

No. 18

MASON'S  
**Coin and Stamp**  
COLLECTORS'



**MAGAZINE.**

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VOL. II. **SEPTEMBER, 1868.** No. 6

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MASON'S  
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MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1868.

No. 6.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES IN NORTH AMERICA.

By M. W. DICKESON, M. D.

*Number II.—Continued.*

From this old fort we continued our course to the plantation of Mr. F. Lewis, some ten mile distant from Natchez, to examine (by invitation of the above named-gentleman) a burial place of the ancient race of Red Men who peopled this part of the country in the days of Aboriginal sovereignty. Mr. Lewis, not knowing the precise locality, summoned several of his negroes, of whom we inquired if, at any time, they had seen bones or pottery on the place.

Their reply, at first, was a hesitating negative, expressed in their own peculiar phraseology, (Zarly none, Massa none whatsomeber,) but in the course of a familiar interrogation, and with the assistance of a few pieces of silver, one of them gave, with much circumlocution, an account, the amount of which was, that a fellow servant had, some four years before, found part of a skeleton, and several vases washed out from the sides of the bayou, which he instantly destroyed, not communicating his discovery to any one till the following spring; and then, only, in the way of cautioning his comrades not to pass the spot, lest they should be haunted. The negroes,

upon many of the plantations entertain superstitious ideas on this head, to a surprising degree. If in their ploughing, they chance upon any of the stone relics, so common there, they studiously avoid touching it, believing them to have come from heaven with the thunder; whence they are known by the name of thunderbolts.

They further suppose, that being driven into the earth, they remain there for seven years, and then, ascending to the surface, are undisturbed for a like period, and again descend; and they believe that, if at such a time, they should be caught with one about their persons, down they go seven years its companion.

A gentleman, residing a few miles from Natchez, sent me by one of his blacks, several Indian hatchets. The boy, seeing what they were, mounted his horse, and set off as if thunder and lightning were in pursuit. He arrived at Natchez, with his horse in a foam; and dismounting without a moment's delay, rushed into the office; casting the fearful articles in question upon the floor, apparently as much relieved as if he had escaped a

seven years' confinement in the penitentiary in the earth.

Having ascertained the situation of the Bayou, and decided upon the proper course, we were enabled, through the politeness of Mr. Lewis, who kindly tendered us the aid of several hands, to commence operations immediately. We set in from the margin of the ravine, westwardly, three feet, through a dark, rich, friable loam.—We advanced but a few feet, when one of our force struck upon what he called "a hollow root," but, upon tracing up its length, it proved to be the os femoris, or thigh bone of a male of gigantic size.

It was in such a state of decomposition, that it could not be removed, otherwise than in pieces. We traced the remainder of the bones to the head, which was remarkably formed, or rather deformed. The parietals and frontal bone terminated pyramidically, and the occipital presented an elongated point beyond the occipital foramen, forming an under and pointed curve, nearly approaching to the spinous process of the cervical vertebræ, and measuring from the orbital ridge of the frontal bone, to the posterior portion of the occiput, ten inches.

Just above the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and traversing the parietals transversely, we found an angular depression, which must have been made by a corresponding elevation on something used as braces, for retaining them in their proper position. Every effort was made to find the braces, but without success. In one instance we found a substance, much decomposed resembling tortoise shell, or stained horn, several inches square, lying under the head, which was broken into small pieces in getting it out.

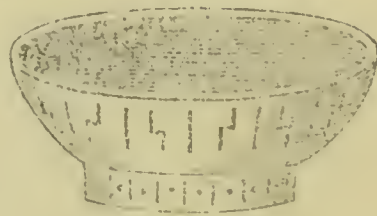
About the head lay several terra cotta vases, beads of stone, pearl, and bone, also ornaments wrought from chalcedony, galens, and shell, elaborately carved. On the chest, in the angles formed by the crossing of the wrists, lay a small stone ornament, spear and arrow heads, and a muller and pigments, all of which I have in my aboriginal cabinet now deposited at the Academy of Natural Science. The pottery consisted of three pieces; a vase, basin, and handled saucer, which no doubt was used as a lamp.

