Editor of *The Philatelist,* Royal Colonnade, Brighton," and received not later than the 18th of the month.
3. The full name and address of the writer must be sent with each advertisement.
4. *The Stamp Exchange* is intended for the use of amateur collectors only; notices from dealers cannot therefore be inserted.

F. G. LOTT, 9, Gerston Terrace, Paignton, South Devon, has 60 American Locals which he will exchange for postage stamps of United States or British Colonies.

C. F. TITFORD, 24, Eden Grove, Holloway, London, is in want of *The Philatelist* for January, 1873. He wishes to exchange stamps with correspondents in all parts of the world.

H. R. OLD, 5, Mill Street, Guernsey, has the two first volumes of *The Stamp-*

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.

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G. ALLENBY, Gothic Range, Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, has the first four volumes of *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* which he offers to exchange for rare stamps.

G. SALTER, 45, St. Aldate's Street, Oxford, wants a good collection of foreign stamps. Will give in exchange a good double-barrelled pistol, on the revolving principle, with secret trigger, powder flask, and bullet mould.

E. C. ELGOOD, (A. G. Watson, Esq.), Harrow, has many duplicates for exchange, including among others, California, Spain (Amadeo), foreign bills, and railway stamps, and many rare colonial and continental. Enclose duplicates for exchange when answering this.

R. R. BOGERT, 227, Harrison Street, Brooklyn, New York, has a large quantity of United States stamps of all kinds, including officials, old envelopes, and Revenues of high values. Also West Indies, South America, Sandwich Isles, &c. Will exchange with collectors in all parts of the world.

REV. S. BROWNE, Amhurst Road, Hackney, wishes to exchange stamps with amateur collectors in England, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, or Austria. Has about 300 to exchange, nearly all unused, including Mauritius, Mexico, 5/. English, Victoria, New South Wales, &c. Please send duplicates, which will be returned immediately.

FRANK A. GRAY, 10, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., wants Nos. 11 and 13 of *The Quarterly Price Catalogue* in good condition for which a fair price will be given in cash or by exchange; also No. 43 (June, 1870) of *The Philatelist*, for which 1s. 6d. in cash or 2s. in exchange will be given if in good condition. He would also be glad to exchange United States stamps of all kinds.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

*** Correspondents sending specimens for inspection and return, are requested to enclose a stamped directed envelope.

J. T. B., Birkenhead.—We are sorry to inform you that your four quasi Pony Express stamps are worthless forgeries.—The small 10 centavos of Bolivar is genuine. Any priced catalogue will tell you its saleable value.

J. W. W., Clifton College.—Your Sardinian is perfectly genuine.—The New South Wales was an early proof before the die was completed.—The Turkish is the 2 piastres postal of the 1st emission, long since disused.—The Russian was described in last year's September number. It is one of the current set for Wesiegonsk.

H. R. J., Upper Clapton.—The signification of the inscription on the Austrian square blue 1 kreuzer, is "Imperial Royal Newspaper Stamp."—We have never seen the groundwork lines on the 30 c. French otherwise than vertical.—The impression on the inner side of the Wurtemburg and other thin envelopes, is almost invariably met with, and happens when they are folded, before the die is struck. The colouring, which only occasionally takes place, appears when one envelope is stamped against another which is not dry.—Your blue shilling Mauritius was issued in 1870, and is now current. The lengthened perforations arise from its being the first stamp on the left side. The same peculiarity is found on the English of the same and other values.—The threepenny violet of Jamaica is a fiscal.—The Argentine was printed off when the plate had become much worn, which accounts for the absence of background.—The Brazilian is the current issue. It came out in 1868. In this instance, the extra size arises from the manipulator of the perforating machine not properly measuring the distance at which he placed it.—The blue Buenos Ayres is genuine.—The green Peruvian is a fiscal.—The Americans are longer from the same cause as the extra size of the Brazilian. The inscriptions "National," or "American Bank Note Company," &c., are above, below, and at the side of all the stamps that emanate thence. Your specimen chanced to have part of such inscription.—If you mean that your sixpenny Victoria was found adhering to another of same value on a letter, it merely proves that two were stuck together, and being on thinner paper than usual, the sender did not remark it, and wasted a stamp.—The shilling Victorias had a careless machine-manager; that is all, and the five shilling ditto were no better served.

Now ready, **One Shilling** each (post-free, 1/1), Nos. I. to III. of

THE BRITANNIA STAMP PACKETS.



No. 1.

50 VARIETIES including rare NEW GRANADA, JAPAN (new issue), ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (1873), PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (out of use), PORTUGAL, ITALY, (early issue), NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION (official), AUGSBURG (1st issue, arms), EGYPT, SPAIN (old issues) and other good stamps.

No. 2.

50 VARIETIES including rare MONTE VIDEO, CHILI, BERMUDA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, DUTCH INDIES, SUEZ CANAL, ITALY (embossed figure), LUXEMBOURG, HONG KONG, rare old MODENA, and other good stamps.

No. 3.

50 VARIETIES, including rare CONFEDERATE STATES (1 cent, portrait of Calhoun), BELGIUM (1st issue, word of value in straight line), NEW GRANADA (2½ centavos, triangular), NAPLES (1857, arms), NORWAY (1863, value in one corner only), PRUSSIA (registration stamp, printed on gold beater's skin), LIMA (2 centavos, llama), and other good stamps.

Now Ready, **One-and-Sixpence** each (post-free, 1/7), Nos. I. to III. of

THE JOHN BULL STAMP PACKETS.



No. 1.

100 VARIETIES, including rare NICARAGUA (1873), BRITISH HONDURAS, ST. HELENA, BERGEDORF (4 sch.), MODENA (the rare B.G.), ROMAN STATES (1st issue), CONFEDERATE STATES, ITALY (1861), SPAIN (head of Liberty), UNITED STATES (Departmental), SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, DENMARK (official), TURKEY, and other good stamps.

No. 2.

100 VARIETIES, including rare DECCAN, JAPAN (obsolete issue), SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, HELIGOLAND (1873), BADEN (1862, "Land-Post"), BAHAMAS, PRUSSIA, NAPLES, FINLAND, ALSACE and LORRAINE, SAXONY, ITALY, (1863), rare old CUBA, and other good stamps.

No. 3.

100 VARIETIES, including rare VENEZUELA (1st issue), MEXICO, SHANGHAI (Provisional, "1 candareen" surcharged on violet 4 cents), PERU, NEW GRANADA (2 centavos, figure of value), FRANCE (5 francs), GREECE, KUSTENDJIE, CEYLON, and other good stamps.

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No. 21 for MARCH, 1874. Price 1/6, post-free 1/7.

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All in good condition and warranted genuine.

*** *The above Packet will only be obtainable during the present month.*



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Now Ready, printed on extra thick paper,
Brought up to the present time, spaces being provided for all new issues.

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The names of stamp countries head the pages of each of the albums in this series.

No. **1.**—Oblong, appropriate gilt cloth binding, frontispiece, **2/.**; post-free, 2/3. (Abroad, post-free, 3/.) Enlarged and improved. *Ninth thousand.*

No. **2.**—Fcap. 4to., cloth, sprinkled edges, frontispiece printed in colours, **3/.**; post-free, 3/5. (Abroad, post-free, 4/8.) *Seventh thousand.*

No. **3.**—Oblong 8vo, superior cloth binding, with a guide to the collection of upwards of 2,500 varieties, **4/.**; post-free, 4/8. (Abroad, post-free, 6/8.)

No. **4.**—Oblong 8vo., gilt cloth, clasp, accompanied by a Descriptive Catalogue of all postage stamps, and illustrated by a specially-engraved Map of the World, **5/**; post-free, 5/8. (Abroad, post-free 7/8.)

No. **5.**—Like No. 4, but handsomely bound in extra gilt cloth, gilt edges, frontispiece, **6/.**; post-free, 6/8. (Abroad, post-free, 8/8.)



CRITIQUES.

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine says—

"We venture to predict a large sale for these albums, as they combine excellence with extreme cheapness. The binding of all is neat and unpretending, and the printing is remarkably well done."

Routledge's Magazine for Boys says—

"These albums are invaluable to collectors of postage stamps, and from their very reasonable price, are within the reach of any of our boys, whose inclination lean in that direction. They are got up in a neat and elegant style; and, unlike too many articles of the same sort, do not fall to pieces after they have been opened half-a-dozen times. In fact, without occupying space unnecessarily to indulge in ecstacies, we can heartily say that they are everything that can be desired."



THE PERMANENT STAMP ALBUM.

Second edition, with clasp or lock, 6/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 13/6, and 16/.

For full particulars see detailed Prospectus, containing nearly two hundred testimonials received from purchasers of the album.

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These Photographs are the size of Postage Stamps, and when inserted in the spaces prepared for them, add considerably to the interest of an Album. Set of **48** Portraits, price **5/.**; post-free, 5/1. Wholesale price 40/. per doz. sets.

The following is a List of Subjects:—

No.
1. Austria—Francis Joseph I.
2. Baden—Frederick.
3. Bavaria—Maximilian.
4. Bavaria—Louis II.
5. Belgium—Leopold I.
6. Belgium—Leopold II.
7. Brazil—Don Pedro II.
8. Brunswick—William.
9. Denmark—Christian IX.
10. England—Victoria I.
11. Egypt—Ismail Pasha.
12. France—Napoleon III.
13. Greece—George I.
14. Hanover—George V.
15. Holland—William III.
16. Italy—Victor Emanuel II.
17. Luxembourg—William III.
18. Mexico—Maximilian I.
19. Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Frederick Francis.
20. Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Frederick William.
21. Modena—Francis V.
22. Naples—Ferdinand II.
23. Norway—Charles XV.
24. Oldenburg—Peter.
25. Papal States—Pius IX.
26. Parma—Robert I.
27. Portugal—Donna Maria II.
28. Portugal—Don Pedro V.
29. Portugal—Don Luis I.
30. Prussia—Fred. William IV.
31. Prussia—William I.
32. Roumania—Prince Charles I.
33. Roumania—Prince Couza.
34. Russia—Alexander II.
35. Sandwich Islands—Kamehameha III.
36. Sandwich Islands—Kamehameha IV.
37. Sandwich Islands—Kamehameha V.
38. Saxony—Frederick Augustus.
39. Saxony—John.
40. Servia—Prince Michael.
41. Sicily—Ferdinand II.
42. Spain—Isabella II.
43. Sweden—Oscar I.
44. Turkey—Abdul Aziz Khan.
45. Tuscany—Ferdinand IV.
46. Wurtemburg—William I.
47. Wurtemburg—Frederick Alexander.
48. The Author—Justin Lallier.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

BARGAINS

FOR

STAMP AND CREST COLLECTORS.

Special attention is requested to the greatly-reduced prices at which soiled copies of the following Stamp and Crest Albums are offered.

STAMP ALBUMS.

DESCRIPTION.	Quite Perfect. *Published Price.*	Binding Slightly Soiled.	Binding much Damaged.	Postage at Home.	Postage Abroad.
The Mulready Series, No. 1. Small oblong, cloth.	**1/6**	**1/.**	**-/9**	-/2	-/8
The Mulready Series, No. 2. Foolscap 4to, cloth.	**3/.**	**2/.**	**1/6**	-/4	1/4
The Permanent Series, 2nd Edition, No. 1. A. Cloth, gilt lettered, clasp.	**6/6**	**3/6**	—	1/.	4/.
The Permanent Series, 2nd Edition, No. 2. A. Superior cloth, extra gilt, gilt edges and clasp.	**8/6**	**6/6**	—	1/.	4/.
The Permanent Series, 1st Edition, No. 2. Superior cloth, extra gilt, gilt edges and clasp.	**8/6**	**5/6**	**4/6**	-/9	3/.

CREST ALBUMS.

DESCRIPTION.	Quite Perfect. *Published Price.*	Binding slightly Soiled.	Binding much Damaged.	Postage at Home.	Postage Abroad.
The Popular Series, No. 1. Small oblong, neatly bound in cloth gilt lettered, with frontispiece stamped in coloured relief, and containing compartments for **550** crests.	**1/6**	**1/.**	**-/9**	-/2	-/8
The Popular Series, No. 2. Foolscap 4to, neatly bound in cloth with gilt lettering, and containing compartments for **860** crests.	**2/6**	**1/6**	**1/.**	-/4	1/4
The Popular Series, No. 3. Elegantly bound in cloth gilt lettered, with frontispiece beautifully stamped in coloured relief, and containing compartments for **1340** crests.	**3/6**	**2/.**	**1/6**	-/6	2/.

⁂ *The* INTERIOR *of every copy offered for sale is quite clean and perfect.*

Now Ready, **Sixpence** each (post-free, 7d.), Nos. **1** to **12** of

THE BRIGHTON CREST PACKETS.



EACH CONTAINING **24** VARIETIES.

No.
1.—ROYAL FAMILY.
2.—DUKES.
3.—MARQUISES.
4.—EARLS.
5.—VISCOUNTS.
6.—BISHOPS.
7.—BARONS.

No.
8 & **9**.—SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.
10.—REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.
11.—OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES.
12.—SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

All well-executed in coloured relief.

"The entire series ought to be in every Album."—*Young Gentleman's Magazine.*

Now Ready, **One Shilling** each (post-free, 1/1), Nos. **1** to **6** of

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No. 1.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, &c.

No. 2.
100 Varieties, comprising the Crests of the SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c.

No. 3.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of DUKES, MARQUISES, &c., &c.

No. 4.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of EARLS, VISCOUNTS, &c., &c.

No. 5.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of BISHOPS, BARONS, &c.

No. 6.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of the UNIVERSITIES, the OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES, and the GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

All well-executed



in coloured relief.

*** The above Packets do not contain two Crests alike. Collectors purchasing the whole Series, will at once possess **600** varieties.

THE POPULAR CREST PACKETS.



All well-executed in coloured relief.

No. 1.
The Sixpenny Packet of Miscellaneous Arms, Crests, and Monograms, contains **50** varieties. Post-free, 7d,

No. 2.
The Sixpenny Packet of Arms, Crests, and Monograms contains **30** varieties, including the Arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, and BARONS; also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 7d.

No. 3.
The Sixpenny Packet of Comic and Eccentric Monograms contains **24** varieties. Post-free, 7d.

No. 4.
The Sixpenny Packet of Flags of Nations contains **28** varieties, illuminated in gold and colours, post-free, 7d. ***A second Packet can be had containing 28 varieties entirely different to the above.

No. 5.
The Shilling Packet of Crests of H.M.'s Ships contains **40** varieties, well-executed in coloured relief, post-free, 1/1. ***A second, third, and fourth packet can be had, each containing **40** varieties, entirely different to the above.

