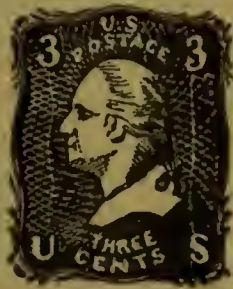


MASON'S
Coin and Stamp
COLLECTORS'



MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1867.

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MASON'S
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MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1867.

No. 9.

HISTORY OF COINS OF AMERICA.

(Continued)

The cents of 1795 vary in thickness, and a slight difference exists in the reverses of some half dozen known varieties; while but two acknowledged types are known to have been coined. One specimen of the 1795 cent, and by far the rarest variety, is known as the "THICK LETTERED EDGE '95," while the more common issue is much thinner and has a plain edge. In other respects this cent bears the same general appearance as the cent of 1794, obverse head of Liberty with cap and pole, reverse wreath. The half cents of 1795 are fac similies of the cents; there being about the same variety—thin and thick types, plain and lettered edges.

The thick die lettered edge, as in the case of the cent, is considered rare and most sought after by numismatists.

There is a very beautiful and rare type of the Liberty Cap '95, known as the "Jefferson Head." The features of Liberty bear a resemblance to the profile view of Thomas Jefferson.

A brief reference to the gold and silver coinage of 1795 may not be out of place here.

The first gold coins, bearing the impress of the United States Government, were minted June, 1795. There were coined during the year 2795 eagles, 8707 half eagles. These gold pieces are not rare, owing, doubtless, to the few collectors who, on account of the vast expense entailed upon collecting a complete series of these beautiful and valuable coins, avoid them altogether. It is with-

in bounds to say that there are not one hundred private numismatists in the U. S. who combine the U. S. gold coin with their series of American pieces.

The silver issue of 1795 was as follows: 184,013 silver dollars, 317,836 half dollars, 86,416 half dimes. Copper issue, 82,000 cents, 25,600 half cents.

1796.—This year the cents differed materially. Upon one type the obverse presents the Liberty head, cap and pole, with date, above the head edged Liberty; reverse wreath, with the words "one cent;" around the wreath legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The obverse of each of the cents of '94, '95 and '96 are alike; while the reverses are very nearly similar in appearance; the difference in nearly all the varieties being merely a slight change in formation of wreath, large and small letters in legends, and a scarcely perceptible variation in the features of Liberty.

One of the more common types of the cent of 1796 has upon the obverse a fillet head, with a portion of hair drawn behind and secured in the form of a crease; while the Liberty cap and pole disappear entirely. During the month of July, '96, the latter type appeared and this fillet head supplanted the Liberty head with cap and pole for several years, until a more classic looking dame was adopted for our copper coinage. The reverse of the "Fillet Head" cent of '96 remained the same as the preceding issues.

The half cent of 1796 bears the same general appearance as the Liberty Cap cent of that date. Two varieties only are known—large and small dates—and

few collectors can boast of possessing this remarkably rare coin. The statistics of the United States Mint of Phila., recorded the coinage of 25,600 half cents of 1796. This record is indisputably an error, for there are but a dozen specimens known, and no plausible excuse has ever been made public for the remarkable disappearance of such a vast quantity of coins from general circulation.

There were 6934 gold eagles, 6196 half eagles and 963 quarter eagles coined in 1796; also, 972,920 silver dollars, 5,894 silver quarter dollars, 22,135 dimes, 10,230 half dimes. Of the copper coins there were 111,179 cents.

Patterns were issued in 1796 of the silver half dollars and the copper half cents.

(To be Continued.)

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

(THE MICKLEY SALE.)

The glorious numismatic agony, which for many long and tedious weeks has alternately filled the minds of coin collectors with hope and despair, is a thing of the past. The great, the beautiful, the valuable, the notorious, the almost unparalleled collection of coins (formerly the property of our enthusiastic numismatic townsman, J. J. Mickley, Esq.,) has been struck down by the auctioneer's hammer; the beautiful combination shattered, and scattered to every portion of our beloved country.

We can but regret the great loss our Government has sustained in missing the opportunity to control and keep intact this superb, interesting historical series of American coins. It is a matter to console ourselves upon, however, that the destruction and dissemination of this valuable collection will result in giving an impetus to the coin trade.

1st. By calling public attention to the apparently enormous prices obtained for many of the coins. Secondly, by enabling numismatic connoisseurs to improve their series by adding pieces ob-

tained at the sale, and casting loose a quantity of inferior specimens which are readily snapped up by beginners, or bought up by the coin dealers for speculative purposes. Thirdly, by the immense publicity given this sale through the press of this country, thereby giving the general public a knowledge of the fictitious value of coins, and awakening an interest in the subject of numismatology.

SALE OF COINS.