The vase much resembled in shape, those of the present day. Though irregular in form; the centre is ornamented with a figure resembling the letter S. linking its extremities into each other, forming a chain around the bulbous part, and relieved with several bold dashes, both above and



*Fig. 1.*

below the centre figure. (See Fig. 1) It was sitting in a basin three inches deep, of the same material, but its ornaments differing.



*Fig. 2.*

These two pieces were placed on the right side of the neck, and on the left the small lamp and ornaments.

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN  
COINS.

No. 7.

There are not less than five varieties of the Immune Columbias, three of them having Immune Columbia made with the same die apparently, and two of them having Immunis Columbia but not from the same die, on the reverse.

1st. The Nova Constellatio Immune, has the obverse the same as the Nova Constellatio Copper, that is, an eye surrounded with thirteen rays and thirteen stars between the rays. On the reverse the Goddess of Liberty is seated on a bale of merchandise, her right hand grasping a flag pole which is surmounted with a liberty cap, the arm enfolding the bunting. She is leaning forward; the index finger of the left hand is extended, the arm being horizontal, while three fingers and a thumb are grasping a pair of scales. The left foot is shown, but the right is either amputated or else is sunken in the earth. Date 1785.

2d. One variety of the Vermont Immune has the head of George III, date 1735, with the inscription "Vermont Auctori."

3d. The other Vermont Immune has the same head inscribed "Georgivs III. Rex."—the letter R being duplicated.

4th. The New Jersey Immunis Columbia is dated 1786. The Goddess of Liberty is here seated on a globe. The right foot is wanting; the whole left hand grasps the scales, which she is looking at, instead of beyond, as on the Immunes. The obverse is that of the Nova Cæsarea Cent.

5th. The New York Immunis Columbia has the date 1787, otherwise the reverse is the same as the last. Obverse, an eagle with expanded wings

one talon grasping a bundle of arrows, the other an olive branch: the legend "E Pluribus Unum."

Of the Granby Coppers, so interesting because the first copper coins made in America, there are not less—are there more?—than four varieties; although there appear to have been more than that number of dies employed. A deer facing left within a circle "Value me as you please" surrounding, and III beneath, characterize the obverse of three of them.

Reverses. 1st. A broad axe, and "J cut my way through," encircling it. 2d. Three hammers crowned, and "I am good copper, 1737;" and 3d. The hammers with "Connecticut, 1737"

The fourth variety has the deer encircled and "The value of three pence" around the edge, on the obverse; and "I am good copper, 1737," around the reverse, with the hammers in the centre.

For the information of the Chilicothe correspondent, L. S., whose letter appears on page 49 of last number, and for general information, I may state that there are just three varieties of the 1843 cent. One has date to the left of the head and reverse in small letters. One has the same obverse and reverse in heavy letters. The other has the date under the head and the reverse the same as last. There is no difference as he asserts, between the reverses of the cents of 1840 and those of 1842. §

UNIQUE WASHINGTON CENT.

We have in our possession a copper coin, size 17, bearing on obverse a bust of Washington, legend "GEN. WASHINGTON;" (being the exact obverse of Mickley's Unique "Confederatio" piece) reverse:—a very peculiar and badly formed large sized spread

eagle (bearing the usual arrows and olive branch in the talon); around this, the legend, E PLURIBUS UNUM, 1785.

We value this piece at \$75, unless a duplicate can be produced, in which case \$30 will be nearer its value. Condition of the coin very good; not bruised—perfect in all its designs, but rather weak in the last figure of the date.

We would add that this supposed-to-be unique coin has been examined by such experts as Cogan of N. Y., Mickley, Davis, Maris, Few Smith, Jencks, Roach, Warner, Diekeson and Idler of Phil'a., and all unite in saying it is *new*, and its history unknown. It is without doubt genuine—has evidence of age and originality, and can be traced to one of the oldest families in Germantown, this city.

Can any one throw light upon the history or origin of this coin? A rubbing of the piece will be forwarded to any one desiring it.