No. 6.
The Shilling Packet of Comic and Eccentric Monograms contains **50** varieties. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 7.
The One-and-Sixpenny Packet of Arms, Crests, and Monograms contains **150** varieties, including the ARMS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, and BARONS; also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 1/8.

No. 8.
The Two-Shilling Packet of Arms, Crests, & Monograms contains **200** varieties, including the arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, BARONS, and OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES, also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 2/2.

No. 9.
The Half-a-Crown Packet of Arms, Crests, & Monograms contains **250** varieties, including the arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, BARONS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES, GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND, UNIVERSITIES OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, and the LONDON CITY COMPANIES; also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 2/8.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

The Popular Heraldic Sheets.

Beautifully executed in colours, **1**/.; or emblazoned in gold and silver, **1/6** each sheet.
Post-free, 1 stamp extra.

1.—Arms of all Nations (52 engravings).
2.—Arms of all the English Counties (40 engravings).
3.—Arms of all the Oxford Colleges (21 engravings).
4.—Arms of all the Cambridge Colleges and Professors (23 engravings).
5 & **6.**—Arms of all the Scottish Clans (72 engravings).
8.—Flags of all Nations (63 engravings).
9.—Flags of the Oxford University Eight-oar Boats.
10.—Royal, Naval, and Merchant Flags of Great Britain, and Flags of the Royal Yacht Clubs, etc. (62 engravings).
11 & **12.**—Arms of the Lord Mayors of London of the 19th century (62 engravings).
13.—Arms of the English, Scotch, and Irish Dukes (28 engravings).
14 & **15.**—Arms of all the Archbishops of Canterbury from the year 1070 to 1862 (60 engravings).
16.—Arms of the Great Schools of England (25 engravings).
17.—Arms of the Bishops (30 engravings).
18.—Flags of the Cambridge University Eight-oar Boats.

CRESTS of the SHIPS of the ROYAL NAVY.

Beautifully executed in coloured relief, from the dies actually in use by the Officers of Her Majesty's Ships.
Set of **193** Crests, price **4/6**, post-free, 4/7.

Illuminated Ships' Crests.

The following are Splendidly Illuminated in Gold, Silver, and Colours, and are really gems of art. Price **1/.** each packet, or **6/.** the set of **7**..

No. 1.	**No. 2.**	**No. 3.**	**No. 4.**	**No 5.**	**No. 6.**	**No. 7.**
Endymion	Tamar	Britannia	Niobe	Rocket	Jumna	Sultan
Curlew	Royal Alfred	Gnat	Rodney	Captain	Forte	Racer
Rinaldo	Bristol	Wizard	Scorpion	Fawn	Columbine	Magpie
Cruiser	Cameleon	Griffon	Ariadne	Growler	Narcissus	Crocodile
Royal Yacht	D. Wellington	Cracker	Bellerophon	Inconstant	Lord Warden	Reindeer
Minotaur	Northumberld.	Plover	Orontes	Monarch	Trafalgar	Torch
Simoom	Warrior	Cockatrice	Hercules	Ocean	Wolverine	Enchantress
Liverpool	Sirius	Black Prince	Royal Alfred	Clio	Zebra	Spartan
Reindeer	Enchantress	Charybdis	Bombay	Gladiator	Glasgow	Rainbow



JUST PUBLISHED, the cheapest series of Crest Albums ever issued.

THE JUVENILE CREST ALBUMS.

No. 1.—Small oblong, limp cloth, with compartments for several hundred crests, **6d.**; post-free, 7d. (Abroad, post-free, 10d.)

No. 2.—Small oblong, gilt cloth, sprinkled edges, with frontispiece of the Arms of Peers, beautifully stamped in coloured relief. Compartments for nearly **1000** crests, **1/.**; post-free, 1/2. (Abroad, post-free, 1/8.)

"Cannot fail to give satisfaction."—*Young Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE POPULAR CREST ALBUMS.

Printed of a delicate mauve tint, on extra thick paper.

No. 1.—Neatly bound in cloth, gilt lettered, with frontispiece of Crests of Her Majesty's Ships stamped in coloured relief, and containing compartments for **550** crests, small oblong, **1/6**, post-free, 1/8.. (Abroad, post-free, 2/3.)
No. 2.—Neatly bound in cloth, with gilt lettering, and containing compartments for **860** crests, fcap. 4to., **2/6**, post-free, 2/9. (Abroad, post-free, 3/9.)
No. 3.—Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt lettered, with frontispiece of the Arms of the English, Scotch, and Irish Dukes, stamped in coloured relief, and containing compartments for **1340** crests, fcap. 4to, **3/6**, post-free, 3/9. (Abroad, post-free, 5/.)
No. 4.—Handsomely bound in superior cloth, extra gilt, gilt edges, with frontispiece of the Arms of the English, Scotch, and Irish Dukes, and containing compartments for **1500** crests fcap. 4to, **5/**, post-free, 5/4. (Abroad, post-free, 6/9.)

*** Only a part of the postage is charged of the above albums, the remainder being defrayed by S. S. & Co.

Superior Albums for Arms, Crests, &c.

Now Ready, demy 4to, with Ornamented frontispiece.

The Favourite Crest Album.

This new Album contains a large number of tasteful designs beautifully printed of a delicate mauve tint, on extra fine paper.

No. **1.**—Bound in cloth, gilt edges, **9/.** post-free 9/8. (Abroad, post-free, 11/.)
No. **2.**—Tastefully bound in French morocco, gilt edges, **12/6** post-free 13/3. (Abroad, post-free, 14/9.)
No. **3.**—Elegantly bound in best morocco, gilt edges, **18/.** post-free 18/9. (Abroad, post-free, 20/3.)
No. **4.**—Superbly bound in best morocco, very highly finished, extra gilt, **24/.** post-free, 25/. (Abroad, post-free, 27/.)

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

APRIL 1ST.] STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S [1874.

MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

OF FOREIGN STAMPS AND CRESTS.

TERMS:—(1) Cash with Order. (2) Not less than one dozen or one hundred of one kind of stamp, set, packet, or crest sheet, sold at the respectively quoted prices. (3) Remittances to include sufficient to cover postage of goods ordered. (4) Remittances to be made by Post-Office Order from all places where Orders are obtainable, the United States excepted. (5) Correspondents in the United States have the option of remitting by Post-Office Order or U. S. Paper-Currency, the latter to be calculated at the rate of 3/4 to the dollar. (6) Remittances from Countries where Post-Office Orders are *un*obtainable, to be by Gold Coins, Bank Notes, or Bills of Exchange.

S. S. & Co. aim to include in this List goods only that are actually in stock; but if, perchance, they should be unable to complete an order, the balance of cash will be immediately returned.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED BY RETURN OF POST WITHOUT FAIL.

USED AND UNUSED STAMPS.

	Unused. PER DOZ. s. d.	Unused. PER 100. s. d.	Used. PER DOZ. s. d.	Used. PER 100. s. d.
ANGOLA, 5 reis	1 9			
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1 c.	1 0	7 6		
" " 4 c.	3 6			
AUGSBURG (1867, arms)	0 5	2 9		
AUSTRIA (for foreign post-offices), 50 soldi			3 0	
BADEN (1862, "Land-post") 3 kr.	0 5	3 0		
BAVARIA (Unpaid-Letter Stamps, 1862), 3 kr.	2 6			
BAVARIA (ditto, ditto, 1871), 1 kr.	0 9	5 6		
" " " " 3 kr.	2 0			
" (arms) 18 kr.			1 3	
BELGIUM (1865), 1 franc			1 9	
" (1870), 1 c.	0 2	1 0		
" " 2 c.	0 3	2 0		
" (1870), 40 c.			0 6	
" (1873, Post Card), 5 c.	0 9	5 6		
BERGEDORF, 1½ sch	10	6 6		
" 4 sch.	1 0	7 6		
BERMUDA, 1d.			0 9	5 6
CANADA (1860), 1 cent			0 2	0 9
" (1860, beaver), 5 cents			0 2	0 9
" (Post Card)	10	6 6		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (present issue), 1d.			0 4	2 0
" " " (present issue), 4d.			0 3	1 6
CEYLON, ½d.	1 6	10 6		
CHILI (present issue), 5 c.			0 8	5 0
CONFEDERATE STATES, 1 cent	2 0	12 6		
" " 5 "	0 6	3 6		
" " 10 "	0 5	3 0		
" " 20 "	1 0	7 6		
CUBA (1857), ½ and 1 real	1 9	12 6		
DENMARK (1865), 4 sk.			0 2	0 9
" (1870), 2 "			0 2	0 9
" " 4 "				0 6
" (1871), 48 sk			1 0	
" (1871, official), 2 sk.			0 2	1 0
" (1871, "), 4 sk			0 2	10
DUTCH INDIES, 10 cents			0 8	
" " 20 "			0 7	
" " 50 "			0 6	3 6
EGYPT (1867), 1 piastre			0 9	
" (1872), 1 "			0 9	
FINLAND, 5 pen.			0 6	3 6
" 10 "			0 6	3 6
" 20 "			0 5	3 0
" 40 "			0 6	3 6
FRANCE, 5 francs			3 0	22 6
" (1872, Republic), 80 c.			0 2	1 0
GERMAN EMPIRE, 10 gr.			0 5	3 0
" " 30 gr.			0 6	3 6
HAMBURG (1859), 1¼ sch.	0 4	2 0		
" " 1¼ " (embossed)			0 8	4 6
" " 2½ "	0 5	2 6		
" (1868, wreath in oval), violet			0 4	2 3
HELIGOLAND, ½ sch.	0 9	5 6		
HOLLAND ½ cent	0 2	10		
" 1 "	0 3	1 8		
" 50 "			0 8	4 6
HUNGARY (post-horn)	0 5	3 0		
ITALY (1861), 1 c.	0 2	1 0		
ITALY (1864), 1 c.	0 3	1 3		
" " 2 c.	0 4	2 3		
" (1870, "Segnatasse"), 1 c.	0 3	1 3		
" (1863) 15 c.	0 2	1 0		
JAPAN (1872, perf.), ½ tempo, chocolate	1 0	7 6		
" " ½ " sage-green	1 6	10 6		
" (1872), ½ sen	1 0	7 6		
KUSTENDJIE, 20 paras	0 8	4 6		
LIMA (1873), 2 c.	1 9	12 6		
LUBECK (1st issue), 4 sch.	0 9	5 6		
MADERANERTHAL, 5 c.	0 9	5 6		
MAURITIUS (1856-59, value not indicated), blue	8 6			
" brick-red	8 6			
" vermilion	8 6			
" (1859-63), 6d. purple-brn., impf.	21 0			
" " 6d. " perf.	21 0			
MODENA, B.G., 9 c.			1 6	10 6
NAPLES (arms) 2 grani			1 0	7 6
NEW GRANADA (1869), 2½ c.	2 6	18 6		
" " (1871), 2 c.	2 0	15 0		
" " (1873), 1 c.	1 0	7 6		
NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION (Official), 1 s.gr.			0 3	1 6
" " " 2 "			0 4	2 3
" " " 10 gr.			0 5	3 0
" " " 30 gr.			0 6	3 6
PORTUGAL (1871), 5 reis	0 7	4 0		
" " 10 "	1 0	7 6		
PRUSSIA (1856, head), 4 pfen.	1 3	8 6		
" (1850, head), 6 "	1 3	8 6		
ROMAN STATES, 1 scudo	17 6			
" (1867), 2 c.	0 4	2 0		
" " 10 c.	0 5	2 6		
" " 20 c.	0 6	3 6		
" " 40 c.	0 6	3 6		
" 1 baj	0 5	2 6		
ROUMANIA (1871), 1½ bani	0 5	2 9	0 4	2 3
RUSSIA (Post Cards), 3 kop	2 0			
" " " 5 "	3 0			
SANDWICH ISLES, 1 c.	1 0	7 9		
SERVIA, 2 paras	0 4	2 0		
" (1869), 20 paras			0 9	5 6
" " 40 "			10	6 6
SHANGHAI (1st issue), 6 c.	2 0	15 0		
" ("1 cand." surcharged on 4 cents)	1 9	12 6		
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 1d. red	1 4	10 0		
SPAIN (1854), 4 c. and 6 c.			0 8	4 6
" (1854, official), yellow	0 4	2 3		
" (1855, official), green, red, lilac	0 4	2 3		
" (1857), 2 c.			1 0	7 6
" (1860), 2 c.			1 0	7 6
" (1870), 1 mil.	0 2	0 9		
ST. THOMAS, 3 cents			10	6 0
SWEDEN (1855), 4 sk.			1 0	7 6
" (1872), 12 "				0 6
" " 1 rix-daler			1 0	7 6
SWITZERLAND (1862), 2 c.	0 3	2 0		
" (1870, Post Card), 5 c.	1 0	7 6		
" (1873, Post Card), 5 c.	0 9	5 6		
SUEZ CANAL, 20 c.	10	6 6		

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S

Monthly Wholesale List, Continued.

USED AND UNUSED STAMPS

CONTINUED.

		Unused. PER DOZ. s. d.	Unused. PER 100. s. d.	Used. PER DOZ. s. d.	Used. PER 100. s. d.
UNITED STATES (1871), 90 c.				1 0	7 6
" " (Post Card)		10	6 6		
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 2 cents				0 6	3 6
" 3 "				0 4	2 3
" Envelope 3 "				0 9	5 6
VENEZUELA (1st issue) ½ real		2 0	15 0		
VICTORIA (1870) 2d.					0 6

SETS OF STAMPS.

The Prices quoted are per dozen or per 100 SETS.