The sale of rare coins and medals at the rooms of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., which began at Clinton Hall, Monday evening, and has been continued every evening since, last night reached a point in the catalogue which will, without doubt, interest many of our readers, who would have cared little for ancient Greek and Roman antiquities, but who can scarcely fail to read with somewhat of interest that there are still in existence the coins with which their grandfathers bought their bread and butter, and with which their grand-dames purchased their silks and other occasional luxuries in the shape of dry-goods. The first three days of the week have sufficed to dispose of those coins which are reckoned truly ancient, as well as those which have been accumulated belonging to various existing nations.

Most of those present last evening were buyers. Silver coins of the United States led the sale, and of the quarter dollars, the one which brought the heaviest price was the silver quarter dollar of 1823, very rare, there having been not more than a score probably ever put into circulation. This one is one of the two or three which have been rescued from general circulation, and it is marked on the catalogue as excessively rare. It sold for \$47 50 to Dr. James.

Of the dimes, the choice impressions were sold as follows: A dime of 1804, very fine, \$13; of 1800, very fine, \$9;

1851, and from that time down for the next twenty years, the dimes brought only 15 to 50 cents each. Of the half-dimes, that of 1794 brought \$10, and others from that date to 1801 brought from \$3.25 to \$3.60 each. The half-dime of 1802, which is said to be more rare than any other coin in the American silver series, there being but three specimens known, was bought by Mr. Sanford for \$45. Others sold for prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$1.25. Large prices were paid for other coins, of which the largest was for the silver dollar of 1804, which was purchased by Mr. Lilien-dahl for \$750.00.

REMINISCENCES OF A COIN COLLECTOR.—No. 6.

BY E. M., JR.

(Continued.)

Did any of our numismatic friends ever fail to notice the enthusiastic delight which a Coin Collector exhibits, when he has accidentally become the possessor of a fine Coin—a gem of sparkling beauty—a perfect numismatic diamond? It would require the pen of a Dickens to paint the different emotions of pleasure which animate the possessor of such treasures. We can all imagine the pleasant surprise persons would naturally exhibit when coming into the possession of property, or having a “streak” of good luck, unexpectedly thrust upon them; but this pleasure pales before the ecstasy exhibited by a Coin Collector, when presenting to his numismatic companions a fine or very rare coin for inspection, which he has suddenly and unexpectedly acquired.

We were led into this vein of rambling preamble, while calling up an incident which occurred at our old friend Mickley's residence in this city, a few years ago. Few of our readers are aware that Mr. Mickley is a great musical celebrity; but those who have been fortunate enough to claim acquaintanceship with

the great Coin hero, need not be told how the rooms of that old-fashioned residence in Market Street, groan with ponderous pianos and the walls are hung profusely with old violins, guitars, and paintings; and even a second story rear room, has all the implements of a musical instrument makers trade scattered about; while an odd looking nursery far in the rear is piled, ceiling high with old books, newspapers and pamphlets, relieved by eccentric looking chests and boxes. Mr. Mickley has not been an idle student of science. Besides coins, documents, books, medals, &c., which he has collected and mastered, there are instruments which when touched by his masterly hand produce sweet, scientific, soul inspiring sounds and cause us to look up in his good natured, smiling, open countenance, and wonder at the ability and genius of the man. Upon one occasion Mr. Cogan, while pursuing the Coin trade in Philadelphia, had purchased a very fine coin which he knew Mr. Mickley was very anxious to obtain, and without waiting to show his treasure to his many greedy customers, he started for the residence of Mr. M. Upon being ushered in and running up stairs, he found the enthusiastic musician, violin in hand, buried in the depth of some opera, and so eagerly drawing the bow that Mr. Cogan's entrance was unnoticed. Here was a picture for a Hogarth. Two aged men, both celebrated in their way; one with the numismatic fever burning clear to the tips of his fingers, within which he held the carefully wrapped “gem” whose exhibition was in one infinitesimal moment to change the whole nature of the musician, who sat doubled up over his much loved violin; and whose performances on the same had so absorbed the numismatist that he seemed to be living in a lonely world of his own creating. Mr. Cogan hustled up to M., and slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, cried out, “Come, put up that old fiddle, I've got a coin to show you.”

Mickley. (Laying down his fiddle and bow) "Is it a fine '99, my dear boy?"

Cogan. "No sir, it is not."

M. "Is it a fine 1804?"

C. "It is not!"

M. (Impatiently). "Come, my dear boy, show it up. What is it?"

C. "It is a fine 1793 'Ameri'!"

In a few moments Mickley's eyes sparkled and glistened like a diamond in the sun, as he held up to the light a beautiful, and very fine specimen of U. S. Ameri '93. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that Mickley became the possessor of the coin, and our venerable friend Cogan departed with three rare coins, worth some twenty-five dollars. What must be the feelings of Mr. C., when he turns over the pages of Mickley's Priced Catalogue and reads "No. 1938: 1793 Flowing Hair; *rev.* United States of Ameri, \$110 00!!" This, my dear readers, was the identical piece which turned glorious music, into enthusiastic numismatology.