#### HISTORY OF PATTERNS, &c.

(Continued from Page 45.)

In 1836 the celebrated Flying Eagle Dollar, "GOBRECHT" on the field between date and figure, was struck. This, without doubt, is the prettiest silver coin that ever emanated from the mint, and is one of the most valuable pattern pieces. Obverse, Goddess of Liberty seated, beneath which is the date, 1836.

*Reverse*:—A flying eagle surrounded with 26 stars; legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ONE DOLLAR.

There are two varieties of the '36 Dollar in silver. The most valuable of which is the above; containing the name of "GOBRECHT" on the field—only four being struck, commanding at public sales \$75 each.

The other variety differs only in the name of its designer, "GOBRECHT," being placed on the raised base of the Goddess of Liberty—value, \$5 to \$8 each.

A Silver Half-Dollar, with milled edges, differing from the ordinary silver half-dollar in the milling only. Value, \$10.

A Gold Dollar was struck this year; also, a Dollar Piece, same design as above, in copper. *Obverse* of each,  $\frac{1}{D}$  surrounded by a peculiar wreath; around which is the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1836.

*Reverse*:—Liberty Cap in centre, on the band of which is the word LIBERTY. Surrounding the cap are the sun's rays. Around the inner border, or edge, is a fine dotted milling. A very beautiful pattern and worth about \$10.

During February, 1836, the introduction of steam in the U. S. Mint was commemorated by the striking of copper and brass pieces partaking of the character of pattern coins and medalets combined. *Obverse*:—Liberty cap in centre, similar in every respect to the gold dollar of '36.

*Reverse*:—First steam coinage, February 22, enclosed in a circle; around this the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1836. Two varieties, February and March.

Two cent pieces in nickel and copper, about the size of a nickel cent, were added to the numerous patterns this year. *Obverse*:—A spread eagle standing on a rock; around this the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Reverse*:—A wreath containing, in two lines, the words, TWO CENTS.

In 1837 there appeared in New York the one and three cent composition coins, designed as patterns by Feuchtwanger, an indefatigable German gentleman who exerted himself

to secure a contract from the U. S. Government for coining these odd-looking but durable pieces. At one time there was a large quantity of these pieces in circulation, and passed readily at their face value. The one cent piece bore an eagle on obverse.

The 3c. piece presented on obverse the Arms of the State of New York, date 1837.

*Reverse*:—THREE CENTS, surrounded by a wreath; 4 stars and 2 roses within the wreath; around this the legend, FEUCHTWANGER COMPOSITION.

There are several varieties of the Feuchtwanger Composition pieces. One of the 3c. pieces has on obverse an eagle on a rock; while one of the cent pieces is alike on obverse and reverse, having the "ONE CENT" on each side. Value of the one cent mule piece about \$5—the common issue 10c. The 3c. piece (first named) readily brings \$1.25 at sales; the other is valued at \$10 and very rarely to be had at that price.

In 1837 the U. S. Mint struck a very peculiar pattern about the size of the copper half cents, termed by its legend "HALF CENTS WORTH OF PURE COPPER." Value, 50c. to \$1.00.

(To be Continued.)

## NEW ISSUES.

### U. S. WHISKEY STAMP.

The internal revenue stamp for whiskey barrels has been engraved, and is now ready for delivery. It is about three inches wide by six inches long, with a hole cut through the centre on the back of which is pasted a piece of thinner paper than that used for the stamp, so that in cancelling it, it will be so mutilated as to prevent it being used a second time. The stamp

bears the words "Tax paid," and contains serial numbers to correspond with those on the stub in books to be kept in the distillery, to prevent duplication. Each stamp has coupons attached, to add one, two, three or four gallons when necessary, the chief stamp being for forty gallons, whereas whiskey barrels generally contain one, two or three gallons over that number.