AUSTRIA (Telegraph Stamps), 10, 20, 40, 80 kr., and 1 fl. 20 kr.	set of 5			6 6	
AUSTRIA (1851, head of Mercury), blue, yellow, rose, red	" 4	8 0			
BAVARIA, Returned-Letter Stamps (1st issue, arms), Augsburg, Bamberg, Wurzburg, and Speyer	" 4	5 6			
BAVARIA, Returned-Letter Stamps (2nd issue)	" 5	2 9			
BAVARIA, Unpaid-Letter Stamps (1862), 3 kr.; (1871), 1 and 3 kr.	" 3	4 6			
BERGEDORF, ½, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.	" 5	6 6			
BRUNSWICK, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, & 3 gr.	" 5	0 4	2 0		
" (1867, Envelopes, entire), 1 and 3 gr.	" 2	3 0			
" Envelopes (St. P. Fr.), entire	" 4	4 0			
FINLAND, 5, 10, 20, and 40 pen.	" 4			2 0	
FRANCE (chiffre-taxe, obsolete), 10 and 15 c.	" 2	3 6			
GREAT BRITAIN, Envelopes (entire), 1½d.	" 2	4 6			
HAMBURG, ½, 1, 1¼ (2 varieties), 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 7, and 9 sch.	" 10			3 9	
" Envelopes (entire), ½, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	" 6	9 6			
" Locals	"116	8 6			
HOLLAND (1867-70), ½, 1 (black), 1 (green), 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	" 12			3 0	
INDIA, 8 pies, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	" 6			1 6	
ITALY (1856-63), 1, 2 (buff), 2 (black), 5, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80 c., and 3 lire	" 11	6 6			
" ("Segna Tasse") 1, 2, 5, 10, 10, 30, 40, 50, 60 c., and 2 lire	" 11			12 6	
JAPAN (1872, perf.), ½ (chocolate), ½ (sage green), 1 and 2 tempos	" 4	10 6			
LUBECK (1st issue), ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	" 5	5 6			
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, ¼, ⅓, and 1 sch; 1, 2, and 3 s.gr.	" 6	8 6			
NAPLES, ½ (green), ½ (brown), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 gr.	" 8	8 6			
PRUSSIA (1861), 3, 4, 6 pfen., 1, 2, and 3 s. gr.	" 6	2 0	15 0		
" (kreuzer), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	" 5	2 9			
" (1867 envelopes, entire), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	" 5	8 6			
RUSSIA, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, & 30 kop.	set of 6			1 9	
SAXONY, 3 pf., ½, 1, 2, 3, and 5 n.gr.	" 6	1 3	8 6		
SAXONY (1863, entire envelopes), 1, 2, and 3 n.gr.	" 3	4 6	8 6		
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (1864-65)	" 12	6 6			
SPAIN (1854, official) ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	" 4	3 6			
" (1855, official), ½, 1, 4, onza and 1 libra	" 4	3 6			
SWEDEN (1872), 3, 12, 30 50, öre, and 1 rix-daler	" 5	-		3 6	
TASMANIA (new issue), 1d., 2d., and 3d.	" 3			1 6	
UNITED STATES LOCALS	" 20	3 9			
" "	" 50	7 6			
" "	"100	15 0			

MIXED USED STAMPS.

AUSTRIA (from 15 to 20 varieties)		0 6
AUSTRIAN ITALY (1850-63)		2 0
BAVARIA (1850-69)		0 6
BELGIUM (1850)		1 0
CANADA (1868-72)		0 6
DENMARK (including official)		0 8
FRANCE (1853-72)		0 4
GREECE	0 5	2 6
HANOVER (arms and head)	0 7	4 0
HOLLAND (1852-72)		0 4
HUNGARY	0 2	1 0
INDIA		0 9
ITALY		0 4
LUXEMBOURG	0 3	1 6
NAPLES	1 0	7 6
ROMAN STATES (1st and 2nd issues)	0 5	2 6
ROUMANIA (obsolete & present issues)	0 6	3 6
RUSSIA		0 9
SWEDEN (1858-72)		0 8
SWITZERLAND (1862-68)		0 6
TURKEY (1868-71)	0 8	
UNITED STATES (1851-71)		0 4

THE DEALER'S PACKET.

Containing **1000** Well-Assorted Used Postage Stamps. Price, **2/6** (post-free, 2/7; Abroad, 2/10); or **10** Packets for **20/**. (post-free, 20/6; Abroad, 22/.).

STAMP AND CREST ALBUMS.

25 per cent. (3d. in the 1/.) allowed off the published prices of Stamp and Crest Albums, for not less than 6 copies of one kind. If 12 copies are ordered, 13 will be sent for the price of 12.

STAMP AND CREST PACKETS.

	STAMP PACKETS Per doz.	CREST PACKETS Per doz.
SIXPENNY	4/6	4/0
SHILLING	9/0	8/0
ONE-AND-SIXPENNY	13/6	12/0
TWO SHILLING	18/0	16/0
HALF-A-CROWN	22/6	20/0

HERALDIC SHEETS.

Twelve impressions on each sheet, in coloured relief.

	SHEETS. Per doz.	SHEETS. Per 100.
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FOURPENNY Series (Arms of the Royal Family, Peers, Crests of the Ships and Regiments, &c.) 26 different Sheets published.	2/0	12/0

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THE PHILATELIST.



AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

No. 91.] JUNE 1ST, 1874. [VOL. VIII.

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(2) Correspondents residing in the United Kingdom, are requested to send their stamps by letter-post, *accompanied by instructions.* Large quantities of stamps should be enclosed in cloth-lined envelopes, and securely fastened.
(3) Correspondents residing abroad, are advised, when forwarding stamps in large quantities, to send them by sample post, enclosed in linen bags, tied at one end, but not sealed. A parchment address label can easily be attached.
(4) Parcels from abroad must not contain letters, or they will be charged letter-rate postage.
(5) It is desirable that all parcels, but more especially those from abroad, bear the full name and address of the sender.
(6) Exchange orders for stamps named in the Quarterly Price Catalogue or Circular **MUST EXCEED THE AMOUNT REQUIRED**, in case any of the stamps ordered are out of stock. Example:—If stamps be sent for exchange amounting to 10/. in value, a list of requirements to the amount of at least £1 should be sent. Correspondents can then be certain of receiving those stamps only that they require.

Royal Colonnade, Brighton.

STAFFORD SMITH & Co.

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41.	*	**Denmark** (Official 1871), 2, 4, 16 sk., and post card 4 sk.	,, 4	0	2
42.	*	,, (1870-71), 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, and 48 sk.	,, 6	0	3
43.	‖	**Drontheim,** ½, 1, and 2 sk.	,, 3	0	4
44.	*	**Dutch Indies** (1st issue), 10 c.; (2nd issue), 5, 10, 20, and 50 c. ..	,, 5	0	6
45.	‖	**Ecuador** (new issue), ½ real (blue), and 1 real (orange)	,, 2	2	0
46.	*	**Egypt** (1872), 5, 10, 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres	,, 5	0	8
47.	*	,, (1872, complete set), 5, 10, 20 paras; 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres	,, 7	1	3
48.	*	,, Official stamps	,, 6	1	0
49.	‖	**Fiji Islands,** 1d., 3d., and 6d. (out of use)	,, 3	2	0
50.	*	**Finland,** 5, 8, 10, 20, and 40 pen.	,, 5	0	4
51.	*	**Five Shilling Stamps.**—Cape of Good Hope 5/., Great Britain 5/.	,, 2	1	0
52.	*	**France** (Repub., 1849), 25, 40, 1 fr.; (Presidency) 25 c.	,, 4	0	9
53.	*	,, (Empire, 1860), 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	,, 6	0	2
54.	*	,, (Empire, laureated head), 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 30, 40, 80 c., and 5 fr.	,, 9	0	5
55.	*	,, (Republic, 1870, lithographed and imperforate), 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 80 c.	,, 9	1	9
56.	†	,, (Republic, 1870-72), 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, & 80 c.	,, 11	0	3
57.	†	,, (Chiffre Taxe), 15 and 25 c.	,, 2	0	5

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

☞ **Important.**—When ordering, say "as advertised in the **June** *List,*" and quote the Number and the Price ONLY of the set required.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

No.			s.	d.
58.	*German Empire (1872), ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 s.gr.; Env. 1 s.gr.	Set of 8	0	2
59.	* ,, 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, and 18 kr.	,, 6	0	3
60.	*German Empire (Registration stamps) 10 and 30 gr.	,, 2	0	2
61.	‖Great Britain, Envelopes (entire) 1½d., white and blue paper	,, 2	0	6
62.	* ,, ,, (with letters in lower angles only), 1d. (black), 1d. (red-brown), 1d. (red), 2d. (without white lines, blue)	,, 4	0	4
63.	* ,, ,, (without letters in angles), 4d. and 6d.	,, 2	0	2
64.	* ,, ,, (large letters in angles), 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d. (lilac), 6d. (brown), 6d. (grey-black), 9d., 10d., 1/., 2/., and 5/.	,, 12	0	9
65.	†Hamburg, ½, 1, 1¼ (2 varieties), 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 7, and 9 sch.	,, 10	0	6
66.	‖ ,, Envelopes, ½, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	,, 6	1	6
67.	‖Hamburg Locals	,,116	1	6
68.	‖Heligoland, ¼, ½, ¾, 1, and 1½ sch.	,, 5	0	8
69.	*Holland (1st issue), 5 c. and 10 c.; (2nd issue), 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c.	,, 5	0	3
70.	* ,, (1867-70), ½, 1, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	,, 12	0	4
71.	* ,, (1872-73), 5, 10, 15, 20 c., and 2 gl. 50 c.	,, 5	0	8
72.	*Hong Kong, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18 (very scarce), 24, 30, 48, 96 c.	,, 10	1	0
73.	*Hungary, 1, 2, 5, and 10 kr. (adhesives), 5 kr. (env.), 2 kr. (post card)	,, 6	0	4
74.	†Iceland, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 sk.	,, 5	1	6
75.	*India, 8 pies, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	,, 6	0	2
76.	* ,, "Service" Postage Stamps, ½ anna (blue), 1 anna (brown)	,, 2	0	3
77.	‖Italy (1856-63), 1, 2 (buff), 2 (black), 5, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80c., and 3 lire	,, 11	0	9
78.	* ,, (1864-67), 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 20, 30, 40, 60 c., and 2 lire	,, 11	0	3
79.	* ,, (Segna Tasse), 1, 2, 5, 0·10, 10, 30, 40, 50, 60 c.; 1 and 2 lire	,, 11	1	6
	(Very few of the higher values of this set are used, consequently they are very scarce.)			
80.	*Jamaica, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/. (complete set)	,, 7	0	8
81.	‖Japan (perforated), ½ (sage-green), ½ (chocolate), 1, and 2 tempos	,, 4	1	0
82.	‖ ,, (1873), ½, 1, and 2 sen.	,, 3	0	8
83.	‖Liberia, 6, 12, and 24 cents	,, 3	2	9
84.	‖Lubeck (first issue), ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	,, 5	0	9
85.	*Luxembourg, 1 c. (brown), 1 c. (buff), 2 c., 10 c. (blue), 10 c. (lilac), 10 c. (mauve), and 12½ c.	,, 7	0	2
86.	‖Mauritius (1856-59, value not indicated), blue, brick-red, vermilion	,, 3	2	6
87.	‖ ,, (1859-62), 6d. purple-brown (imperf.), 6d. purple-brown (perf.)	,, 2	4	6
	(The above are not reprints, but newly-discovered remainders; and as the stock is small, they can only be offered at the above prices a short time.)			
88.	‖Mexico (1864, eagle), ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales	,, 5	4	6
89.	‖ ,, (1866, portrait of Maximilian), 7, 13, 25, and 50 centavos	,, 4	6	6
90.	* ,, (1868), 6, 12, and 25 centavos	,, 3	1	0
91.	* ,, (1872), 6, 12, 25, and 50 centavos	,, 4	1	6
92.	*Modena, 5, 5, 9 B.G. (scarce), 10 (rose), 10 (violet), and 25 c.	,, 6	0	9
93.	†Monte Video, 1, 5, 10, 15, and 20 centesimos	,, 5	1	3
94.	*Naples, ½, 1, 2, 5, and 20 grani	,, 5	0	6
95.	‖ ,, ½ tor. (green), ½ (brown), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 grani	,, 8	1	0
96.	*Natal, 1d., 3d., and 6d. (obsolete)	,, 3	0	4
99.	*New Zealand (1859-67), 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	,, 6	0	4
97.	* ,, (1871-72), ½d., 1d. *brown*, 2d. *vermilion*, and 6d. *blue*	,, 4	0	3
98.	*Newfoundland, 1 c., 2 c., 3 c. (red, obsolete), 3 c. (blue), and 6 c.	,, 5	0	9
99.	†New Granada, 1 c. (1865, pink), 1 c. (green), 1 c. (1873, pink), 2 c. (brown), 2½ c. (purple), 5 c. (yellow), 10 c. (lilac), and 20 c. (blue)	,, 8	2	0
100.	‖Nicaragua, 1 c., 2 c. (new colour), and 5 c. (on white paper)	,, 3	1	3
101.	*North German Confederation (Registration, obsolete) 10 & 30 gr.	,, 2	0	2
102.	* ,, ,, (obsolete), ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, and 5 s. gr.; 1, 3, and 7 kr.; 1 s. gr. envelope	,, 10	0	3
103.	*North German Confederation (official), ¼, ⅓, ½, 1, and 2 s.gr.	,, 5	0	4
104.	*Norway (1863-65, value in one corner only), 2, 4, and 8 sk.	,, 3	0	2
105.	* ,, (1867-68), 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 sk.	,, 5	0	2
106.	* ,, (1872-73, figure of value), 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sk.	,, 5	0	3
107.	‖Oldenburg (1862). ⅓, ½, 1, 2 and 3 gr.	,, 5	0	8
108.	*Peru (1868) 1 dinero (green), and (1872) 1 peseta (orange)	,, 2	0	6
109.	‖Philippine Isles (1870, head of Liberty), 5, 20, and 40 c. de escudo	,, 3	7	6
	(Very scarce; only in use two months.)			
110.	*Portugal (1st issue), 25 reis, blue; (2nd issue) 25 reis, blue; (3rd issue) 25 reis, rose; (4th issue) 25 reis, rose	,, 4	0	6
111.	* ,, (1872), 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 80, 100, 120 and 240 reis	,, 9	1	6

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

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STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

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A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN LOCALS,

WITH A FRONTISPIECE OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

NOTICES, and more or less complete descriptions of these emissions have appeared in the several volumes of this magazine for some five years and more, accompanied by many illustrations; but they are too scattered to be conveniently available for reference; and, moreover, much of the information attainable at the time of publication was too vague for the identification of some of the individuals. We have long purposed the preparation of a series of articles on the subject, but deferred it from time to time in hopes of fuller means for carrying out our views. Now that almost all existing and suppressed issues have been dragged into light by the indefatigable researches of our Belgian *confrère*, there is no further occasion for delay.

A comprehensive list of all that have been hitherto chronicled will be given in alphabetical order, irrespectively of their date of issue or appearance in the preceding pages. In fact, our acquaintance with these interesting additions to philatelic albums is even yet inadequate to present them chronologically to view. Some of the earlier sets have been but recently resuscitated, and it is probable more have totally escaped observation, and may gradually turn up like the rarest of the Confederate locals.