THE GREAT COLLECTION OF MEDALS AND COINS

Made by Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of this city, which is now being disposed of at auction in New York, is still attracting much attention, although the prices thus far realized have not been as extravagant as was anticipated. We give the following result of the sale, in continuation of our previous report:—

A penny of William the Conqueror's day brought 95 cents; another, \$3.25; and one of Edward the Confessor, \$2. Those of Henry II, \$1 to \$4.25; and of Henry III, 55 cents. From Richard I to Edward II, 50 cents to \$1.50. Groats and pennies from Edward III to Edward IV, 25 cents to \$3.25. Philip and Mary sixpences, 30 cents to \$3. Elizabeth shillings, 50 cents to \$1. Elizabeth copper coins, 25 cents to 60 cents. James II, copper and silver, 10 cents to \$4 38. Crowns of George I, \$6; of George II,

\$10. A half-penny of George I, \$4; a shilling of George III, \$3.50; crowns of his reign, \$4 to \$21; a sixpence, 50 cts.; a half-penny, \$4.50; a penny, \$1.50; a crown of George IV, \$20; and of William IV, \$34 50.

Scotland pennies, from David I to Robert I, brought from 50 cents to \$2.25; groats from David II to James IV, 63 cents to \$1.75. Silver coins of Mary Queen of Scots, \$1 to \$12, and other silver and copper coins from \$2 to \$10.

Common American Colonial pennies ranged from 15 cents to \$1.25.

Of French coins, a copper of Charlemagne's reign sold for \$7; those of Louis I to Francis I, 20 cents to \$4.25; and from Francis I to Charles X, 50 cents to \$2.50. Papal coins, from Urban V to Leo X, brought from 50 cents to \$2.75.

Roman ante-republic coins sold from \$2 to \$16; of the republic, 25 cents to \$1.25; of the empire, from Nero to close 10 cents to \$3.25.

Ancient Greek coins of various towns brought from 75 cents to \$4.75; of Alexander the Great, \$1 to \$5 50; of Antigonus and Antiochus, \$7 and \$7.25. Rupees brought 60 cents; a silver shekel, \$4.25, and a pagoda, \$2.

Of silver British war medals, a Wellington brought \$3; a Victoria of India and the Crimea, respectfully, \$2.75 and \$3.13. A Nightingale penny brought \$3; an Erskine and Gibbs' halfpenny, \$1.50.

Medals of Germany were sold from 25 cents to \$5; and of German coins, Prussian sold from 5 cents to \$2; Bavarian, 10 cents to \$5.25; Saxon, 10 cents to \$4.25; of Wurtumburg, 15 cents to \$2.50; Baden, \$1 to \$2.13; Hesse Cassel, 20 cts. to \$3.25; Frankfort, 5 cents to \$4.50; Brunswick, 55 cents to \$8 50; Belgium, 50 cents to \$5 38; Sweden, 35 cents to \$6.50; Denmark, 10 cents to \$7.25; Switzerland, 13 cents to \$5; Austria, 20 cents to \$8.75; Poland, 25 cents to \$2; Roman, 25 cents to \$5.

Of gold coins, a Valentinian brought

\$5.50; Nathias, \$9.25; Georgius, \$11; Gustavus, \$6; Jerome Napoleon, \$9; Australia, \$7.25.

Prices seemed governed less by the antiquity or historical interest of the objects than by their rarity. It might be supposed that as a large demand exists here and in Europe for old coins, they would be extensively counterfeited, but connoisseurs pretend to great skill in detecting imitations, and the attempt might be useless.

NUMISMATIC WIT.

A Scotchman asked an Irishman, "Why were half farthings coined in England?" Pat's answer was: "To give Scotchmen an opportunity of subscribing to charitable institutions."

NEW STAMP ISSUES.

The Papal States have issued a new set of postage stamps bearing the same general appearance as previous issues, as follows:

2	Centiesimi	green type	of the	2	baj.
5	"	light blue	"	3	"
10	"	vermilion	"	8	"
20	"	deep red	"	4	"
40	"	yellow	"	6	"
80	"	deep rose	"	1	"

TURKEY.

A Turkish railway Co., has issued a black stamp on green paper. It is about the size of our common 3c. stamp and has the representation of a harbor with steamer and sail boats in the foreground; while a train of cars is seen emerging from between a row of mountains in the distance. Over the top of the mountains appears a crescent shaped sun emitting rays of light, while above the sun appears a star. At the top the words, LOCAL POST; at the bottom, 20 PARAS; at the left side the capitals, D. B. S. R.; right side the words, "KUSTEND, JE, CZERNAWODA." A Turkish character in each of the four corners. This company have also in use a 5 Paras blue, and a 40 Paras pink.

A NORWAY LOCAL.

For a long time we have had a light brown, oblong stamp, bearing a castle in the centre, with the word, BERGENS, above and below, BY POST, staring us in the face. We supposed the nondescript a "local" without knowing from whence it emanated. We now learn by way of the *Philatelist* for November, that the above described stamp is a local, and its paternal progenitor, Norway. The above may be very satisfactory, as far as it goes; but who is Bergens? A town, or a biped? Whence comes Bergens? What for? How much? &c. Messieurs Editors of *Philatelist* let us know more about the unheralded bantling. If a local stamp, what Burg in? Answer "by post."