### U. S. TOBACCO STAMP.

The stamps for tobacco comprise 21 denominations, as follows: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60 and a 100 pound boxes and barrels of plug tobacco; half ounce, one ounce, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 16 ounces for fine cut chewing; and 2, 4, 8, and 16 ounces for smoking tobacco. All these stamps will be sold as revenue stamps are now sold, and the evidence that tax has been paid will be the stamp on the box, barrel or package. These stamps will be about one inch wide, by one and a half inches long, and will be finished in artistic style. They will not be completed and ready for use before sixty days.

### WASHINGTON AND CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

An article appeared in the *N. Y. Tribune*, some time in 1866, to the effect, that Washington was unfavorable to the Society of Cincinnati. Hon. Hamilton Fish, President General, Cincinnati Society, took occasion at the annual dinner of the association, 4th of July, 1867, to contradict the *Tribune's* statement; and we now have the pleasure, through the kindness of Wm. B. Dayton, Secy. N. J. State Soc. of Cin., of presenting an original unpublished letter of Gen. Washington, which forever sets at rest the point in dispute, and gives

incontrovertible evidence of Washington's attachment to the Society,

MOUNT VERNON, IN VIRGINIA,  
October 31st 1786.

SIR:—I take this early opportunity in my character of President of the the Cincinnati, of announcing to you that the Triennial General Meeting of the Society is to be convened at the City of Philadelphia on the first Monday of May, in the year 1787.

As it will not be in my power (for reasons which I shall have the honor of immediately communicating) to attend the next General meeting: and as it may become more and more inconvenient for me to be absent from my farms, or to receive appointments which will divert me from my private affairs. I think it proper also to acquaint you, for the information of your Delegates to the General Meeting, that it is my desire not to be re-elected to the Presidency, since I should find myself under the necessity of declining the acceptance of it.

The numerous applications for information, advice or assistance which are made to me in consequence of my military command, the multiplicity of my correspondencies in this country as well as in many parts of Europe: the variety and perplexity of my own private concerns, which having been much deranged by my absence through the war, demand my entire and unremitting attention: the arduousness of the task in which I have been as it were unavoidably engaged of superintending the opening the navigation of the great rivers in this State: the natural desire of tranquility and relaxation from business, which almost every one experiences at my time of life, particularly after having acted (during a considerable period) as no idle spectator in uncommonly busy and important scenes: and the present imbecility

of my health, occasioned by a violent attack of the fever and ague, succeeded by rheumatic pains (to which, till of late, I have been an entire stranger) will I doubt not be considered as reasons of sufficient validity to justify my conduct in the present instance.

Although the whole of these reasons could not have before operated, yet in conformity to my determination of passing the remainder of my days in a state of retirement, I should certainly have refused to accept the office of President with which I was honored in 1784, but from an apprehension that my refusal, at that time, might have been misrepresented as a kind of dereliction of the Society on my part, or imputed to a disapprobation of the principles on which it was then established. To convince the opposers of the Institution, should any such remain, that this was not the fact: and to give no colorable pretext for unreasonable attacks, I prevailed upon myself to accept the appointment with a view of holding it only until the next election, before which time I expected the jealousy that had been excited, would subside—and this—I am happy to be informed—has universally taken place.

Highly approving as I do the principles on which the society is now constituted: and pleased to find, so far as I have been able to learn from reiterated enquiries, that it is acceptable to the good people of the United States in general; it only remains for me to express the sense I entertain of the honor conferred by the last General Meeting in electing me their President, and to implore in future the benediction of Heaven on the virtuous associates in this Illustrious Institution.

During the residue of my continuance in office I shall be constantly



ready to sign such diplomas as may be requisite for the members of your State Society, being sincerely desirous of giving every possible proof of attachment, esteem and affection for them, as well as of demonstrating the sentiments of perfect consideration and respect with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The President of the State Society of the Cincinnati, New Jersey.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

*Hull, Mass., Aug. 21.*

Gentlemen: I understand you visit folks and buy collections of coins, &c. If you know how to get to Boston, you will find a steamboat to bring you to Hull, and I will sell you my whole kit, viz:

28 Bungtown Coppers—some brass,

72 Political Store Coins,

128 Mixed Rooshens, Italies, Kritzers, Germans, Hollanders, and Injin Pieces, with bows and arrows,

30 Georges—1722 to 1790,

62 Brass Buttons, without eyes,

28 “ “ with eyes,

1 Old Padlock, used on my grandfather's barn—made of brass,

15 Queer Pieces with knotty looking heads.

1 Old Rithmetic, 1 Newspaper (German) can't read the name, and a lot of other curious stuff saved up during a life-time of three generations.