They have been, and are still, by a few unbelieving collectors, overwhelmed with obloquy, as if foistered upon philatelists without due reason, and even the gentleman who first introduced one of the number to notice, continues unsatisfied on the point, but a mass of proof from quarters indubitably trustworthy and capable of affording it, will be adduced in confirmation of their genuine postal character. Their purport and destination were at first a moot point, but it is now ascertained that they fill somewhat the same place that the United States locals formerly did before district posts were established in out-of-the-way places. The Rigi-Scheideck, Maderanerthal, &c., stamps of Switzerland are almost identical in character. It will be remembered how long the Livonians, originally called Wendens, continued in a dubious position among collectors: they are closely related to the stamps now under notice. Some objectors point to their so seldom, if ever, being found postmarked. The number of Ionians noticeable in that condition may be counted on one's fingers, and yet *they* have never been doubted. Our readers are referred, for full and satisfactory

information on the subject, to a letter in our December number for 1870, which is sufficient to set at rest, once for all, any cavil thereon. They are, in effect, though authorised by the government, really or professedly ignored by the postal officials, a fact experienced only last year by a travelling philatelist in Russia.

Exactly five years since, on the 1st of May, 1869, appeared in *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* an account of the then great novelty, a stamp stated by a correspondent in St. Petersburg to be a Russian local. It was the blue 5 kopecks Bogorodsk of the 2nd type, obliterated with two faint penstrokes. On the 1st of June was exhibited at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, by the Secretary, a specimen of the Borovitch adhesive of the 1st type. That misnamed Schunelburg for Schluesselburg, and the first blue Riasanski, next fell under notice. Another impression was described in *The Philatelist* for October in the same year, but it has never since been heard of. Its having been used as a seal on the flap of an envelope *then* seemed to militate against its postal character; but instances of the employment of its congeners in the same way have since been verified. It was stated on authority in the next number to be also from "Schunelberg," and at the same time stamps of a similar nature were reported to be used in the districts of Wamiansk, Kretetsk, Ribinsk, Valdai, and Sommy (Soummy). The last two are well known, but the others are still to be identified.

After a lapse of some two years, *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* published what was stated at the time to be a complete and authentic list of Russian locals. As far as it went, the appellation was deserved; but some dozens of these interesting labels have either been issued or disinterred from oblivion since. Its authenticity has received confirmation at various times, and even up to the present month some of the individuals then dimly noted as existing, but whose exact description was unattainable, have cropped up, and figure in our own album. In the last communication we received from the painstaking collector previously alluded to, he writes that the 1st emissions of Cherson, Atkarsk, and Pavlograd, and the Saratov of 1869, are the sole species still remaining in obscurity.

The variations in colour, shape, device, style of printing, &c., among the Russian locals is something astonishing; in this respect they rival those of the Western Hemisphere. Emblematical designs and inscriptions of intent and value are common to both, but portraits are never found represented in the Easterns. The great difference of size is remarkable, ranging from the large Kirilov to the small Tambov, though none reach the absurd insignificance of the American Bloods. They are shaped in every possible regular figure—squares; broad and narrow, upright and oblong rectangles; circles; upright and oblong ovals; arched rectangles, like the earliest Melitopols; escutcheons, as the Rjev stamps; upright and transverse lozenges; and irregular octagons. A preponderating majority are imperforate, but some few are rouletted, some are hole-perforated, and the first Livni round impression has scalloped edges, like the new local described in this month's number.

Like the Russian adhesives in general use, two colours are frequently found in the same individual, exclusive of a black impression on white ground. In the Voltchansk for instance, black, white, red, and yellow,

combine together. Lithographs, xylographs, and typographs are found, with specimens of engravings in all gradations of skill from the scarcely distinguishabled esigns on the Shadrin, Maloarchangelsk, &c., to the carefully executed Borovitch, Pskov, and others. The several issues of Kotelnitch, like M. Lebœuf's well-known French essay and some of the Norwegian locals, are connected with control-portions. The value is almost universally specified facially; but in a few cases, the Fatejh for instance, is denoted by the colour only. In the emissions of Egoriev, Riasanski, &c., colour alone characterises the difference between those employed for regular postal or chiffre-taxe purposes. A solitary value for one locality is the rule; two or more the exception. The early set of Wesiegonsk consisted of four values; the current one has three only. This last-named district gives us the lowest value, ½ kopeck. The Toropetz envelope bears the highest, 11 kop. With a solitary exception, Russian characters are employed in the inscriptions, but the Cherepovitz bears Sclavonic letters.

They are mostly adhesives, but Fatejh, Kazan, Toropetz, and Vasilsk produce envelopes only. Bronnitzi has both, and Bogorodsk affords us bands for printed matter in addition.

Riasanski, Belosersk, Perejeslav, Livni, Borovitz, and Melitopol, are almost the only districts which have not kept to their original device. The last was obliged by the government to change, because its first type too closely approached the current Russians in general use. This circumstance would alone stamp its validity; or, why did the authorities not forbid the local Melitopols altogether, in lieu of objecting to the design only? Cherson, Elizavelgrad, and Kotelnitch have retained their types, but changed the size of their stamps; Rjeff and Bogorodsk have simply adopted minor changes in arrangement of colouring or details.

Where the types are emblematic, they invariably appear to bear reference to the government or district they represent. At times, Novgorod for example, armorial bearings are sported; at others, Schluesselberg, Kolomna, and Soummy to wit, a play upon the names may be remarked; a large ornamental initial typifies Ekaterinoslav; the representation of a mountain recals the local features of Valdai; beehives and their inmates are reminders of the rich honey of Tambov; a cornucopia designates the abundance of Charkov; and wheatsheaves mark the fertility of Cherson, Saratov, and Schatz. It is stated that the neighbourhood of Voltchansk abounds in wolves; that animal consequently is represented on its stamps. The Shadrin engraver has portrayed a nondescript which is supposed to be a fox, foxskins being the staple of the district. Crosses, anchors, birds, animals, imperial crowns, suns, crosses, fish, crustacea, with ploughs, scythes, and other agricultural implements figure with indubitable, though sometimes as yet unascertained significance, while the uncouth representations characterizing the stamps of Vasilsk, &c., "no fellah can make out."

The issues of the same government bear a strong family likeness, those of Bogorodsk, Bronnitzi, and Kolomna for instance, evidently emanate from the same *atelier*. Bees figure on every emission both of Tambov and Schatz, both named places being within one government. This circumstance among others would go far to prove the

genuine character of these philatelic singularities, and the least doubt remaining in the minds of ultra-cautious collectors must be totally dissipated by a perusal of the following decree, dated St. Petersburg, September 5-17, 1870.

Seeing that the means at the disposal of the postal department are insufficient to ensure the transmission of the private correspondence of all the inhabitants of the empire, more especially of those who reside in localities which, from their geographical position, are almost entirely deprived of postal communication, or which happen to be at a great distance from the offices established by the post; with a view to facilitate to the inhabitants of those countries the possibility of exchanging their correspondence in the most convenient, and, above all, in the least costly manner, and in virtue of the laws of the Senate, dated the 27th August of this year, I authorise the establishment of a special local post in the localities in which it may be needed, on the following conditions :—

1.—THE LOCAL POST IS AUTHORISED—

a.—To carry ordinary correspondence, and also journals, circulars, remittances, registered letters, and other packages from the post town to all the more or less distant portions of the district.

b.—To convey all such correspondence, &c., from the district to the nearest post-office.

c.—And to carry all such correspondence *between* such portions of the district as may be deprived of postal communications.

2.—Persons wishing to receive their correspondence through the post-office through the local post must present at the post-office written declarations or authorisations to that effect from the board (or court) of the district to which they belong.

3—The transport of local correspondence must be confined to the cross-roads between the postal town and the villages.

4.—The local post is authorised to employ special postage stamps, solely on the express understanding that their design shall differ entirely from that of the stamps employed by the imperial post-office.

5.—The country letter-carriers of the local post may have on their bags the arms of the government or district, but without the post-horn.

Informing your Excellency of the arrangements made, I have the honour to beg you to transmit to the various offices the regulations of the local post, and to engage the provincial tribunals to contribute on their side to its organization, so as to ensure to the inhabitants of the district the free interchange of their correspondence.

The Minister for Home Affairs,
PRINCE LOBANOFF ROSTOVSKY.

(Signed)

The Director,
BARON VELIO.

This decree was modified by a subsequent one, dated the 10-22 November, 1871, of which the principal articles are to the following effect :—

1.—The responsibility for the regular transmission of the correspondence delivered by the imperial to the local post falls on the latter, and should a registered letter be lost, the local post must pay an indemnity of ten roubles.

2.—The local post may be worked over *all* non-postal roads, and the carriers may, if necessary, cross the post-roads, or even go along them to reach the next by-road.

Thus much by way of preface to our descriptive Catalogue of the Russian Locals.

(To be continued).

LETTER-CARRIERS TRAVELLING ON HOUSE-TOPS.—In the City of New York there is a daily delivery of nearly 200,000 letters and papers. The work is said to be severe on the health of those employed, owing to the constant climbing up and down stairs. In some districts in the lower part of the city, the carriers travel more miles under the roofs than they do on the highways. *The New York Times* states that, in summer, the letter-carriers often make the tour of an entire block on the roofs, visiting a house by way of the scuttle. Up one house full of offices and down the next would greatly shorten a postman's beat.

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

TOLIMA.

A LONDON philatelist has shown us several stamps of the 1st type (representation annexed), received direct from the British Consul in New Granada. They have been previously noted on plain white, and on white and bluish laid paper (see page 36 of last year's volume); but among the said lot was to be noticed a specimen on yellow laid paper. There was also a 10 c. of precisely the same type on white wove paper. This latter is now chronicled for the first time.



SPAIN.

We have been favoured by M. de Ysasi with a sight of another genuine Don Carlos stamp, of which the description runs thus: head to right; in a circular band above, DIOS PATRIA REY; in a straight one below, CORREOS 16 M^S V^N (maravedis vellon) equivalent to 1½d. At the sides ANO DE 1874 and CATALUNA. It is consequently a Catalonian local. The colour is pink on white.

A philatelic friend has a 10 c. de peseta Spanish just taken from a letter, the type of which greatly varies from the earlier issue. Whether from a modified die, or a forgery which has passed muster, cannot be yet determined. The points at variance are: lettering of inscription larger, the M A and N of COMUNICACIONES being very sprawling. The trema over the A of ESPANA, both right and left, is a mere dot. The horizontal lines of shading terminate on each side so as to leave a distinct white line between themselves and the inscribed frame. The garland in the seated figure's hand is entirely green, and less curved; and finally, the hue is a yellower green.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The same gentleman exhibited at the late meeting of the Society, a specimen of the new issue for these islands. The type is that of the current stamps of the mother-country, except that the word COMUNICACIONES is replaced by FILIPINAS. The value of the stamp on view was 62 c. de peseta; colour, lake.

JAPAN.

A correspondent of *The Printers' Register* writes:—"I purchased some of the Japanese substitutes for postal cards the other day. I could only obtain specimens of the ½ sen ones, those for local news, *i.e.*, available only for despatch from one part of a town to another, the supply of the 1 sen denomination being exhausted. These articles are not cards, but pieces of foreign paper about six and a-half inches long by six inches wide when open. They are folded down the middle, and on one of the outer sides is printed in colours a fac-simile of the ordinary postage-stamp of a similar denomination. The stamped side is intended for the address, and is embellished with a border of foreign design, printed in red; one of the inner sides is similarly ornamented, and crossed with lines also printed in red; the remaining two sides are blank."

It is stated that stamped envelopes have also been issued.

GUATEMALA.

The annexed cut approximately represents one of the current set for the republic, the mad freak of one of whose officials has lately cost it ten thousand pounds. The nondescript representation above the scroll does duty for a bird with a long tail. The 1 peso value is similar, but the bird and scroll are replaced by an escutcheon surmounted by the sun. It is, in fact, almost identical with the forgery figured on page 144 of the last volume, except that the outlined shield is as large as that in the accompanying cut, but undotted like those in the centavos series. We learn from *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* that the Guatemalans found the decimal currency inconvenient, and have consequently reverted to the old system; also that the ½ real, 1 r., and 2 r. in actual use, have been respectively metamorphosed from the well-known 5 centavos, 10 c., and 20 c. type of the forgery alluded to. Should the old 1 c. not be altogether suppressed it must represent $\frac{1}{10}$ of a real.



GREAT BRITAIN.

Alluding to the minute numerals conspicuous on the higher, but less easily distinguishable on the lower values of our own adhesives, we noted what we fancied at the time to be the greatest numbers reached thereon, erroneously concluding, as it seems, that the latest issues bear the highest figures. It was remarked that the threepenny and penny values (purchased at one of the largest district post-offices) were numbered 12 and 143 respectively. A correspondent has since forwarded for inspection specimens of the former marked 14, and the latter reaching so high as 166 and 170! A friend possesses an individual numbered 188. Going expressly to the General Post-Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, we thought to procure the latest issued, and consequently highest marked pennies. Those we purchased were declared to be only just printed, and to our great astonishment showed 114 only! Buying some again at the district office above mentioned, they turned out to be numbered 151. It seems then, that these numerals have nothing to do with period of issue. What do they mean, then? The higher values certainly appear to favour our assumption. We have had them all regularly marked from No. 1, beyond which the 10d., 2s., and 5s., have never yet passed. The latest shilling adhesives are marked 9, the first of same type (coloured letters on white) being 8. The same correspondent forwards also a penny envelope stamp, dated 24-9-73, numbered on the neck 167. He sends for inspection, moreover, the stamp of a half penny card pierced with eight holes, forming the broad-arrow mark, denoting its naval service.

CUBA.

The American Journal of Philately pronounces the colour of the current 1 peseta to be pink.

SWITZERLAND.

In the February number of the present volume is figured and described a local for the Belalp. In addition to a specimen of a violet hue, M. Breitfuss showed one of a rich red colour at the late meeting.

The 5 centimes post card is now light drab-brown, and the 2 c. adhesive pale olive. The card is reported to be issued of a larger size. Double ones for correspondence and reply are also announced to be in preparation; and some of the respective values of 10 c. and 20 c., single and double, for interchange between the home country and Germany.

DENMARK.

A correspondent writes to inquire if we know of any instance of the 4 skilling of 1858 with the posthorns on wavy ground like the central design. We presume he has a specimen of such hitherto unremarked variety. Can other collectors recognize any such?

AUSTRIA.

