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2022

Compiler's Note

The **United States Mail and Post Office Assistant** was one of several privately published during the nineteenth century for the benefit of postmaster and businessmen who wanted to keep up with the activities, rules, and regulations of the U.S. Post Office Department. Published monthly, in a newspaper format with four pages per issue, it discussed new laws, regulations, and activities of the post office.

In the 1970s, postal historian Michael Laurence undertook a search of major libraries for copies of this publication. He was partially successful in this search, and he was able to locate in either a print or microfilm format, all the issues for Volume I through Volume XII, which had been published between 1860 and 1872. Additional issues for Volume XIII to Volume XVI were located, but they were incomplete.

A reprint edition of these first twelve volumes was prepared by the Collector's Club of Chicago, a massive publication in two parts, even though it was printed in reduced size from the original newspaper format. In the Introduction, Laurence noted that it was hoped that the missing issues would eventually be located, and the remaining volumes could be published. At the end of the second part, an Appendix was included which identified the location of the known issues from the volumes which had not been published.

The printed edition is now sold out, but it is occasionally offered for sale on various on-line sales venues. It has also been digitized by the Collector's Club of Chicago, and is available for download for a fee. See at:

https://www.collectorsclubchicago.org/handbooks-available-for-download/

During the 1990s, Henry W. Beecher, the co-author of the U.S. Domestic and International Rate books prepared in conjunction with Anthony (Tony) S. Wawrukiewicz, obtained copies of the microfilmed issues of the **United States Mail and Post Office Assistant**, and printed off paper copies of each issue. Technology was crude at the time, and the resulting printed pages were only 8.5" by 11", and the original microfilm copies were not the best, and some of the pages were not easily read.

Tony ended up with these original printed pages, and recently scanned them with the thought of making them available to the philatelic community. When he mentioned these to me, I offered to edit them into the format we had used with our **Official Postal Guide** project that now resides on the Stamp Smarter website, and to arrange to have them hosted there.

Tony then provided me with a copy of his digital file for compilation and editing. I combined them into a PDF format, with all available issues for each volume in a single file. The resulting four files were edited to de-skew pages, and to remove clutter around the edges. Each volume was processed with the ABBYY 15 OCR engine, which we had successfully used with the **Official Postal Guides** library now on the Stamp Smarter website. Unfortunately, the image quality on some pages made this unsuccessful in places. The reader will have to examine each page for information relevant to his research.

A side panel provided at the left edge to identify the beginning of each issue. Notes are included to identify issues that are not present. When the PDF file is opened, the viewer can zoom in the page, and I have found that 200% zoom is a size that allows most text to be readable. Each viewer will want to experiment with what works best for him.

We don't have a specific record as to which library provided the microfilms used by Henry W. Beecher, so I will acknowledge and thank each of the libraries mentioned in the Appendix mentioned earlier. These were the American Antiquarian Society, Boston Public Library, New York Public Library, University of North Carolina Library, and Yale University Library. We thank you for preserving these materials.

We will repeat the request in the original Appendix that should a reader discover any additional issues of this publication at a library they visit, would they please contact us, or the Collector's Club of Chicago at their address.

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2022

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

A monthly sheet, under the above title, is published in New York, established in 1860, by the late J. HOLBROOK, Esq., under the official sanction and patronage of the Post Office Department, as will be seen by the following endorsement and order of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a very valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. Holbrook, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

Ordered, That the Assistant Postmasters General and Chief Clerk of this Department each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the UNITED STATES MAIL, all such new orders, decisions or regulations of the Department, touching the business of their several bureaus, as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

EDITED BY J. GAYLER,

Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and late Assistant Editor of the paper.

The MAIL is designed to convey to postmasters and the public, full, accurate and reliable information on postal affairs, including the official doings of the Department, its latest decisions and instructions, the new laws of Congress, complete domestic and foreign postage tables, monthly lists of new post offices established, and the routes by which they are to be supplied, days of departure of foreign steamers, and a convenient summary under appropriate heads, of all the current postal laws and regulations now in force, together with miscellaneous reading of special interest to persons employed in post offices or other branches of the mail service.