Write to me, by next mail, and say what you will give, whether you'll come on, or if I had better send them all by express.

Yours, &c.,

S. E. P.

[If any of our readers should want

some *unique* foreign coins, “Bungtowns,” “Political Store Coins,” (whatever they may be) “Knotty Heads,” and a good assortment of nothing generally, here's a chance. We were inclined to believe this letter written in jest, but find, upon enquiry, that Hull contains just such a collection of odds, ends and curiosities, and just such a proprietor of the same as the autographic signature indicates. Who wants to indulge in a trip to Hull, and revel among the “Georgies” “Brass Buttons,” “Injin Pieces,” “Old Rithmeticks,” “Padlock's,” and such attractive curiosities?—ED.]

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*Bethel, Conn., July 25.*

Gents: I have been collecting coins for several years. I was induced to subscribe for your excellent magazine by a friend engaged in the same work. I must say that I am very much pleased with it, and you may consider me a life subscriber. I would most heartily recommend it to all engaged in the collection of coins and stamps.

If I ever visit your beautiful city, I shall make it a point to call on you and examine your stock of coins and medals, and perhaps bring some with me that may be interesting to you. I shall do all in my power to aid and support your useful journal and if it cannot be furnished for the present price I for one am willing to pay three dollars if needed to support the magazine.

Yours, respectfully,

A. S. J.

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34 Liberty Street, N. Y.,

Aug. 14, 1868.

Gentlemen: We see in your August number of *Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine* that you review our work and ask for information, which we feel happy to give you. First, the

publishers are the "New York Philatelic Society," office, 34 Liberty St., (room 12). Second, James W. Scott is the editor—shall be glad to exchange papers with you.

Respectfully yours,  
Chas. Watson, Sec'y, N. Y. P. S.

*Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1868.*

MASON & Co.—Gents: About the fore part of June last, I ordered some coins, among them was one 1795 half-cent. Not liking the coin, I wrote a letter telling you how it was, and that I wished some proof cents in exchange for the half-cent. I then enclosed the half-cent and I supposed it was mailed. Not hearing from you I wrote to you to please send me on the coins "due" me, (in exchange for the half-cent).

After a while you sent me two of the coins due, and I of course thought it was all right.

But this morning while looking over some letters I found one addressed "Mason & Co." I opened it, and to my surprise I found the letter and the half-cent which I supposed you had received nearly two months ago.

I beg your pardon, gentlemen, for letting anything of the kind happen.

Yours, respectfully,  
WM. W. STODDARD.

[It pleases us to publish this letter, as it presents indubitable evidence that we try to fill orders faithfully, and that the fault is not always on our side.—ED.]

#### REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. JR., GEORGETOWN. — The letter you have is doubtless a copy of the document found in the boot of Major Andre, the spy. Aug. 30, 1780 is incorrect. It was Feb. 1st, 1781—not '80—the letter was written by Andre, to Washington, the night pre-

vious to his execution. Both of your letters are fac similis, as the original papers are on file in the State Department at Washington.

S. K., N. Y.—The word "*tumuli*" in Dickeson's Antiquities of North America should have been "*tumulus*," as you observe. The error was not the author's, but overlooked in the "proof."

ALFRED SMITH & Co., BATH, ENGLAND.—Please direct all communications to address on outside of cover. We will send you Confederate 5c. blue stamps unused for \$1 per 100 in trade. Send us a mixed lot of Continental, and a few scarce used stamps, albums, a few Dr. Grey's books, and we will send you lot of U. S. old issue and Confederate stamps.

STAFFORD SMITH & Co., BRIGHTON ENGLAND—The same as above to your firm. Cannot take your offers—send goods in exchange. Send us some stamps.