PERU.

The present series of stamps recently produced for Peru by the American Bank Note Co., of N. Y., are like their predecessors, very pretty indeed, consisting of

5 Centavos green.

10 " vermilion.

20 " brown.

These stamps are perforated as usual and printed on plain, white, unwatermarked paper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The 9d stamp of this country is now of a bright yellow; the previous issue being of a greenish cast.

CEYLON.

The C. C., watermarked on the blue penny stamps of this capricious island is no longer reversed,—*Philatelist*.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

These islands have issued a new shilling stamp, which we will describe in our next No., not having received a specimen, as yet.

HOLLAND.

We learn from our foreign exchanges that this country issued the new 20c, 25c, and 50c stamps, and have in contemplation the emission of a complete set; which will make the new series run as

follows: 5c blue; 10c red; 15c yellow ochre; 20c dark green; 25c deep violet; 50c gold. These stamps will be printed in color on white unwatermarked paper, and all present the same type.

NATAL.

The stamps of this colony 1c are now of a more brilliant red than formerly.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The new issue of this Confederation will appear Jan. 1st ensuing and consist of 5, 10 and 15 Centavos.

LUXEMBOURG.

The 2, 20 and 40 Centimes are now true perforated.

VICTORIA.

The current 2 pence is watermarked with figure 6.

SWEDEN.

The 9 ore of this country is to be suppressed.

BRAZIL.

Another envelope from this Empire of same type as the 200 reis. The value is 300 reis; color, bright vermilion.

INDIA.

Some of the India stamps have been slightly changed recently; some of them bearing the word SERVICE. Singapore has a provisional set in use, formed from the regular India stamp; the decimal value being stamped by hand in color across the denomination of the original, similar to the St. Helena's, &c.

1c Anna brown, altered to 2c red.	
1c " " " " 3c blue.	
2c yellow " " 8c green.	
4c green " " 12c red.	
8c pink " " 24c blue.	

ITALY.

We learn from the *Philatelist*, that the Italian government is about to issue 4 Centimes, a 50c stamp for registered letters, with a representation of Victor Emanuel wearing the crown of Lombardy.

NEW ISSUES.

A neat little folio has been laid on our desk, entitled *The American Stamp Mercury*, published on the 25th of each

month, by F. Trifet, Boston, Mass. There is plenty of room for philatelic publications without crowding, and we extend the hand of fellowship to all who exhibit the right spirit. The *Mercury* looks and promises well. Hope it may flourish and prove in the future that its prospectus was an honest and sincere one. We cannot well say more until future numbers of the *Mercury* are received.

EXHIBITION OF COINS AND STAMPS.

Among the many curious and interesting things on exhibition at the New Jersey State Fair, Oct. 8th, was a collection of postage stamps entered by Dr. Jas. A. Petrie, of Elizabeth; and a handsome collection of coins by E. J. Cleveland, Esq., of the same city. Both exhibitors were honored with Silver medals.

We trust to record many such evidences of the healthy state of numismatology and philately as the above. Every collector of coins, minerals, stamps, autographs, books, birds, shells, insects, etc, should compete for prizes in the different State and County Fairs.

THE CRYING WANT.

The United States, as a nation, lacks many public institutions possessed by many of the nations of Europe; not the least of which is a national museum. We have, it is true, a Patent Office, a Smithsonian Institute, and Historical and Scientific Associations in the different States; but the great, *the crying want* is a museum for the collection and exhibition of antiquities, coins, minerals and other interesting matters which point to our rise and progress as a nation. The British museum is the ornament and pride of Great Britain. Why cannot some enterprising congressmen give this matter attention, and agitate the subject until some tangible movement is inaugurated to give our country an institution

which has long been needed, and one to which we can point with pride and satisfaction. Had we a National museum, we would not suffer our national pride to be humiliated by witnessing the choice specimens of our Country's coinage bought up by foreigners, as in the recent sale of Mickley's collection in N. Y., to grace the Cabinet of the British museum.

A PARTNER WANTED!

We wish to make arrangements with a party, having a few hundred dollars to invest, to take entire charge of the mailing and stamp business of this office. To a young, or middle aged person, having a knowledge of coins, stamps, etc., this affords a good opportunity, Duties light and office hours from 9 to 3. All communications strictly confidential, and full particulars given by letter to any party wishing to engage in the business. The coin business has been established since 1860 and embraces a large number of customers in every part of the Country.

AUTOGRAPH SALE.

An Auction sale of 337 lots autographs, letters, documents, etc., came off on Nov. 29th, at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall, New York. Attendance small, prices fair.

PECUNIARY RESULT OF THE MICKLEY SALE.

The total receipts by auction of the Mickley collection of coins amounted to \$16,000.