The Bath magazine figures and describes a stamp stated by a Viennese correspondent to be issued specially for official use, but which the editor correctly suggests to have been designed rather for the local service of the capital, the same informant writing that the emission was to commence on the day of the opening of the new Town Hall. The stamp is rectangular; bearing within central oval the Austrian eagle crowned, and an escutcheon, on which is a Greek, not Latin cross (as described by our contemporary), obscuring the bird's body. There is a frame inscribed COM. FREI-MARKE D ST. WIEN 3 KR—Communal postage stamp of the city of Vienna, 3 kreuzer. F M C W at the angles; imperforate; bright lake. There are two accompanying envelopes, one nearly square; the other larger than the largest of the United States! The former has the previously-described stamp impressed on the right hand upper corner; the latter bears the same in addition to one of a deep violet colour. This union of two colours is something new in postal annals. The Belgian magazine notes the same trio of issues, with the additional information that the envelopes are of a lilac hue, and that the whole set was offered to the commune of Vienna, but refused, and consequently are to be pronounced spurious. It seems that the commune has been negotiating with the postal authorities respecting the free transmission of official correspondence, but that nothing has yet been decided. These impostors have been circulated by M. Friedl, the same industrial who lately launched the forged covers of the Colombian States noticed on page 77 of our last number.

ST. LUCIA.

We recently received some sets from this island slightly, but sensibly, differing from the preceding issues. The shilling stamp is a very red-orange, but much more clearly engraved than any of its predecessors of the same hue; the black penny has the same improvement. The original blacks are very muzzy; and the later pennies are well engraved, but not clear black. The yellow fourpenny is either on whiter, or else on less porous paper; the ground being clearer than usual. The sixpenny shows the greatest variation, being bright lilac, not violet.

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

M. Moens has at last succeeded in disinterring the Kazan envelope, known by name only since its first mention in *The Stamp-Collector's*

Magazine three years since! It was then correctly described. The envelope is nearly square, made of dirty-white paper, having on the flap a large oblong oval impression, inscribed in three lines "Paid envelope of the Kazan rural post," in Russian characters. On the flap below is another inscription in black, "Member of the rural administration of the Kazan district—Horodetzki." The colour of the impressed stamp is blue; the value (not designated) 6 kopecks.

Shadrin.—This is another of the emissions described long since, and only just brought into bodily notice by the indefatigable researches of our Belgian *collaborateur*. As far as can be judged by the specimens on hand, the design of this emission is fully equal to the average of its fellows, but the execution is simply execrable. Within a central inscribed oval frame is depicted some sort of animal supposed to do duty for a fox, fox-skins being the staple of the district represented by the stamp. A groundwork of perpendicular lines, relieved by numerals of value in fancy compartments at each angle, completes a rectangle. The annexed engraving is infinitely superior to the reality, which is about one of the worst specimens of something-graphy we have ever seen. Black on white; 5 kopecks.



Borisoglyab.—We are pleased at being the first to describe what we are informed is the latest issued of Russian locals. It is a strong reminder of the Louga and Livni types, which will be verified from its description. Large circle; imperial crown surmounting central shield bearing beehive and pair of bees above; three sacks below. Designation ("rural post of Borisoglyab") and value in circle. Inscription, device, and thick and thin lined frame embossed white on the rich azure of the Louga local; scalloped perforation like that of the first Livni.

GREECE.

The 20 lepta blue has been lately seen without the numerals usually found at the back.

TURKEY.

The Belgian magazine chronicles a change in the surcharge "cheir-local" in the current adhesives. Originally black, they are now found in dark blue and in red. The types in the three hues being unlike, the editor concludes they emanate from different offices.

ST. HELENA.

The same authority quotes the sixpenny blue with cc and crown watermark in bright ultramarine.

VICTORIA.

The new halfpenny was described last month from a solitary specimen. Having since received some in sheets, we find that the watermark is separated, c being on one stamp, and the crown on its next neighbour; so that a pair of specimens is necessary to show the complete watermark.

CABUL.

It seems that the stamps of this country, described and figured last month, had been previously chronicled in last year's December number

with an additional value (2 annas). The description was copied *verbatim* from *The Philatelical Circular*, to the editor of which (Mr. Pemberton) apologies are due for their reproduction without acknowledgment. Never having seen, and not having heard of the emission since then, and writing away from home and all sources of reference, the original notice had totally escaped our memory.

MEXICO.

The American Journal of Philately announces an approaching emission of envelopes corresponding in values and colours with the reported new adhesives. Most of the current set are now arch-perforated.

UNITED STATES.

We see in the public press an idea entertained by the postal authorities of the States to propose an interchange of post cards between this country and their own at the uniform rate of one penny or two cents.

A correspondent calls attention to the current 3 cents adhesive on light green paper. This we have verified by late arrivals. The stamps are impressed on decided colour, not on simply toned paper, as formerly.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

We have before us a postmarked specimen of one of the new values foreshadowed in our January number, viz., the 25 cents, violet.

THE SPUD PAPERS; OR, NOTES ON PHILATELIC WEEDS.

BY THE REV. R. BRISCO EAREE.

XXXVII.

I HAVE the pleasure (?) of introducing to the notice of our readers this month some candidates for their favour, professing to come from the Sandwich Islands and Western Australia. Mr. Pemberton, in the twenty-second *Spud Paper*, described the forgeries of the earlier issues of Hawaii, and those about to be dissected pretty nearly complete the set.

Sandwich Islands.

1 CENT (HEAD OF PRINCESS VICTORIA KAMAMALU), MAUVE.

Genuine.—Engraved on creamy-white wove paper, perf. 12. This stamp (like the two others described below) is very beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*. Backed with dark brown gum. The oval round the head is perfect in all parts. The figures in the bottom corners are nearer to the bottom than to the top of the containing circles. The lettering is in that peculiar thick type favoured by the American engravers, as in the latest Newfoundlands. The H and I of AKAHI touch each other at top and bottom, and the I of AKAHI and the K of KENETA are separated by a dark space of background which, in consequence of the curved shape of the letters, forms an exact circle. The Princess's eyes are well open, and there is a light on the pupils. The nose is broad, but well drawn. The lips are not very full.

Forged.—Coarsely lithographed, on very white paper, perf. 13. No gum. The oval round the head is not continuous, but it is divided,

and the two ends overlap under the word HAWAII, one end forming the bottom of the name-label. This is a very curious mistake, and has arisen from the forger failing to see the very fine line which forms the bottom of the name-label in the original. The figures in the bottom corners are much nearer to the top than to the bottom of the containing circles. The lettering is thin and meagre, and too straight. The H and I are not near each other. The I and K are very far apart, so that the space between them is a transverse oval instead of a circle. The left eye is half shut, or, at least, not so wide open as the right; and the pupils are dark, without any light in them. The nose is absurdly broad, the right nostril barely visible, and the left nostril much exaggerated. The lips are very full, and look as though Her Royal Highness were just in the act of blowing out a candle. There is a very white patch just above the right shoulder. Postmarked with very thin concentric circles.

6 CENTS (HEAD OF KAMEHAMEHA V.), GREEN.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce* on yellowish white paper, perf. 12. All lettering very clear and distinct. Two circles in upper corners are mathematically true, The H and A of HAWAII, and the T and A of KENETA, touch each other. The king has plenty of hair on both sides of his head, and there is a line drawn down the centre of his coat, to mark where the two sides button together. The middle button is left white, except a dot in the centre and a ring round the outside. There is a point under KE of KENETA which comes down below the boundary line.

Forged.—Lithographed, on yellowish paper, perf. 13. The lettering looks ragged. Two circles in upper corners are very badly drawn, and the outline is broken and untrue. The H and A and the T and A do not touch each other. The king seems to have scarcely any hair on the left side of his head. There is no join in the coat where it buttons. The middle button is shaded nearly all over, except a small white patch on one side of it. The point under KĒ does not come within two or three lines of the boundary, instead of overlapping it as in the genuine. Postmarked with concentric circles. The perforation is rather better than usual, but the drawing is bad in the minor details. The colour of the original is like that of the 3 c. United States, whilst the forgery is of a peculiar chalky yellow-green. The eyes are too fierce and glaring in the forgery.

18 CENTS (HEAD OF KEKUANOA), RED.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on yellowish-white paper, perf. 12. Eyes pretty well open, and pupils visible. Three strongly-marked "crow's feet" wrinkles in the corner of right eye. The two strong wrinkles on each side of the nose are exactly opposite each other. The coat and waistcoat are very distinct, so that there is no difficulty in saying which is which. The figure I is the same in both bottom corners. All the labels stand out very distinctly from the background, and all the lines of shading throughout are excessively fine, except the lines on the coat, which are five or six times thicker than any of the others. There are two little triangles coming down from the top, over the H and last I of HAWAII, half of the one over H is very darkly shaded, and the one over the I is scarcely shaded at all. The bow of the necktie is very distinct.

Forged.—Lithographed on very yellowish paper, perf. 13. Eyes almost shut, and pupils not visible. No wrinkles to be seen in corner of right eye. Wrinkles on each side of the nose not opposite to each other,—the one on the right cheek being considerably higher than the one on the left. No certainty as to which is coat, and which is waistcoat. Figures in bottom corners not both alike, the left-hand 1 being bigger than the right. The labels do not stand well out from the background; and the lines of shading throughout are rather coarse, those on the coat being no thicker than the rest. The two little triangles over the H and last I of name are both very darkly shaded. They form part of an arch over the name,—the rest of the arch being supposed to be cut away by the top of the stamp,—but this is more evident in the forgery than in the genuine. The bow of necktie is not well drawn, and the right-hand end is particularly indistinct. There are other minute differences, but the above are the most important. Printed in sheets of 25 (5×5), and ungummed. Postmarked with the old British Guiana postmark.



Western Australia.

There are, apparently, two dies for these stamps, one for the penny, and one for the other values. The background of the four labels is formed of zig-zag white lines in the penny, but is solid in the higher values.

ONE PENNY, 1860, WMK., SWAN, BLACK, IMPERFORATE.

Genuine.– Engraved in *taille-douce* on greyish-white paper. The W of name is cut off square at the bottom. There is a mark just before P of POSTAGE which looks like a W placed sideways, with the commencement of another W. After E of POSTAGE there is a mark like the Masonic square-and-compass emblem, also placed sideways. The first and last letters of AUSTRALIA are both very close to the outer border. Background of engine-turning.

Forged.—Lithographed on very white paper, imperf. This stamp is printed in very deep black, not at all like the grey-black of the originals. The W of name is sharply pointed at the bottom. POSTAGE on solid label, without marks. First and last letters of AUSTRALIA are at some little distance from the border, but the first is nearer than the last. Background of dots and scratches.

TWO PENCE, VERMILION, SIX PENCE, GREEN, 1860; WMK., SWAN, IMPERF.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce.* Solid backgrounds to labels (this is copied by the forgeries). W square at bottom as before. N of WESTERN almost touches the border. All the lettering of equal thickness. Central background composed of engine-turned lines.



Forged.—Lithographed, no watermark, imperf. W pointed at bottom. N of WESTERN at some little distance from border. Lettering of POSTAGE thicker than the rest. Central background of dots and scratches.

TWO PENCE, BLUE, SIX PENCE, VIOLET-BROWN, 1862-64; PERF. VARIOUS.

Genuine.—Same matrix as above. Tests, ditto.

Forged.—Ditto, ditto. Not perforated.

ONE PENNY, BROWNISH RED, 1864; PERF. VARIOUS.

Genuine.—Same type as one penny, black. Same tests.

Forged.—Same type as forgery of 1d., black. Same tests; not perf.

TWO PENCE, ORANGE, 1865; WMK. CC AND CROWN, PERF. 12½.

Genuine.—Same tests as before.

Forged.—Ditto. No watermark; not perforated.

The colours of the forgeries are very different from those of the originals, and form a good test in themselves. I give them below, side by side with each other, so that the reader can judge for himself.

	Genuine.	*Forged.*
1860,	one penny, greyish black	Deep black
,,	two pence, vermilion	Bright orange
,,	six pence, Prussian green	Chalky apple-green
1862, &c.,	two pence, bright milky blue	Very dark dull chalky blue
,,	six pence, lilac-brown	Reddish chocolate-brown
1864,	one penny, brownish red	Vermilion.

The forgeries are all postmarked with four concentric circles. Some of them would pass muster very well amongst school boys, *et hoc genus omne;* I think the six pence, green, is most likely to deceive. The easiest instant test for the forgeries is, that they all have the w sharply pointed at the bottom; whereas, in the genuine, the two bottom points of the w are cut off quite square. It seems very absurd that the forgers should persist in attempting to imitate well-engraved designs. If I were a forger, I should certainly only try my hand at counterfeiting lithographed originals. I remember a forgery of one lithographed original which I had the pleasure of dissecting some time ago (it was a green Hanover, I think), and the forgers had actually produced a copy which was better executed than the original; whereas, lithographed copies of *taille-douce* originals must, of necessity, be very poor imitations.

A LOOSENESS IN THE POST-OFFICE.—In the annual report of the Postmaster-General, we read that—

The carelessness of the public in posting letters is best shown by the fact that no less than 50,000 postage stamps were found loose in letter boxes and mail-bags.

It is very well to put the above down to the "carelessness of the public." It may be owing to the carelessness of the post-office. A short time ago, the authorities of St. Martin's-le-Grand were so sparing of their gum, that it was difficult to find a postage stamp stick to its letters. Like deserters, they displayed a too willing alacrity in running away from their posts. Admirably as the post-office is conducted in most of its branches, we must say that it was in the above respect anything but what an actor would call "letter-perfect" in its delivery. Whose gain we should like to know was the treasure-trove of those 50,000 stamps? We conclude they became the perquisite of the post-office; so that they had an actual gain in a want of adhesiveness to their proper duties. They benefited by their "carelessness" to the extent of £208 6*s.* 8*d.*; and if these 50,000 stamps were sold again, and fell off again, as such a slippery article undoubtedly would, they would realize the same profit every time they repeated the transaction. It is not turning "an honest penny" to sell an article that will not fulfil the promise with which it has been backed. The dodge may be exceedingly clever, and may succeed in increasing the sale of stampst o a very large extent, but we decidedly should prefer in such matters from Government a little less gumption and a little more gum.—*Punch.*

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

TWO meetings of the Society were held in May; on the 2nd at the chambers of the Vice-President, in the Temple, and on the 23rd at Dr. Viner's, 34, Denbigh Street. At the former meeting, the stamps of Baden and Bavaria were exhibited and compared. Both countries' stamps, however, are of little interest to the philatelist.

In Baden, very fine specimens of the 9 kr., 1862, M. 10, were exhibited in the following shades:—9 kr., stone, pale stone, brown, warm brown, deep brown. The only uncommon stamp is the 3 kr., pink on white ground, small perforations. In Bavaria, the President showed a fine specimen of 9 kr., blue-green, issue of 1850; and in the issue of 1869, the 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, and 18 kr., rouletted, and showing silk thread across.