COBANG.—In China they cast the silver into a shape somewhat resembling a bread-tray, which is called a syee, and its value is reckoned by weight in taels; a tael is equal to \$1 33½c. The China cash is a small piece of circular-brass, the size of an American half-cent, it has a wide and raised margin; in the centre it has a square hole, around which there are Chinese characters; these pieces are strung in a string of one hundred each, which is called a mace, and is equal to ten cents. The Japanese are in advance of the Chinese in coining. They have gold, silver and brass coins. The gold and silver coins are oblong in form. The brass coins are elliptical.

S. REED.—The Bonds of Confederate States are worth about 50c. You may keep them until you are grey,

but will never get more than a nominal sum for them as curiosities.

D. D., CAMDEN.—A coin is a piece of metal of fixed weight, and stamped by authority of government, and employed as a circulating medium. Your piece is not a coin, but an apothecary's weight, worth its weight as old brass.

N. L., SAN FRANCISCO.—There was a Numismatic Society in your city—is it defunct? All right on the gold question. Your letter received, and we shall attend to it.

NOVICE.—We have repeatedly mentioned the fact that the so-called Franklin, or Fugio Cent was the first U. S. coin. See History of Coins. Congress passed the act 1786 authorizing the coin, and the latter bears date 1787. Two varieties, "UNITED STATES" and the "STATES UNITED."

H. R., TORONTO.—We wish to make our magazine the largest and best in the world. "You shall see!"

E. P., PORTLAND.—The Saint Louis Stamps are genuine, and not "a creative image of the brain" as you suggest. The first U. S. stamps were issued to the New York P. O. in 1847, consisting of 5 and 10c. stamps, with heads of Washington and Franklin.

S. O. R., NANTUCKET.—*It is true* that we pay \$25 for U. S. cents of 1799, but only in perfect condition. The '99 cents vary in value from \$1 to \$30. An uncirculated cent of this date would fetch an exorbitant sum.

ALLIGATOR, VICKSBURG. — Your *nomme de plume* is very appropriate, and your *allegation* that there were no 1c. yellow adhesive stamps issued by the Confederate Government, makes you simply an *allegator* without facts to keep your assertion on legs. Choose some other title.

P. A., JR., SAN FRANCISCO.—Send us 100 each of the quarters and halves. Send on China coins and stamps.

ARTHUR L., HALIFAX—Do not want the tokens. Will take some of higher denominations of stamps.—Send on the medals.

N. L., CALIFORNIA.—Have not the 1794 dollar, but a fair prospect of getting one soon. When you receive the dollar, if the other pieces you write about are not disposed of, send them by mail, registered.

S. S.—In another column we have alluded to our desire to procure a good partner. This chance will remain open for a short time only, and the party who elects to unite fortune's with us can have choice of two cities, as we purpose enlarging our business and opening a coin store in another city, of which due notice will be given. Think the matter over and send early notice of your intentions. A few hundred dollars will be required, and entire charge given. We shall also want a clerk fully versed in coins and stamps, whose duty will be to keep books, write up the mail, and attend the retail department. Coins would be preferred to cash, as we wish to increase our stock. For permanence, and profits of business, refer to any of our Philadelphia numismatists. We established the coin business in this city in 1860, and feel fully confident, with the aid of a good person, to run up a big yearly trade, and push our magazine to a circulation of 5,000 copies. This can only be done by outside canvassing and travelling, which we propose to do in person.

F. ORTON.—Send any coin or coins wrapped in paper, by letter—if 12 or under. Rare coins should be registered when sent by mail.

## RIGHT OR LEFT.

It is a mooted point, long discussed, among numismatists and philatelists, which is the correct position to term an individual figure on a coin, or stamp? If the figure, or profile of an individual is looking to the *observer's right*, is it correct to term it "right;" or must we follow the position on the coin, or stamp and term it "left"?

We notice in the August Number of *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* (English) that the observer's right, or left, is the adopted style among philatelists. Let us have this matter settled, as regards coins, medals, prints, &c, whether the position of the animate is correct, or the inanimate." "When doctors differ," &c. Let us hear from our subscribers, on this subject, in time for next magazine.