VALUABLE COINS.

At the great sale of coins in N. Y., Nov. 28th, the U. S. Silver dollar of 1804 realized its owner \$750, bought by Mr. Liliendhal of N. Y. Lord Baltimore penny bought by Dr. Stevens for \$370.

Sommer Islands	-	-	-	\$80 00
1794 U. S. dollar	-	-	-	75 00
1793 Liberty Cap cent	-	-	-	55 00

1793 Ameri cent	-	-	-	110 00
N. E. shilling 1652	-	-	-	21 00
Oak Tree penny 1662	-	-	-	52 00
N. England Elephant	-	-	-	235 00
Carolina Elephant	-	-	-	38 00
Florida piece 1760	-	-	-	52 50
Nova Constellatio dollar	-	-	-	70 00
Annapolis shilling	-	-	-	50 00

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1867.

I enclose a wax impression of a coin in my possession, who's history is wanted. By giving it, you will confer a favor. Yours &c.

M. R. HIBBARD.

[It is a "Spade" piece or guinea of Geo. III. ED.]

I have just exhibited my collection of coins, medals and historical relics, at the fair of the N. J. State Agricultural Society, held Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11, at Waverly, and had the good luck to be awarded a silver medal. Dr. Petrie exhibited his magnificent collection of stamps, and also drew a medal. Among the things I exhibited was \$1 Greenback No. 1, which I found in circulation in Elizabeth. I may attribute my success in a measure to your magazine, for I had my colonials mostly all explained by clippings from your "History of Coins of America," thinking to give your worthy publication a help. Our collections drew much attention and favorable comment.

Among the curiosities of my collection is a "fillet head" U. S. cent struck over a half-penny of Geo. II. The remains of the latter are plainly to be seen. My collection embraces coins 2500 years old.

Yours truly, E. J. CLEVELAND.

Deerville, Harrison Co., O, Nov. 11, 1867.

Gent: You will remember that when I visited you in Philadelphia, I spoke of an old bible I had in my possession. You wished me to send you a copy of the title page which I now copy.

"THE
BIBLE."

"Translated according to the *Hebrew* and *Greeke*, and conferred with the best translation in divers languages, with most profitable annotations upon all the hard places, and other things of great importance, as may appear in the Epistle of the Reader."

"And also a most profitable concordance for the ready finding out anything in the same contained."

"*Imprinted at London, by, Robt. Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie. 1608.*"

Shall have a lot of copper coins to show you, when I visit the city next spring. Yours truly,

R. P., Jr.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S. STRYKER, PRINCETON, N. J.—Evidently a typographical error. The first George was on the throne in 1722, and the Rosa-Americas, of that date bear his image. The error was a glaring one,—thanks for your reminder. Shall be pleased to receive your criticism and correspondence at any time. We aim to be correct, and feel obliged to our subscribers for pointing out and correcting any mis-statements or errors of the types.

STAFFORD SMITH & Co., BRIGHTON, ENG.—We are waiting patiently to hear from you. Sent you by Adams Express, Oct. 10th a package of stamps. Did you receive them? Please forward by first post six of Dr. Gray's Illustrated Catalogue, and remit balance in money registered letter. Can supply you with 40 000 blue 5c Confederate stamps, captured off Charleston S. C., during the late civil war. Make a cash offer by mail for the lot (warranted genuine).

GOLDTHWAIT, SALEM, MASS.—Send on the collection by express. Orders promptly attended to.

J. B. M., INDIANA.—Regret the loss of the fine Virginia half-penny by the destruction of the mail car, by fire; and will divide or make it good, just as you say. Thanks for good wishes.

S. A. T., BOSTON, MASS.—Have answered you fully by mail. Business looks hopeful.

M. R. H., NEW YORK.—Sent the back numbers and medal. Do what you can to swell our subscription list.

F. W. F., BETHEL, CONN.—Shall we send you the large coin manual. You will never regret it.

C. K. B., CHICAGO.—Stamps arrived. Have a choice lot. Shall we send you a selection of rare, unused foreign stamps? Can get you a "Mulready Envelope," the Bergedorf $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 3 sch, black on colored paper—very rare—in use only eleven days. Have a collection of over 700 stamps (400 unused, including Mulready, Bergedorf and many rare stamps) worth \$125, for sale at \$75.

J. W. GRANVILLE, N. Y.—Coins awaiting your orders—if not satisfactory you can return them.

MISS S. S., SOUTH DANVERS.—Your coins were not worth the postage (6c) paid on them. One, an English farthing worth one 1c, the other a miserable U. S. cent worth ditto. Please do not send any more of a like kind.

B. ROMAN, MORTONVILLE, PA.—Send balance of subscription—do not take six month subscribers. Postage on Magazine is 5c per quarter, payable at your P. O.

J. A. P., ELIZABETH, N. J.—Your communication was handed Mr. F. promptly. If he does not reply it is not our fault.

G. V. H., SPRINGFIELD.—Sent magazine as requested. Please row in the same channel again.

P. P. ALLOWAY, DENVER CITY.—Can make you up 50 different foreign stamps for 25c, and 100 choice ones for \$1. Try a package.