At the meeting of May 23rd, the stamps of Barbados, Bahamas, and Belgium, formed the subject of study.

The varieties not mentioned in the catalogue are as follows,—Bahamas: no watermark, 1 p., rose-lake, lake, red-lake. Barbados: M. 14 to 16, no value, blue-green. Belgium: very fine collections were shown, the only stamp not possessed by any member being the 40 c., vermilion, no watermark.

M. de Ysasi exhibited a new Don Carlos stamp, a description of which will be found in another part of *The Philatelist*.

M. de Joannis had in his possession three *used* Russian locals, which had been sent to him by M. Moens. These locals are for the towns of Borovitch (1st issue), Valdai, and Skopin. The first is cancelled by an initial; the second by two pen-strokes, diagonally; and the third by a Russian inscription in block letters.

The next meeting was fixed for Saturday, June 13th, at the same time and place, when the stamps of Bergedorf, Bermuda, Bolivar, and Bolivia, will be compared.

OUR PRIZE ESSAYS.

Subject:—THE VARIOUS MODES OF PERFORATING POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE have received some essays in response to our call for the same, but they are of too mediocre a character to require extended notice. The best is one by MR. W. COPE, Haileybury College, whose intentions very much outstrip his abilities. He has taken pains to prepare the paper, affixing specimens of perforated stamps by way of illustration. He notes but five sorts of perforation, eight having been described at page 103 of our first volume in 1867. He calls the peculiar style of the Finlanders an *oval* perforation, perfectly innocent of the fact that the stamps dovetail into each other, having evidently never seen two unsevered. The writer proceeds to note the unique piercing of the Portuguese Indians, which he terms the oblong shape. These stamps, non-existent at the publication of our paper previously alluded to, form a ninth species of perforation. The rouletted style is next mentioned; and this he absurdly calls the "parallel oblong shaped." The commonest way, such as our own, &c., with pretty clear correctness he terms the "hollow circle perforation;" but the pin-pricked Barbados, &c., with equal

incorrectness are denominated "solid circle shaped." The Mexicans of 1872 are a puzzle to the gentleman; and he concludes they must have been first pricked by one machine, and held down for the manipulation of another! Our criticism may justly be concluded with our best acknowledgments for his good intentions and evident exertions to give satisfaction.

Subject:—A Poem on Stamp Collecting.

Several candidates for the prize offered for the best poetry on the subject of philately have sent in their contributions, some of whom must be content with a simple acknowledgment of their pieces, which will be returned on application. Four of the number deserve more than this passing notice. They are certainly not first-rate specimens of poesy, the subject-matter, ideas, &c., not being dressed in a particularly attractive style.

The most lengthy production is that of Mr. James Garnett, of Croydon, filling six and a-half pages of foolscap. It is really a very good prose essay on the pleasures and advantages of stamp collecting, more or less embellished with rhyme, but quite devoid of poetical ideas. The rhyme is sometimes tuneful: for example—

Oft father and son
In this innocent pastime vie with each other;
Still more frequently a sister with her brother.

But St. Lucia and Nova Scotia, Modena and Sardinia, sham and Sedan, will never do. All philatelists must cordially assent to the wish (alluding to swindling forgers)

That rascals who reap
A harvest by their vile, nefarious trade,
Would that the jail cat on their bare backs could be laid.

And our publishers must be pleased with the lines,—

Try those well-established firms at Brighton and Bath,
Whatever other dealers' names come across your path.
If S. Smith and Co., Royal Colonnade, Brighton,
Or A. Smith & Co., 6, Bath Street, Bath, you light on,
Send to them for stamps, you are sure to receive
None but genuine ones, if me you will believe.

There is much more poesy about Mr. Raynor's shorter essay, of which the following stanza is a specimen:—

A scrap that o'er the waves of ocean borne
Brings wish'd for tidings to an eager heart,
Has power to make an ardent soul forlorn,
Or gladness to the sorrowing impart.

Mr. A. E. Myers, of Montreal, principally confines himself to a quasi poetical description of the designs on postage stamps, such as:—

The dragon in Shanghai
His figure does expose;
Pray tell the reason why
If anybody knows.

A. L. Middleton, of Colchester, only twelve years old, merits some commendation for his attempt. The last verse is amusing, and will serve for a good pattern of the rest.

The album that I'd first, was spoilt,
But now I have another ;
The old one was a shilling one,
And four shillings the other.

We think our publishers will best meet the deserts of the case by equally dividing the offered prize between the two first-mentioned candidates.

POSTAL SCRAPS.

DETAINED FOR POSTAGE.—A gentleman, talking to a Sunday-school, asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out, "He was detained for postage."

CARLIST POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Spanish Government, in view of the increased marauding of the Carlists, has established a line of steamers on the Mediterranean coast, to run from Barcelona to Valencia. The Carlists some days ago sent a communication to the post-office directors in Catalonia, warning them that all letters sent after the 15th of April not bearing the Carlos VII. postage stamp, would be seized and burned. People thought this only Carlist bravado, and laughed at the idea. But it has proved no joke, and the trains have been stopped and the correspondence burned just as was threatened. Yesterday the train from Culaff was stopped, and both official and private correspondence burned. Among other papers of importance a packet containing 70,000 dollars in Government securities was also consigned to the flames.—*The Echo*

GRATIS ADVERTISEMENT.—Agreeably to our purpose of exposing all attempts at palming off fictitious stamps, we have the unpleasing duty of giving prominence to the name of SIDNEY SIMPSON & CO., Stamp Importers, Hull, a sheet of whose stamps, sent for inspection and sale to a correspondent, lies before us. It is headed "Very rare varieties—only 1d. each—all at 1d. each, or 10d per dozen"—and contains 95 more or less (mostly the latter) correct attempts at imitations of rare and common foreign postage stamps. Some few are good enough to be entitled to the doubtful dignity of forgeries, viz., some Oldenburgs, French Republics, Swiss Rayons, Spanish, and Uruguays. The others are worthless rubbish, dear at a penny per thousand. They are not even good enough to be worth our publishers while to purchase at that low rate for *The Spud Papers*, being too wretchedly executed to deceive any but the veriest tyros.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

For the accommodation of those subscribers who may be desirous of exchanging their duplicate stamps, a portion of *The Philatelist* is set apart each month to facilitate exchanges.

RULES.

1. Advertisements must be accompanied by the cheque given with each number.
2. Advertisements to be addressed to "The Editor of *The Philatelist*, Royal Colonnade, Brighton," and received not later than the 18th of the month.
3. The full name and address of the writer must be sent with each advertisement.
4. *The Stamp Exchange* is intended for the use of amateur collectors only ; notices from dealers cannot therefore be inserted.

FREDERICK E. A. CAVELL, Saxmundham, Suffolk, has *The Philatelical Journal* complete and unbound, also Mulready cover, and over 200 varieties of foreign stamps to exchange for books—Dickens', Thackeray's, and Disraeli's novels wanted especially.

B. G. BENTHAM, 5 Star Hill Terrace, Rochester, has a large number of duplicates (many rare) for exchange, and will be glad to receive selections from other collectors.

A. G. BAYLIS, The Grove, Redditch, has several sheets of stamps which he is willing to exchange with collectors, also about 100 uncut envelopes. Colonials specially wanted. No fiscals.

FRANCIS ENGEL, Elizabeth, New Jersey, United States, wishes to correspond with collectors in all parts of the world, for the purpose of exchanging all kinds of stamps—postage, telegraph, and fiscals.

C. C. VINTON, Princeton, New Jersey, United States, has a number of U.S. Departmental stamps, principally Department of Agriculture, to exchange for fiscals, locals, and rare stamps of all countries.

FRANK A. GRAY, 10, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., United States, will give two shillings' worth of foreign postage stamps in exchange for No. 43 (June, 1870) of *The Philatelist*, if in good condition.

H. HENDERSON, Norwood, Bridge of Allan, N.B., wishes to correspond with collectors in any part of the world. Will exchange for a good collection "Blackie's

Popular Encyclopædia," or other books or crests. Wants Thurn and Taxis in exchange for other stamps.

S. T. WAKEFIELD, Dryden House, Oundle, has several fiscal stamps, including £2 English (blue); 5 cents Ceylon; 3 dollars, 50 cents, and 1 dollar, United States, and many others. Also many duplicate postage stamps to exchange for other postage stamps. List on application. Please send duplicates.

GEORGE CUSHING, Drawer 181, P.O., Montreal, Canada, wants back volumes of any English or French stamp magazine. Will give in exchange for each volume a collection of 300 varieties of postage stamps, or 40 varieties, each worth 3d. and over by *The Quarterly Price Catalogue.* Also has many rare stamps to exchange with collectors in all countries. Wants entire envelopes and post cards of any country.

JOSEPH J. CASEY, P.O. Box 1698, New York, United States, wants old Prussian, Mecklenburg, Wurtemburg, Russian, and other envelopes generally (entire and unused, if possible); South American, Spain and her colonies, Russian locals, and English colonials (uncancelled preferred); also philatelic literature in all languages and of every description. Has for exchange U. S. locals, officials, revenues, and private proprietaries; adhesives and envelopes; also duplicates of foreign stamps. Correspondence solicited.

T. C. BOURNE, L. Box 147, Washington, D.C., United States, wants in exchange the following stamps, *unused*:—New Granada, 1 p. (1861), 10 c. (1862), 1 p. (1864); Provisional issue, Straits Settlements, 6 c. and 12 c.; Naples (1858), 10 and 50 gra.; Parma, 1852 issue; India (1863), 4 annas (green, *oval*); 1858, 1 anna, brown on blue paper; Germany, N. S., 1852, ½ s.gr., green; S. S., 1852, 3 kr. blue; British Guiana, 1c. (1860), brown; Western Australia (1861), 6d. green, and Tolima (1872), 50 c. and 1 peso, for which he can offer the following, unused:— 5 and 50 c., Bolivia (eagle issue), 5, 10, and 50 c. (1871); Bolivar, 10 c., red (1864 and 1873 issue); Mexico; Nicaragua, full set (1865 and 1871 issue); United States envelope set; Newspaper stamps (large); Deccan, ½ and 2 a., skeleton; 29 50 c., Holland, 1872; 4 anna, India, 1866; 8d., 9d., and 1 shilling Ceylon envelope; Cuba, 1871; 50 c. and 10 c., New Granada, 1865; used, 6 r. (1852), Spain; 10, 20, and 50 c., New Granada, 1865; Buenos Ayres, 4 r., brown; 4 and 8 reales, Mexico, 1861, and a large number of others. Exchanges made by *The Quarterly Price Catalogue.*

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

*** Correspondents sending specimens for inspection and return, are requested to enclose a stamped directed envelope.

P. J. A.—Accepted with best thanks.

J. T., Clerkenwell.—All your stamps are perfectly genuine.

M. U. F., Birkenhead.—Although not agreeing with, we thank you for your suggestions.

F. E., New Jersey.—Thanks for your information about telegraph stamps. Those you describe shall be duly noticed.

A. W. O., Leeds.—We have no copy of *The New Brunswick Quarterly.* We presume it is defunct.

O. A B., Barkly.—Accept our best thanks for your communication of the 2nd of April.

JAMES OLDFIELD, Ludlow.—Your inquiry is answered in that to the preceding correspondent.

G. A., Clifton.—Apologies for not replying earlier; but your stamp was detained to show at the meeting of the Society.

H. H., Bridge of Allan.—We have several varieties in colour of 4 skilling Danish, but have never seen any specimen having the posthorns at the angles on wavy ground.

H. D. H., Gloucester.—Thanks for a sight of the sheet of swindles. It is well worth the space for a gratis advertisement. —You will see your communication noticed in the article on novelties.

P. O. M.—The articles on Russian locals have been prepared many months since, and the first instalment is in the present number. They will continue uninterruptedly in succeeding months.

S. W., Egham.—Nothing seems to have been heard of the Montenegro issue for a considerable time, but we have just been shown a complete set, and understand the stamps are now in active use.

C. B. P., Ottawa.—The British Columbian set is valuable, the stamps being high-priced. Unless there was a lot of remainders, which may eventually be sold under facial value, they will soon be unattainable. —The stamp you figure is not Russian, but German.—All the current adhesives of the United States seem to be printed on toned paper. We have seen none on pure white. The green especially is on paper of a greenish tint.—Your 7 kreuzer Wurtemburg stamp envelope-type on yellow, must belong to the post-office order set, which are all printed on what may be termed thick paper or thin cardboard.—This correspondent, whose essay on mounting post cards was noticed in April, writes to say that *he* was the youngest competitor, being 15 only, whereas Mr. Lofts is 17.

