

tions; and the solitary alteration is an amendment for the worse. The 6 baj. previously noted as *white*, in the present edition is called *flesh*. We remember once, and once only, seeing an individual whose face was the colour of the stamp in question—a pale stone blue—in consequence of having undergone a course of iron for the cure of epileptic fits. We have the 4 baj. of *two* distinct shades of brown drab, as well as bright yellow.

Sweden.

No alteration has taken place with regard to these stamps since the publication of the preceding edition. We would mention the existence of the 6 skilling banco in two distinct shades of drab. The local 3 öre is most unmistakably brown, not red.

Switzerland.

The last edition of Mr. Brown's manual exhibits both emendations and alterations.

BASLE.

As before.

GENEVA.

The cantonal double stamp is expunged, and we think without sufficient reason, from the present edition. We have just met with individuals in Geneva who remember using it, and we have elsewhere given our opinion as to its due authenticity. The iron-grey 5 c. is really black on white, and is merely an essay.

NEUFCHATEL AND VAUD.

No change.

ZURICH.

The dated essays are more fully identified in the present edition. The dated forgeries are expunged; and the *Orts-post Post-locale* is assigned to its locality—Winterthur.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The 10 rappen exists of a dull buff colour, as well as yellow and orange; and we know of a 5 rappen in a choice collection which is of nearly the same hue. The 5 rappen blue on white is of two shades—deep and pale. There are three varieties of the 15 rappen vermilion, with large, small, and intermediate figures. We have also the 15 centimes in differently-sized figures.

Besides the 5 rappen amber and 10 yellow, mentioned as an issue of 1854, the latter of which is exceedingly rare, we have to present to notice for the first time a set of stamps of similar device, which most probably immediately preceded those that have just been superseded by the Helvetian series. They are 5 rappen, centimes, or centesimi, cinnamon; 10, blue-grey; 15, lake on tinted paper; 20, pale yellow; 40, greenish-blue; and 1 franc, grey.

The colours of the latest issue (Helvetia Franco) are, 2 c. grey, 3 c. black, 5 c. brown, 10 c. blue, 20 c. orange, 30 c. red, 40 c. green, 60 c. bronze, and 1 franc gold.

Tasmania.

The stamps of this colony seem to have undergone no change for some time.

Tuscany.

The 2 crazie on white is sometimes found sea-green; it varies also from pale to deep blue. We doubt the existence of a 60 c. on perfectly white paper. The 20 centesimi of the Provisional Government varies from pale to deep blue.

Two Sicilies.

NAPLES.

These stamps seem to have attained the perfection of description at once, no emendations having ever been offered.

SICILY.

We believe the *orange* $\frac{1}{2}$ grano is a modern reprint: the colour of the original stamp is nearly that of rhubarb. The 2 grana varies from light to dark blue, if the former be not also a reprint. The 5 grana is found (post-marked) of three very distinct shades of red.

There are also impressions of the described blue essay in black on a white ground.

(To be continued).

STAMPS NEWLY ISSUED, OR FIRST DESCRIBED.

WE have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a description of two resuscitated stamped envelopes of Poland. They were introduced for the petty post of War-

saw on the 21st of January, 1858; were issued for the sole purpose of transmitting visiting cards; and not allowed to be sealed. The employment of these stamps lasted only till the 16th of September, 1861, on which day the petty post of Warsaw was closed.

These envelopes bear the Russian arms in red, hand-stamped, which a Polish inscription encircles, whose purport signifies *General Post-Office*. At least we are informed so, but we think the first three words are unaccounted for in the translation. The two envelopes differ merely in the size of the stamp; and both bear under the flap the signature of the clerk under whose department fell the controlment of their circulation.

A local stamp for St. Petersburg has just been issued, an engraving of which we sub-join. It is very ugly, but the other stamps of Russia are so extremely pretty that the contrast is rather pleasing than otherwise. Like its congeners, it is of three colours.



In the centre, the Russian arms in black, on a square of grey and white. This lies on an engine-turned and slightly ornamented round of black and white, bearing inscription and value—5 *k*. The rest of the stamp—except the four corners, which have a slight ornamentation of black and white—is grey, white, and black, forming a very minute pattern, and bearing a Russian inscription. The shape is that of the previously issued stamps of the country.

From Venetia emanates a fac-simile of the new 5 kreuzer of Austria, bearing the arms of that country in white relief on a pink ground; but the value of course differs, being 5 soldi. The 10 s. and 15 s. will be issued, as well as the smaller values and the envelopes, when the existing stock fails; but some of them may not make appearance for a considerable time, there appearing but a scanty demand for some of the postal denominations in Venice; in proof of which we may adduce the non-issue of the 15 soldi in the pattern which is now becoming extinct, the earlier issue of that value being not yet exhausted.

It is not generally remarked that the perforated Belgian 1 centime is of a perfectly different shade of green from the other.

The yellow and green stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, alluded to in our last number, like the original blue and brown, are each of two values— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 real, and 1 oz. 2 reales.

We have noticed on the Continent sets of the oldest issue of the envelopes of Brunswick, of which the colours are considerably paler than those of the current stamps; and also sets of the new Würtemberg envelopes with a similar variance in hue.

For marketable purposes, doubtless, the New Yorkers seem to multiply essays of their stamps in all colours. We have just seen the new large-headed 2 cents repeated in six different colours; and the 30 cents, &c., in green and blue, as well as black.

The eightpenny Ceylon adhesive is now a pale brown; and we again hear reports of a rose-coloured St. Helena stamp.

There is a singular series of French essays, through the centre of which a piece of string is passed, the pulling of which would effectually tear and cancel the stamp, in lieu of the present *modus operandi*. Were this plan adopted in all countries, a collection of *used* stamps would henceforward be unattainable, from the ruthless destruction of specimens. With a like disregard to the feelings of stamp collectors, the curious stamps of Western Australia are disfigured, if not totally spoiled, by the abstraction of a round piece; but we cannot imagine how this is done without moreover piercing the letter, and perhaps rendering an important word quite unintelligible.

We append an engraving of one of the new Lubeck stamps, which were fully described in a previous number.



We have this moment received intelligence of the appearance of the long-expected 4 centimes of the French empire. It is a fac-simile of the lately-issued 2 centimes, with the exception, of course, of the difference in value; but is far from an improvement in point of colour, being a dull-grey lavender.