M. L., WOBURN, MASS.—Have a good '99 for \$5, and an 1804 good for \$3 50. Send on soon and get them. Have but a few duplicates on hand.

C. C., MICHIGAN CITY.—There are three different pieces of the Wood money (Rosa Americana head) dated 1721, '22, and '23, worth 25c each. 1723 most common.

W. T. N., MIDDLETOWN, CT.—Your name makes the *fifteenth* received and recorded for the magazine, from your "Burg." Troy will be the "Banner City," having received from the Trojans thirty-one subscribers, all the work of one enterprising, indefatigable good fellow named Payfer. "Did he pay for them?" Most undoubtedly. Go thou and do likewise.

S. COFFIN, WINSTED, CONN.—The "bogus" pennies are not worth the powder. Get genuine, or none.

A. H. ANTIQUARIAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sent you a package of magazines. Will send you December number to square account

W. L., NEW YORK.—A good opening here.

W. J. H., M. D., READING.—Have the coins ready for you at any time.

F. TRIFET, BOSTON.—We have complied with your request. In your next number you can retaliate in kind.

HOWARD, MONTREAL.—Shall endeavor to keep up with the times on stamps. Expect 10 000 foreign by steamer early this month.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Nearly all of our patrons have expressed a wish to see our little magazine enlarged and illustrated. It has been our purpose from the commencement of the enterprise, to improve and beautify this journal until it can take rank as the first of numismatic and philatelic publications in America. To do this we require the aid of our friends. Let each subscriber obtain one name only, for one year, and

our subscription list will be doubled, and the second year of the magazine wonderfully improved. A Mint medal sent to all new subscribers. Terms \$1 per annum.

TABLES OF THE CURRENT COINS
Of Twenty-eight Countries, with their relative value in British Money,

Prepared expressly for Mason's "Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine,"

BY M. W. DICKESON, M. D.

Continued.

	£.	s.	d.
PIEDMONT.			
1 Denari,	0	00	1-16
3 Denari, a Quatrini,	0	00	1-16
12 Denari, Soldi,	0	00	$\frac{3}{4}$
12 Soldi, Florin,	0	09	
20 Soldi, Livre.	0	13	
6 Florins, Scudi,	0	46	
7 Florins, Ducatoon,	0	53	
13 Livres, Pistole,	0	163	
16 Livres, Louis d'or,	1	00	
POLAND.			
1 Shelans,	0	00	7-45
3 Shelans, a Grosh,	0	00	7-15
5 Groshens, Caustic,	0	02	1-5
3 Caustics, Tince,	0	07	
18 Groshen, Ort,	0	08	$\frac{3}{8}$
30 Groshens, Florin,	0	12	
10 Groshens, Rix Dollar,	0	36	
8 Florins, Ducat,	0	94	
5 Rix Dollar, Frederic d'or	0	176	
1 Rez,	0	00	27-400
10 Rez, Half Vinton,	0	00	27-40
20 Rez, Vinton,	0	01	7-20
5 Vintons, Testoon,	0	06	$\frac{1}{4}$
4 Testoons, Crusade of Ex,	0	23	
24 Vintoons, New Crusade,	0	28	2-5
10 Testoons, Milve,	0	01	$\frac{1}{2}$
48 Testoons, Mocda,	1	70	
64 Testoons, Joanesa,	1	160	
ROME.			
1 Quatrini,	0	00	3-22
5 Quatrinis, a Bayoc,	0	00	$\frac{1}{4}$
8 Bayocs, Julio,	0	06	
10 Bayocs, Stamp Julio,	0	07	$\frac{1}{2}$
24 Bayocs, Testoon,	0	16	
10 Julios, Crown Currant,	0	50	
12 Julios, Crown Stamp,	0	60	
18 Julios, Chequin,	0	90	
31 Julios, Pistole,	0	156	

(To be continued.)

PRICED CATALOGUE
OF THE
GREAT MICKLEY SALE IN N. Y.
Nov., 1867.

(Reported by Dr. E. Maris of Phila.)
(Expressly for the C. C. Magazine.)

PART I. AMERICAN SERIES.

U. S. CENTS.

1793 Liberty cap, entirely uncirculated, polished surface. \$55 00.

1793 Liberty cap, cracked die; uncirculated. \$37 50.

1793 Flowing hair, chain on the reverse, uncirculated. \$22 00.

1793 ditto, \$23 00.