		s.	d.
Post Cards, including United States, Canada, Russia, Belgium, German Empire, Switzerland, Hungary, &c. ..	Set of	10	1 0
Prussia (1850-58, head)	,,	6	0 4
,, (1861-5), 3, 4, 6 pfen., 1, 2, and 3 s.gr.	,,	6	0 3
,, (1867 envelopes, entire) 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	,,	5	1 3
Queensland, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/.	,,	6	0 6
Roman States (1852-65), ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 baj	,,	8	0 4
,, (1867), 2, 10, 20 (red), 20 (solferino), and 40 c. ..	,,	5	0 3
Romagna (complete set, scarce), ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 20 baj.	,,	9	2 6
Roumania (1868-69), 3, 15, 18, and 25 bani	,,	4	0 3
,, (1871-72, bearded portrait), 1½, 5, 10, and 25 bani ..	,,	4	0 3
,, (1872, bearded head in circle), 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 bani	,,	7	0 4
Russia, 1, 3, 5, 10. 20, and 30 kop. ; envelope, 10 kop.	,,	7	0 2
Sardinia (1855, head in white oval), 5, 20, and 40 c.	,,	3	4 6
hese Sardinians are original postmarked specimens, and are far more valuable the unused reprints, now being advertised for sale.)			
Saxony (1863, arms), 3 pf., ½, 1, 2, 3, and 5 n.gr.	,,	6	0 2
Schleswig-Holstein (1864-65)	,,	8	0 8
Servia (1869-73), 1, 2, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 paras	,,	7	0 9
South Australia, 1d., 2d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1/., and 2/. ..	,,	8	1 0
Spain (1854), 4 c. (rose on blue), 4 c. (rose on white), and 6 c. ..	,,	3	0 4
,, (1854, Official), ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	,,	4	0 5
,, (1855, Official), ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	,,	4	0 5
,, (1857), 2 c. (green), (1860) 2 c. (green)	,,	2	0 3
,, (head of liberty), 1, 2, 50, 100, 200, and 400	,,	6	0 4
,, (figure of value), ¼ and 2 c. de peseta ; (head of Amadeus) 5, 10, 20. 25, 40 and 50 c. de peseta (all obsolete)	,,	8	1 9
,, (mostly rare old issues and very scarce)	,,	12	0 6
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	25	1 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	40	2 0
traits Settlements (1868), 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 30, 32, and 96 cents	,,	9	1 0
weden (1858-66), 3, 5, 12, 17, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre	,,	8	0 4
,, (1872), 3, 6, 12, 24, 30, 50 öre, and 1 rix-daler ; Envelope, 12 öre	,,	8	0 6
,, (official, 1874), 3, 6, 12, 24, 30 and 50 öre	,,	6	1 0
witzerland (white cross on red shield), 5 rap. (blue), 10 rap. (yellow)	,,	2	0 3
,, (1862-68), 2, 3, 5, 10 (blue), 10 (rose), 20, 25, 30 (vermilion), 30 (blue), 50 c., and 1 fr. (gold, rare) ..	,,	11	0 5
,, Envelopes, 5, 10, 25, and 30 c. ; Post Card, 5 c. ..	,,	5	0 4
asmania, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	,,	5	0 3
hurn and Taxis	,,	6	0 4
urkey (1868-73)	,,	5	0 6
uscany	,,	4	0 5
nited States (1861-66), 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, and 24 cents ..	,,	8	0 3
,, (1869, various designs), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 cents ..	,,	5	0 3
,, (1870-71), 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90 c., and post card, 1 c.	,,	12	0 6
,, (1st issue, entire envelopes), 3 cents, white and buff paper	,,	2	0 6
,, Envelope stamps (1866), 12, 18, 24, 30, and 40 cents	,,	5	7 6
nited States Departmental Postage Stamps—			
AGRICULTURE (yellow), 3 and 6 cents	,,	2	0 4
INTERIOR (vermilion), 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 24, and 90 cents	,,	7	1 9
JUSTICE (purple), 3 and 6 cents	,,	2	0 9
NAVY (blue), 2, 3, and 6 cents	,,	3	0 7
POST-OFFICE (black), 2, 3, 6, 24, 30, and 90 c. ; Env., 2, 3, & 6 c.	,,	9	2 6
TREASURY (brown), 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, and 12 cents	,,	7	0 6
TREASURY (brown), 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents	,,	11	3 6
WAR (red), 1, 3, 6 c., and Envelope 1 c.	,,	4	0 6
n the event of the franking privilege being restored, all the officials will become ly scarce."—American Journal of Philately.)			
nited States Locals	,,	20	0 6
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	50	1 0
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	100	2 0
ctoria (early issues, including the 1/. unlaureated head) . ..	,,	6	0 6
,, (laureated head), ½, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. ..	,,	7	0 3
estern Australia, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	,,	4	0 4
urtemburg (all old issues)	,,	6	0 3

All warranted genuine. Post-free, one stamp extra.

rtant.—When ordering, say "as advertised in the **June** *List,*" and quote the Number and the Price ONLY of the set required.

FORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

THE PHILATELIST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.*—*"The Philatelist" for 1875 will be procurable only from the Brighton Office, and will be forwarded through the post flat, in order that Subscribers may receive their copies in a fit state for binding.



CHEAP PACKETS OF HAMBURG LOCALS.

No. **1.**—Containing **50** varieties, **6**d., Post-free, 1d. extra.
,, **2.** ,, **116** ,, **1/6**d., ,, ,,

*** Many of the above labels were unquestionably issued for postal purposes. Spaces are provided for the WHOLE of them in almost every album published. Although S. S. & Co. procure these labels direct from Hamburg, they do not guarantee that the whole of them are equally authentic. Collectors must decide for themselves whether to insert in their albums the WHOLE of the series, or only those first issued.

CHEAP PACKETS OF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENTAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

No. 1. Price 6d.

Containing **10** varieties, including the Departments of the INTERIOR (vermilion), POST-OFFICE (black), and TREASURY (brown).

No. 2. Price 1/6.

Containing **20** varieties, including the Departments of AGRICULTURE (yellow), INTERIOR (vermilion), NAVY (blue), POST-OFFICE (black), and TREASURY (brown).

No. 3. Price 3/6.

Containing **30** varieties, including the Departments of AGRICULTURE (yellow), INTERIOR (vermilion), JUSTICE (purple), NAVY (blue), POST-OFFICE (black), TREASURY (brown), and WAR (red).

Post-free, one stamp extra.





Cheap Packets of Fiscal Stamps.

No. 1.—	CONTAINING	**20**	VARIETIES	..	..	**-/6.**
,, **2.**—	,,	**30**	,,	..	..	**1/.**
,, **3.**—	,,	**40**	,,	..	..	**2/.**
,, **4.**—	,,	**50**	,,	..	..	**3/.**
,, **5.**—	,,	**100**	,,	..	..	**6/6.**

Post-free, 1d. extra.

All in Good Condition and Warranted Genuine.

Long wanted by Philatelists. Price One Shilling, post-free **1/1.**

THE ODONTOMETER,

For Accurately Ascertaining the number of Perforations in a Postage Stamp.

CHEAP PACKETS OF UNITED STATES LOCALS.



No. **1.**—Containing **20** Varieties, **6**d., Post-free, 1d. extra.
,, **2.**— ,, **50** ,, **1/.** ,, ,,
,, **3.**— ,, **100** ,, **2/.** ,, ,,

*** S. S. & Co. consider it almost needless to inform collectors that the labels here offered are not original impressions. Very few originals of the American Locals are to be met with; and those that ARE obtainable, can only be purchased at prices varying from five shillings to five guineas each! Enterprising dealers in the United States have, from time to time, bought up the original plates at a cost, in some instances, of hundreds of dollars. From these plates impressions have been taken, to meet the wants of collectors anxious to fill the spaces allotted to these labels in their albums. S. S. & Co. do not guarantee that each and every label in the above packets are from the original dies, as possibly, in some cases, the plates have become useless, and others engraved in their place. They, however, are confident that no U.S. Locals of a better description are in the market; and they put it to collectors whether it is better to fill the pages of their albums with a set of such labels, or to leave them blank, in the vain hope of some day being able to obtain a complete set of the rare old original impressions.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO, ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

BOLIVAR.

IT is scarcely nine months ago that we chronicled the issue of a series of four values for this State, and already one of them, the 5 c. blue, has been superseded. The new 5 c., our only copy of which has been obligingly communicated to us by an American correspondent, is printed in the same colour as its predecessor; and the reason for its emission is at first sight by no means clear. We observe, however, that the usual inscription, EE. UU. DE COLOMBIA, indicative of the fact that the issuing State, notwithstanding its sovereignty, forms part of the Republic, does not appear on the set issued last year, whilst it is borne by the new type, although its diminutive characters form a marked contrast to the bold lettering in the upper part of the stamp. May it not be that the central authorities insisted on their supremacy being facially recognised on the Bolivar stamps? It is difficult otherwise to explain the change which, if our conjecture be correct, will have to be carried through the other values. The new type, which we believe we are the first to notice, is printed in pale blue on white, and imperforate.



LAGOS.

Without sound of trumpet or beat of drum, or without any preliminary notice, an emission for this British settlement necessitates a new page in the albums of philatelists. Rectangular; Queen's profile in circle; LAGOS above, POSTAGE below; value in coloured letters on lower margin. Thus far they are identical with the Dominicans, and evidently from the same *atelier;* but the disc of the portrait is not enclosed in a simple circular frame. The spandrels are filled with a graceful flowing ornament, effectively worked in, and confining the inscriptions. Colour on white paper, watermarked c c and crown, and perforated.

One penny, lilac	Fourpence, carmine
Twopence, blue	Sixpence, green

PERU.

The unpaid-letter series, described in our July number, would appear to have been the vanguard of quite a troop of new Peruvian stamps. There is to be a set of five envelopes, according to *The American Journal of Philately*, and also in all probability a series of adhesives for general postage, consisting of the same values, namely, 2, 5, 10, 20, and

Now Ready, **Sixpence** each (post-free, 7d.), Nos. **1** to **12** of

THE BRIGHTON CREST PACKETS.



EACH CONTAINING **24** VARIETIES.

No.
1.—ROYAL FAMILY.
2.—DUKES.
3.—MARQUISES.
4.—EARLS.
5.—VISCOUNTS.
6.—BISHOPS.
7.—BARONS.

No.
8 & **9.**—SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.
10.—REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.
11.—OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES.
12.—SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

All well-executed in coloured relief.

"The entire series ought to be in every Album."—*Young Gentleman's Magazine.*

Now Ready, **One Shilling** each (post-free, 1/1), Nos. **1** to **6** of

THE GLOBE CREST PACKETS.

No. 1.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, &c.

No. 2.
100 Varieties, comprising the Crests of the SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c.

No. 3.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of DUKES, MARQUISES, &c., &c.

No. 4.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of EARLS, VISCOUNTS, &c., &c.

No. 5.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of BISHOPS, BARONS, &c.

No. 6.
100 Varieties, comprising the Arms of the UNIVERSITIES, the OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES, and the GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

All well-executed



in coloured relief.

*** The above Packets do not contain two Crests alike. Collectors purchasing the whole Series, will at once possess **600** varieties.

THE POPULAR CREST PACKETS.



All well-executed in coloured relief.

No. 1.
The Sixpenny Packet of Miscellaneous Arms, Crests, and Monograms, contains **50** varieties. Post-free, 7d.

No. 2.
The Sixpenny Packet of Arms, Crests, and Monograms contains **30** varieties, including the Arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, and BARONS; also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 7d.

No. 3.
The Sixpenny Packet of Comic and Eccentric Monograms contains **24** varieties. Post-free, 7d.

No. 4.
The Sixpenny Packet of Flags of Nations contains **28** varieties, illuminated in gold and colours post-free, 7d. ***A second Packet can be had containing 28 varieties entirely different to the above.

No. 5.
The Shilling Packet of Crests of H.M.'s Ships contains **40** varieties, well-executed in coloured relief, post-free, 1/1. ***A second, third, and fourth packet can be had, each containing **40** varieties, entirely different to the above.

No. 6.
The Shilling Packet of Comic and Eccentric Monograms contains **50** varieties. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 7.
The One-and-Sixpenny Packet of Arms, Crests, and Monograms contains **150** varieties, including the ARMS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, and BARONS; also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 1/8.

No. 8.
The Two-Shilling Packet of Arms, Crests, & Monograms contains **200** varieties, including the arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, BARONS, and OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES, also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 2/2.

No. 9.
The Half-a-Crown Packet of Arms, Crests, & Monograms contains **250** varieties, including the arms of the ROYAL FAMILY, DUKES, MARQUISES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, BISHOPS, BARONS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COLLEGES, GREAT SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND, UNIVERSITIES OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, and the LONDON CITY COMPANIES; also Crests of the REGIMENTS OF THE LINE, SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, &c. Post-free, 2/8.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

THE NIAGARA STAMP PACKETS.



1.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **50** varieties. Post-free, 7d.

2.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Foreign Postage Stamps contains **30** varieties, including BRAZIL, TURKEY, LUXEMBOURG, DUTCH EAST INDIES, UNITED STATES (Departmental), AUSTRIA (early issue), SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK (official), SWITZERLAND, NORWAY, rare old SPAIN, &c. Post-free, 7d.

3.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **20** varieties, including NEW GRANADA, SERVIA, ITALY (early issues), SAXONY, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, HAMBURG, SPAIN (head of Liberty), ROMAN STATES, &c. Post-free, 7d.

4.—The Sixpenny Packet of Obsolete Foreign Postage Stamps contains **20** varieties, including rare old CONFEDERATE STATES, BERGEDORF, AUGSBURG (1st issue, arms), ROMAN STATES, NAPLES, SAXONY, PRUSSIA, ITALY, WURTEMBURG, SPAIN, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, &c. Post-free, 7d.

5.—The Sixpenny Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps contains **12** varieties, including BERMUDA, CEYLON, HELIGOLAND, BARBADOS, JAMAICA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA (beaver), INDIA, S. AUSTRALIA, N. S. WALES, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c. Post-free, 7d.

6.—The Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **100** varieties. Post-free, 1/1.

7.—The Shilling Packet of Obsolete Foreign Postage Stamps contains **40** varieties, including rare old MODENA, FRENCH REPUBLIC (1849), NAPLES, BERGEDORF, PAPAL STATES, BADEN (1862, "Land-Post"), LUXEMBOURG, SUEZ CANAL, BAVARIA (figure), NEW SOUTH WALES, PRUSSIA (head), SPAIN, TURKEY, HAMBURG, ITALY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, &c. Post-free, 1/1.

8.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps contains **25** varieties, including BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, BRITISH GUIANA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (obsolete), HELIGOLAND, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, HONG KONG, BERMUDA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NEW ZEALAND, BARBADOS, INDIA, QUEENSLAND, CANADA (old issues), SOUTH AUSTRALIA, &c. Post-free, 1/1.

9.—The Two Shilling Packet of Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains 50 varieties, including NICARAGUA, JAPAN, NEW GRANADA, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, PRUSSIA (head), CONFEDERATE STATES, ITALY, AUGSBURG, MODENA, HELIGOLAND, SERVIA, HAMBURG, ROMAN STATES, SAXONY, BERGEDORF, SPAIN, &c. Post-free, 2/1.

10.—The Half-Crown Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps contains 50 varieties, including BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, NEWFOUNDLAND, BAHAMAS, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEENSLAND, BARBADOS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, JAMAICA, NATAL, SHANGHAI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, TRINIDAD, NEW SOUTH WALES, ST. HELENA, ANTIGUA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, INDIA, BERMUDA, HONG KONG, BRITISH GUIANA, HELIGOLAND, STRAITS, &c. Post-free, 2/7.

11.—The Three-and-Sixpenny Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **150** varieties, including rare NICARAGUA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BRITISH HONDURAS, NEW GRANADA, UNITED STATES (Departmental), JAPAN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, BERGEDORF, EGYPT, RUSSIA, PORTUGAL, DENMARK (official), TURKEY, CANADA (old issues), MODENA, SPAIN (obsolete), BRAZIL, AUGSBURG, NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, CONFEDERATE STATES, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, ITALY (obsolete), ROMAN STATES, NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION (official), LUXEMBOURG, AUSTRIA (early issue), DUTCH INDIES, SWEDEN, HONG KONG, and other good stamps. Post-free, 3/7.