## UNCLE SAM'S BACK UP.

The following reply to an "Inquirer," from Dublin, we cut from *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Bath, England:— "We noticed the 'quadrilateral' pattern on the *raised back* of the U. S. Stamps in our April number." Is it any wonder Uncle Sam has had his *back raised*, when we think how ungrateful our English cousins have been? Few of our readers would have known of this hump backed stamp, if we had not transferred the above remark from the Journal of our English philatelic friends. To speak earnestly, we haven't seen the "raised back" on our U. S. Stamps. In fact, their backs are flat as a pancake. The "quadrilateral" is all right, but where, tell us where to find the *raised back*? There is one feature of this mystery worthy of note—if Uncle Sam gets his *back up*, he won't *back down* in a hurry. Put that in your cigar and puff it.

## VERDANT.

A man in Tennessee called upon an editor to get some postage stamps printed.—*Exchange*.

[Had the above verdant individual called on certain Philatelists in Europe, he could have had stamps printed.—Ed.]

## PARTNER WANTED.

The right kind of a man, with the right kind of spirit, having energy and a slight knowledge of numismatology, or philately can find a pleasant and profitable position with us as partner. An examination into the workings of our retail and mailing business, will satisfy any one, willing to devote their time and talents to the work, that there is a nice income and plenty of work for two industrious men. We don't want a seedy "chowder head" to sit in our easy editorial chair and swing around the sanctum circle, but a bright go-ahead, active, sharp, clever, good natured partner. To such a one we open our heart and arms, and will take him and feed him like a lord, dividing the weekly profits from a largely increasing business; or he can put up at the Continental, just two squares from our office and put in an appearance at 9, A. M., and a disappearance at 5, P. M. "8 hours" is our motto. We are serious in this business, and trust some "good fellow" will respond to our call. A partner we must have.

## STAMP ALBUMS.

Just received, a beautiful series of Albums, with important improvements, and room for new issues.

- |                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| No. 1. Pasteboard binding,     | \$1 25 |
| " 2. Linen                     | 1 75   |
| " 3. " (Gilt cover & edges,    | 2 00   |
| " 4. Morocco, gilded with band | 3 00   |

MASON & Co., 50 N. 10th St.



50,000



## **CURIOSITIES FOR SALE!**

This is a rare Collection of South American Minerals, Petrifications Bird Skins, Insects, Wet and Dry Preparations, Natural and Artificial Rarities, Indian and Goucho Implements of War, Antediluvian Fossils, Phenomena, etc. Also, Fragments of the Ancient Temples of Athens, and Curiosities in general. Together with some 5000 pieces of foreign coin.

These articles were collected with the express intention of opening a Museum, and offered a few months ago to the Commissioners of Central Park, New York, for \$100,000, but as the proprietor intends leaving the United States, he will dispose of the entire collection for \$25,000 cash, or in parcels from \$1000 to \$5000 to suit purchasers.

The objects can be seen at his residence.

N. B.—Take the Philadelphia and Reading Cars. Get out at Limerick's Station, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the place. Address,

***Dr. W. W. MORGAN,***

**Limerick, Montgomery County, Penna.**

[The above sale offers a splendid opportunity to Historical Associations and others to possess a museum of Relics, &c., such as cannot be equalled in America. We received the details of this superb Collection too late for publication in this number, shall refer to it in our next issue.—ED.]