1793 Flowing hair; reverse chain, very rare and fine. \$11 00.

1793 Flowing hair; reverse "U. S. Ameri;" proof. \$110 00.

1793 Flowing hair; rev. Ameri, different from the last; very rare, not fine. \$11 25.

1793 Flowing hair; rev. wreath; superb condition, extremely rare variety. \$31 00.

1793 Flowing hair, rev. wreath, very fine. \$17 00.

1793 Flowing hair; rev. wreath. Portions of this cent still retain the original brightness. \$12 50.

1793 Flowing hair; rev. wreath; different from any of the others, uncirculated. \$13 50.

1793 Flowing hair; rev. wreath; uncirculated, almost proof. \$28 00.

1793 Lettered edged, different, uncirculated, bright. \$17 50.

1794 Perfectly uncirculated, almost proof. \$20 00.

1794 A different type, nearly as fine \$7 00.

1794 Small head; another beautiful specimen. \$6 50.

1794 On planchet a size larger than the other varieties; fine. \$5 50.

1794 Large planchet, very fine. \$5 00.

1794 Large planchet, broken die; very fine. \$2 75.

1794 Different type, uncirculated. \$2.

1794 Small planchet, fine. \$1 25.

1795 Thick planchet, lettered edge, "One Cent" high in the wreath; fine. \$11 00.

1795 Thin planchet, perfectly uncirculated, very fine. \$14 00.

1795 Thin planchet, broad milling on the surface. \$7 50.

1795 Thin planchet, "One Cent" high in the wreath; uninjured by circulation. \$5 00.

1795 Jefferson head; good condition. \$4 50.

1796 Liberty cap; in the finest possible condition. \$30 00.

1796 Liberty cap, differs slightly from the last, and perfectly uncirculated. \$13.

1796 Liberty cap; unlike either of the former, scarcely circulated. \$5 00.

1796 Fillet head: perfectly uncirculated. \$17 00.

1796 Fillet head; different variety, bright and uncirculated. \$5 00.

1796 Fillet head; an extremely rare type, uncirculated.

1796 Fillet head; milling extends entirely round the coin; uncirculated. \$4 50.

1796 Fillet head; differs from all the preceding, uncirculated. \$2 75.

1796 Fillet head; another type, fine. \$3 25.

1797 Bright and uncirculated. \$5 00.

1797 Another type, very fine. \$2 00.

1797 Still another variety, quite as fine. \$1 50.

1797 Two faces on the obverse, good condition, unique. \$2 50.

1798 Splendid, uncirculated; portions still remain bright. \$17 00.

1798 Another variety, very fine indeed. \$3 50.

1798 Another type, broken die, very fine condition. \$2 25.

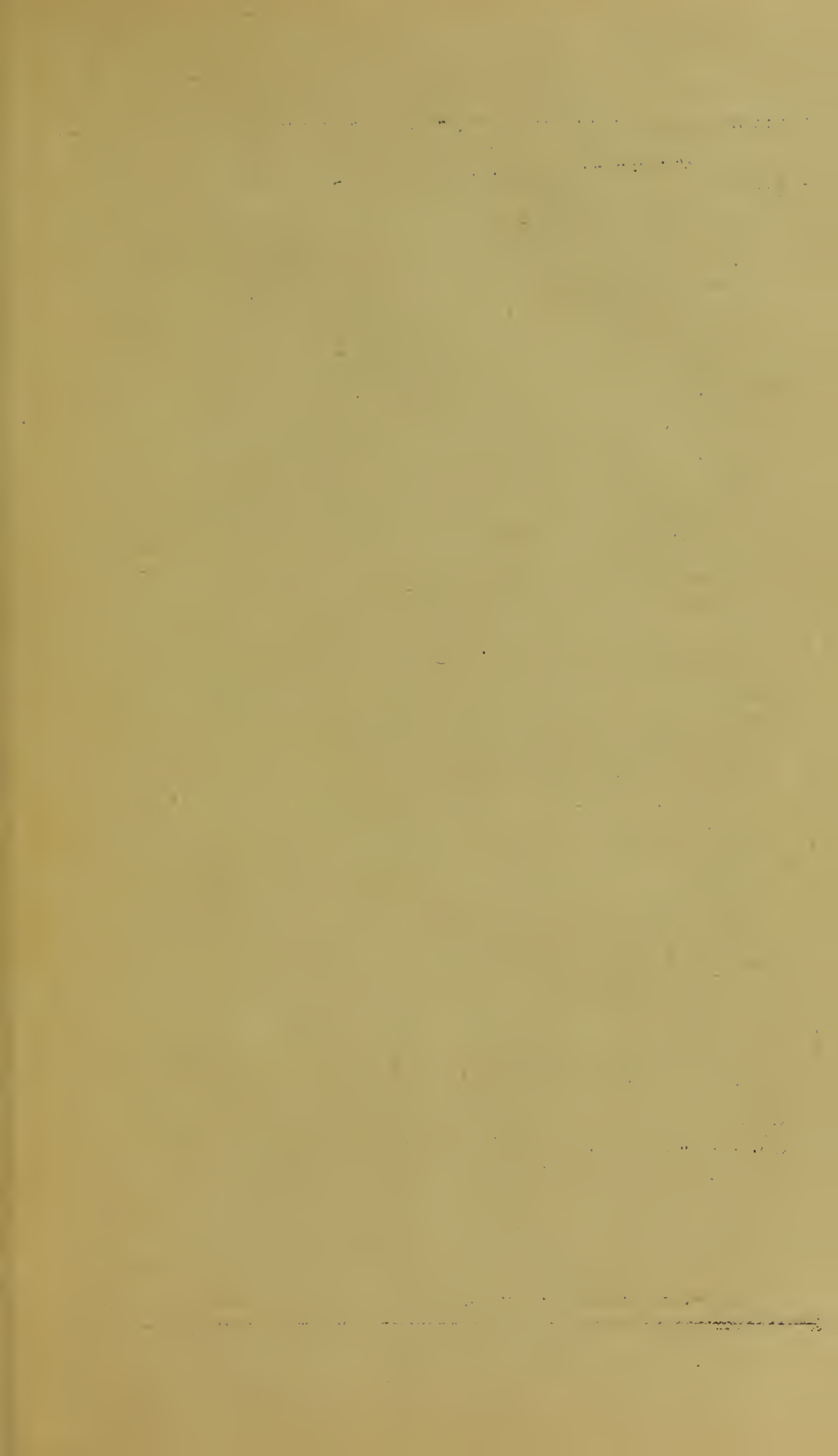
1799 Very fine indeed, having been but little in circulation. \$32 00.