12.—The Five Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **200** varieties, including rare DECCAN, NEW GRANADA, MONTE VIDEO, CHILI, BRITISH GUIANA, JAPAN (obsolete issue), SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, BERGEDORF, WURTEMBURG (obsolete), CONFEDERATE STATES, BADEN (1862, "Land-Post"), FINLAND, NAPLES, CUBA, SERVIA, BARBADOS, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, PRUSSIA (head), SAXONY, BAHAMAS, ITALY (embossed figure), LUXEMBOURG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BERMUDA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PAPAL STATES, NEW ZEALAND, SUEZ CANAL, NORWAY (old issue), CEYLON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, CANADA (old issues), HELIGOLAND (1873), &c. Post-free, 5/2.

13.—The Seven-and-Sixpenny Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **250** varieties, including rare VENEZUELA (1st issue), MEXICO, LIMA (llama), BRITISH HONDURAS, SHANGHAI (provisional), NICARAGUA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, LUXEMBOURG, JAPAN, DUTCH INDIES, TASMANIA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BRITISH GUIANA, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, HONG KONG, FRANCE (5 francs), PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, KUSTENDJIE, BAHAMAS, ITALY (obsolete), GREECE, BARBADOS, FINLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, SPAIN (old issues), BERGEDORF, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, PORTUGAL, SERVIA, CEYLON, HELIGOLAND, MODENA, PRUSSIA (registration stamp), NATAL, JAMAICA, NAPLES (1857, arms), CONFEDERATE STATES, BERMUDA, ROMAN STATES, BELGIUM (1st issue), NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW GRANADA (triangular), and other good stamps. Post-free, 7/8.

14.—The Half-Guinea Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps contains **300** varieties, including CURACOA, ICELAND, DECCAN, COSTA RICA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PORTUGAL (Donna Maria), NICARAGUA, JAPAN, ITALY (3 lire), ST. THOMAS, MEXICO, BERGEN, ST. HELENA, ORANGE FREE STATE, NEW GRANADA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, BRAZIL (figures), MONTE VIDEO, AUSTRIA (50 soldi), BERMUDA, PRUSSIA (head on plain ground), STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, DRONTHEIM, RUSSIA (envelope 10 kop.), ANGOLA, TURKEY, SERVIA, CONFEDERATE STATES, BRITISH GUIANA, PERU, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MODENA, CHILI, LUBECK, CEYLON, DUTCH INDIES, NAPLES, LUXEMBOURG, QUEENSLAND, BERGEDORF, BRAZIL, ROMAN STATES, EGYPT, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, BREMEN, JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, FINLAND, TUSCANY, HELIGOLAND, OLDENBURG, HONG KONG, TASMANIA, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, ROUMANIA, VENETIA, rare old SPAIN, BRITISH HONDURAS, FRENCH REPUBLIC (1849), WESTERN AUSTRALIA, NATAL, MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, HUNGARY, MADEIRA, and many other good stamps. Post-free, 10/8.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

AUGUST 1ST.] STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S [1874.

MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

OF FOREIGN STAMPS AND CRESTS.

TERMS:—(1) Cash with Order. (2) Not less than one dozen or one hundred of one kind of stamp, set, packet, or crest sheet, sold at the respectively quoted prices. (3) Remittances to include sufficient to cover postage of goods ordered. (4) Remittances to be made by Post-Office Order from all places where Orders are obtainable, the United States excepted. (5) Correspondents in the United States have the option of remitting by Post-Office Order or U. S. Paper-Currency, the latter to be calculated at the rate of 3/4 to the dollar. (6) Remittances from Countries where Post-Office Orders are *un*obtainable, to be by Gold Coins, Bank Notes, or Bills of Exchange.

S. S. & Co. aim to include in this List goods only that are actually in stock; but if, perchance, they should be unable to complete an order, the balance of cash will be immediately returned.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED BY RETURN OF POST WITHOUT FAIL.

USED AND UNUSED STAMPS.	Unused. PER DOZ. s. d.	Unused. PER 100. s. d.	Used. PER DOZ. s. d.	Used. PER 100. s. d.
ANGOLA, 5 reis	1 9			
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1 c.	1 0	7 6		
" " 4 c.	3 6			
AUGSBURG (1867, arms)	0 5	2 9		
AUSTRIA (for foreign post-offices), 50 soldi			3 0	
BADEN (1862, "Land-post") 3 kr.	0 5	3 0		
BAVARIA (Unpaid-Letter Stamps, 1862), 3 kr.	2 6			
BAVARIA (ditto, ditto, 1871), 1 kr.	0 9	5 6		
" " " 3 kr.	2 0			
" (arms) 18 kr.			1 3	
BELGIUM (1865), 1 franc			1 9	
" (1870), 1 c.	0 2	1 0		
" " 2 c.	0 3	2 0		
" (1870), 40 c.			0 6	
" (1873, Post Card), 5 c.	0 9	5 6		
BERGEDORF, 1½ sch	10	6 6		
" 4 sch.	1 0	7 6		
BERMUDA, 1d.			0 9	5 6
CANADA (1860), 1 cent			0 2	0 9
" (1860, beaver), 5 cents			0 2	0 9
" (Post Card)	10	6 6		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (present issue), 1d.			0 4	2 0
" " " (present issue), 4d.			0 3	1 6
CEYLON, ½d.	1 6	10 6		
CHILI (present issue), 5 c.			0 8	5 0
CONFEDERATE STATES, 1 cent	2 0	12 6		
" " 5 "	0 6	3 6		
" " 10 "	0 5	3 0		
" " 20 "	1 0	7 6		
CUBA (1857), ½ and 1 real	1 9	12 6		
DENMARK (1865), 4 sk.			0 2	0 9
" (1870), 2 "			0 2	0 9
" " 4 "				0 6
" (1871), 48 sk			1 9	
" (1871, official), 2 sk.			0 2	1 0
" (1871, "), 4 sk.			0 2	10
DUTCH INDIES, 10 cents			0 8	
" " 20 "			0 7	
" " 50 "			0 6	3 6
EGYPT (1867), 1 piastre			0 9	
" (1872), 1 "			0 9	
FINLAND, 5 pen.			0 6	3 6
" 10 "			0 6	3 6
" 20 "			0 5	3 0
" 40 "			0 6	3 6
FRANCE, 5 francs			3 0	22 6
" (1872, Republic), 80 c.			0 2	1 0
GERMAN EMPIRE, 10 gr.			0 5	3 0
" " 30 gr.			0 6	3 6
HAMBURG (1859), 1¼ sch.	0 4	2 0		
" " 1¼ " (embossed)			0 8	4 6
" " 2½ "	0 5	2 6		
" (1868, wreath in oval), violet			0 4	2 3
HELIGOLAND, ½ sch.	0 9	5 6		
HOLLAND ½ cent	0 2	10		
" 1 "	0 3	1 8		
" 50 "			0 8	4 6
HUNGARY (post-horn)	0 5	3 0		
ITALY (1861), 1 c.	0 2	1 0		
ITALY (1864), 1 c.	0 3	1 3		
" " 2 c.	0 4	2 3		
" (1870, "Segnatasse"), 1 c.	0 3	1 3		
" (1863) 15 c.	0 2	1 0		
JAPAN (1872, perf.), ½ tempo, chocolate	1 0	7 6		
" " ½ " sage-green	1 6	10 6		
" (1872), ½ sen	1 0	7 6		
KUSTENDJIE, 20 paras	0 8	4 6		
LIMA (1873), 2 c.	1 9	12 6		
LUBECK (1st issue), 4 sch.	0 9	5 6		
MADERANERTHAL, 5 c.	0 9	5 6		
MAURITIUS (1856-59, value not indicated), blue	8 6			
" brick-red	8 6			
" vermilion	8 6			
" (1859-63), 6d. purple-brn., impf.	21 0			
" " 6d. " perf.	21 0			
MODENA, B.G., 9 c.				1 6 10 6
NAPLES (arms) 2 grani				1 0 7 6
NEW GRANADA (1869), 2½ c.	2 6	18 6		
" " (1871), 2 c.	2 0	15 0		
" " (1873), 1 c.	1 0	7 6		
NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION (Official), 1 s.gr.				0 3 1 6
" " " 2 "				0 4 2 3
" " " 10 gr.				0 5 3 0
" " " 30 gr.				0 6 3 6
PORTUGAL (1871), 5 reis	0 7	4 0		
" " 10 "	1 0	7 6		
PRUSSIA (1856, head), 4 pfen.	1 3	8 6		
" (1850, head), 6 "	1 3	8 6		
ROMAN STATES, 1 scudo	17 6			
" (1867), 2 c.	0 4	2 0		
" " 10 c.	0 5	2 6		
" " 20 c.	0 6	3 6		
" " 40 c.	0 6	3 6		
" 1 baj	0 5	2 6		
ROUMANIA (1871), 1½ bani	0 5	2 9	0 4	2 3
RUSSIA (Post Cards), 3 kop	2 0			
" " " 5 "	3 0			
SANDWICH ISLES, 1 c.	1 0	7 9		
SERVIA, 2 paras	0 4	2 0		
" (1869), 20 paras			0 9	5 6
" " 40 "			10	6 6
SHANGHAI (1st issue), 6 c.	2 0	15 0		
" ("1 cand." surcharged on 4 cents)	1 9	12 6		
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 1d. red	1 4	10 0		
SPAIN (1854), 4 c. and 6 c.				0 8 4 6
" (1854, official), yellow	0 4	2 3		
" (1855, official), green, red, lilac	0 4	2 3		
" (1857), 2 c.				1 0 7 6
" (1860), 2 c.				1 0 7 6
" (1870), 1 mil.	0 2	0 9		
ST. THOMAS, 3 cents				10 6 0
SWEDEN (1855), 4 sk.				1 0 7 6
" (1872), 12 "				0 6
" " 1 rix-daler				1 0 7 6
SWITZERLAND (1862), 2 c.	0 3	2 0		
" (1870, Post Card), 5 c.	1 0	7 6		
" (1873, Post Card), 5 c.	0 9	5 6		
SUEZ CANAL, 20 c.	10	6 6		

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UNITED STATES (1871), 90 c.			1 0	7 6
" " (Post Card)	10	6 6		
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 2 cents			0 6	3 6
" 3 "			0 4	2 3
" Envelope 3 "			0 9	5 6
VENEZUELA (1st issue) ½ real	2 0	15 0		
VICTORIA (1870) 2d.				0 6

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The Prices quoted are per dozen or per 100 SETS.

		Unused. PER DOZ. s. d.	Unused. PER 100. s. d.	Used. PER DOZ. s. d.	Used. PER 100. s. d.
AUSTRIA (Telegraph Stamps), 10, 20, 40, 80 kr., and 1 fl. 20 kr. set of	5			6 6	
AUSTRIA (1851, head of Mercury), blue, yellow, rose, red	" 4	8 0			
BAVARIA, Returned - Letter Stamps (1st issue, arms), Augsburg, Bamberg, Wurzburg, and Speyer	" 4	5 6			
BAVARIA, Returned - Letter Stamps (2nd issue)	" 5	2 9			
BAVARIA, Unpaid - Letter Stamps (1862), 3 kr.; (1871), 1 and 3 kr.	" 3	4 6			
BERGEDORF, ½, 1, 1½, 3, and 4 sch.	" 5	6 6			
BRUNSWICK, ⅓, ½, 1, 2, & 3 gr.	" 5	0 4	2 0		
" (1867, Envelopes, entire), 1 and 3 gr. ...	" 2	3 0			
" Envelopes (St. P. Fr.), entire	" 4	4 0			
FINLAND, 5, 10, 20, and 40 pen.	" 4			2 0	
FRANCE (chiffre-taxe, obsolete), 10 and 15 c.	" 2	3 6			
GREAT BRITAIN, Envelopes (entire), 1½d.	" 2	4 6			
HAMBURG, ½, 1, 1¼ (2 varieties), 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 7, and 9 sch.	" 10			3 9	
" Envelopes (entire), ½, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch. ...	" 6	9 6			
" Locals	"116	8 6			
HOLLAND (1867-70), ½, 1 (black), 1 (green), 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.	" 12			3 0	
INDIA, 8 pies, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas	" 6			1 6	
ITALY (1856-63), 1, 2 (buff), 2 (black), 5, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, 80 c., and 3 lire	" 11	6 6			
" ("Segna Tasse") 1, 2, 5, 10, 10, 30, 40, 50, 60 c., and 2 lire	" 11			12 6	
JAPAN (1872, perf.), ½ (chocolate), ½ (sage green), 1 and 2 tempos	" 4	10 6			
LUBECK (1st issue), ½, 1, 2, 2½, and 4 sch.	" 5	5 6			
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, ¼, ⅓, and 1 sch; 1, 2, and 3 s.gr.	" 6	8 6			
NAPLES, ½ (green), ½ (brown), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 gr. ...	" 8	8 6			
PRUSSIA (1861), 3, 4, 6 pfen., 1, 2, and 3 s. gr.	" 6	2 0	15 0		
" (kreuzer), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	" 5	2 9			
" (1867 envelopes, entire), 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	" 5	8 6			
RUSSIA, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, & 30 kop. set of	6			1 9	
SAXONY, 3 pf., ½, 1, 2, 3, and 5 n.gr.	" 6	1 3	8 6		
SAXONY (1863, entire envelopes), 1, 2, and 3 n.gr. ...	" 3	4 6	8 6		
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (1864-65)	" 12	6 6			
SPAIN (1854, official) ½, 1, 4 onza and 1 libra	" 4	3 6			
" (1855, official), ½, 1, 4, onza and 1 libra	" 4	3 6			
SWEDEN (1872), 3, 12, 30 50, öre, and 1 rix-daler	" 5			3 6	
TASMANIA (new issue), 1d., 2d., and 3d.	" 3			1 6	
UNITED STATES LOCALS ...	" 20	3 9			
" " "	" 50	7 6			
" " "	"100	15 0			

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AUSTRIAN ITALY (1850-63)		2 0
BAVARIA (1850-69)		0 6
BELGIUM (1850)		1 0
CANADA (1868-72)		0 6
DENMARK (including official)		0 8
FRANCE (1853-72)		0 4
GREECE	0 5	2 6
HANOVER (arms and head)	0 7	4 0
HOLLAND (1852-72)		0 4
HUNGARY	0 2	1 0
INDIA		0 9
ITALY		0 4
LUXEMBOURG	0 3	1 6
NAPLES	1 0	7 6
ROMAN STATES (1st and 2nd issues)...	0 5	2 6
ROUMANIA (obsolete & present issues)	0 6	3 6
RUSSIA		0 9
SWEDEN (1858-72)		0 8
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AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

No. 96.] NOVEMBER 1st, 1874. [Vol. VIII.

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