# MASON'S

## Price List of Coins, &c., for Sale.

SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Silver Dollar, common dates, each.....	\$2 00	Louisiana Cent, 1721, good.....	3 00
“ Halves, “ “ .....	1 00	Virginia Cent, very fine.....	3 50
“ Quarters, “ “ .....	50	N. Y., (Nova Eborac,) good.....	1 50
Proof Sets, '59 to '63.....	6 00	Maximilian Dollars.....	\$2 00
“ ‘64 to '67.....	7 00	“ “ extra.....	3 00
“ ‘68 .....	5 50	U. S. 15 cent Notes, red back.....	1 00
“ 5c. to 1c., inclusive.....	50	“ “ green back.....	50
Pattern, '5 cent.....	1 25	Good New Jersey Cent.....	15
“ ‘54 “ .....	1 50	“ Connecticut Cent.....	15
“ ‘56 nickel.....	1 50	“ Vermont Cent.....	50
“ ‘58 Indian Head.....	1 50	“ Virginia Cent.....	50
“ 1/2 cents.....	\$5 00 to 40 00	“ Massachusetts Cent.....	75
1791 Washington Cent, good.....	5 00	“ “ half cent.....	1 50
1793 Wreath “ “ .....	3 00	“ Franklin cent.....	75
1793 Link “ “ .....	4 00	1794 Silver Half Dollar, very good.....	2 25
1793 Liberty Cap, “ “ .....	10 00	1796 “ Quarter “ .....	2 00
1799 & 1804 “ poor,.....	2 00	1859 Nickel, '58 Reverse.....	1 50
1799 & 1804 “ good,.....	5 00	“ “ ‘60 “ .....	1 50
1809 “ “ .....	1 00	Liberty and Security, 1795 “ .....	3 50
Rosa Americana Penny “ .....	3 50	“ “ “ large “ .....	2 00
“ “ Half Penny, good.....	2 06	Louisiana Cent, R. F., “ .....	1 00
Pine Tree Shilling, “ .....	5 00	“ “ 1722, “ .....	2 00
“ “ Sixpence “ .....	4 00	1856 Nickel cent.....	1 50
“ “ Threepence “ .....	5 00	1858 “ Indian Head.....	1 50
“ “ Twopence, very good.....	6 00		

☞ This list will be added to and corrected monthly. Send all orders to

**MASON & Co, Coin Dealers,**

No. 50 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

### COIN MANUALS.

Dickeson's large and magnificently illustrated work on Coins, containing the gold, silver, copper and nickel Coins of the U. S., (largest work in the world) sent by express on receipt of.....	\$9 00
Prime's Illustrated Coin Manual.....	3 50
Mason's Work on American Coins.....	2 00
“ “ “ unbound.....	1 50
“ Coin Priced Manual.....	25
“ Monthly Coin Magazine, per annum.....	1 50

### HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.

#### Impeachment Tickets.

A few of these very rare cards, which were issued by the Government (on the Impeachment Trial) for admission to the Senate Chamber. Mailed for 50 cents.

MASON & Co.,

50 N. 10th St., Phila.

(These cards will bring extravagant prices in the future.)

### FOREIGN COINS.

100, (all different,) fine.....	5 00
100 “ good.....	3 00
100 “ poor.....	2 00

MASON & CO.,

No. 50 N. 10th St., Phila.

### COMPLETE SETS OF U. S. CENTS.

We have made up a few sets of Cents from 1793 to 1857, inclusive—all good, excepting 1793, 1799, 1804, which are poor,—price \$10 00 per set.

Full set 1793 to 1857, rare dates, better.....\$15

“ “ “ good.....\$25

#### HALF CENTS.

From 1793 to 1857, excepting 1796, 1802, 1811, '31, '36, the '40's, and 1852, .\$.3 per set, all good.

#### NICKEL SETS.

Including 1857 to 1868,—1c., 2., 3c., and 5c. pieces, all uncirculated.....\$2 per set.

#### COLONIAL SETS.

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Franklin, (U. S. 1787,) Vermont, Virginia, Nova Eborac, (N. Y.) Nova Constellatio, (2 varieties,) North American Tokens, and Wood Cent, all for \$3 per set, Ditto, all good.....\$5

Coin Cabinets, Rosewood, (6 drawers).....	\$6
“ Stained, (8 drawers).....	10
“ “ glass top “ .....	12

### ROMAN COINS.

In good condition.....25c. each  
In fair “ .....

### PROOF CAMPAIGN MEDALS.

Seymour and Grant Medals, for Collectors, solid.....25 cts.

MASON & CO.,

50 N. 10th Street, Phila.