1800 Bright and uncirculated. \$5 00.

1800 Another variety; fully equal to the last. \$4 50.

1800 Over 1799; very fine indeed. \$2.

(To be Continued.)



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[A few Coin and Stamp Dealers' cards will be inserted on this page, at 15 cts. per line, each insertion.]

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1795, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '2, '03, U. S. silver dollars, all good, each,	\$2 00
1795 to 1850, half dollars, excepting rare dates,	80
1800 to 1850, quarter " " " "	40
1800 to 1850, dimes, " " " "	25
1800 to 1850, half dimes, " " " "	15

CENTS.

1799, very poor, (date visible),	\$1 25
1799, poor, " "	1 50
1799, fair, " "	2 50
1799, better, " "	3 50
1799, good, all plain,	5 00
1793, poor, \$1; fair, \$2; good,	3 50
1804, poor, \$1; fair, \$3; good,	5 00
1809, poor, 50 cents; fair, 75 cents, good.	1 25

COLONIALS.

New Jersey, 1785, '86, '87 and '88, each, "	25
Connecticut, 1785, " " " "	25
Massachusetts, 1787 and '88, each,	50
Vermont, 1785 to '88, each,	75
Franklin Link, 1787,	75
Nova Eborac, (N. Y.) 1787 and 1788, each.	1 50
Virginia, 1773,	25 to 5

NICKLES.

1856, proof,	1 50
1856, circulated,	75
1858, Indian Head, proof,	1 50

PROOF SETS, SILVER.

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PRESIDENTIAL, (bronze.)	size.	Price
Jefferson,	48	\$2 50
"	32	1 50
J. Q. Adams,	40	1 50
Tyler,	40	1 50
Buchanan, (Japanese Embassy)	48	2 59
" (Dr. Rose)	48	2 50
Taylor,	40	1 50
Polk,	40	1 50
Van Buren, (Inauguration)	40	1 50
" (Peace and Friendship)	40	1 50
"	32	1 50
Johnson,	40	1 50
Monroe,	32	1 50
"	40	1 50
Lincoln,	40	1 50
Madison,	48	2 50
"	40	1 50
Jackson,	40	1 50

ARMY, (bronze)

General Meade, for Gettysburg,	50	10 00
" Taylor, for Palo Alto,	40	1 50
" " for Monterey,	40	1 50
" Scott, for Chippewa & Niagara,	40	1 50
" Harrison, for Cowpens,	40	1 50
" Ripley, for Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie,	40	1 50
" Brown, for same,	40	1 50
" Porter, " "	40	1 50
" Gaines, for Erie,	40	1 50
" Jackson, for New Orleans,	40	1 50
" Gates, for Saratoga,	34	1 50
" Morgan, for Cowpens,	36	1 50
Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky,	40	1 50
Gov. Isaac Shelby,	40	1 50
John E. Howard, for Cowpens,	28	1 50
Wm. Washington, for same,	28	1 50

NAVAL, (Bronze.)

John Paul Jones,	36	2 00
Commodore Lawrence,	40	1 50
" McDonough,	40	1 50
" Truxton,	36	1 50
" Perry, from Penna.	40	1 50
" " " different,	40	1 50
" Hull,	40	1 50
" Warrington,	40	1 50
" Biddle,	40	1 50
" Blakely,	40	1 50
" Jacob Jones,	40	1 50
" Burrows,	40	1 50

Rescue of Officers and Crew of the Brig Somers,	36	1 50
Captains Creighton, Low and Stonffer, wreck of Steamer San Francisco,	48	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS, (Bronze.)

Alex'r Hamilton, rev. 'To Public Credit'	30	12 00
Adam Eckfeldt.	33	3 00

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