In no other way can many of the *current* changes in the laws, decisions &c., be communicated to postmasters and others. The Table of Foreign Postage Rates is constantly liable to changes, and corrections are made officially, from time to time. This table may always be relied upon.

Terms, $1.00 per year, payable in advance.

Address, Publisher U. S. Mail, New York.

The following are extracts from letters received from postmasters, on business connected with the *Mail* and *Post Office Assistant*. They have been selected from a large number of similar commendations:

"If there is any postmaster in this State, or elsewhere, who is not in receipt of the *Mail*, we advise him by all means to order it at once, for he will find it quite entertaining, and very convenient and valuable for reference. Its postage tables, especially those relating to foreign correspondence, which tables are the only ones now authorized by the Post Office Department, it seems to us, are indispensable in post offices, small as well as large."—*P. M. Albany, N. Y.*

"I would rather pay five times the present subscription price, than do without your valuable paper. It not only contains much interesting reading matter, but is particularly valuable to every postmaster for the official information it gives, enabling him to do business correctly with other offices, thus saving them a vast amount of trouble and vexation, and it is also a good preventive for the severe reprimands that careless or ignorant postmasters are so apt to get from the Department. Please accept my testimony to its value."—*Fall River, Mass.*

"It is with much pleasure that I send you the above subscription, and hope that every P. M. in the State will become a subscriber to your paper. It saves postmasters and clerks a large amount of time in corrections, correspondence, &c."—*San Francisco, Cal.*

"We have learned to think that we cannot well get along without your excellent sheets."—*St. Paul Minn.*

"I think I could not get along without it. The table showing the amount of postage to foreign countries is alone worth the price."—*Webster, Mass.*

"By forwarding the paper another year you will confer a great favor, for it is an invaluable aid to us." *Lee, Mass.*

"Please place to my credit the enclosed amount, and send on the *Mail*—too valuable to do without." —*Saltsburg, Pa.*

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefits I have received from the *Mail*, and in fact I don't know how any one connected with the postal service could well dispense with it."—*Santa Cruz, Cal.*

"I wish you much success in your labors, for I deem your paper an invaluable assistant to the fraternity, in the discharge of their duties."—*Belvidere, Illinois.*

"No postmaster can afford to do without the *U. S. Mail*, and it would be an actual benefit to the P. O. Department if all postmasters were required by law, to take it. This may be 'radical,' but it is true." —*Bellows Falls, Vt.*

"The *Mail* is indispensable in a post office, and at the price you furnish it, is *ridiculously* cheap. It is worth five times the money to any postmaster who wishes to do his duty to the Department and the public."—*Whitewater, Wis.*

"Your paper is of great value to us, both for instruction and amusement."—*Wilton, Conn.*

"We have taken your paper two years and cannot afford to dispense with it, or miss a number."—*Warren, Mass.*

"I have taken your paper three years, and having derived so much benefit from it in the past, I cannot possibly do without it in the future, as long at least as I have anything to do with post office business." —*Pomfret, Conn.*

H. C. SROOTHOFF, Steam Printer, 64 Duane Street, N. Y.

Advertising Flyer for the US Mail & Post Office Assistant
Image courtesy of eBay seller ukph1840.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIII., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1872. WHOL

Monsieur Tonson Again.

POND LILY, Sept. 1872.

The modern method adopted by multitudes of our people of going abroad during the summer for recreation and recuperation is infinitely preferable and much more edifying than being pickled in brine, in killing time by eating and sleeping, or in wadding knee deep in sand along shore at our seaside haunts; infinitely preferable to leading a limited life of monotony at our fashionable spas, where the virtues of the medicinal waters, if they really possess any, are neutralized by social and physical dissipation; infinitely preferable to an isolated perch on mountain tops, where lovigorating exercise is only obtained by scaling their declivities, wandering over stony wastes, rambling through nooks and glens overgrown with weeds and briars, and end all at the risk of bruises and scratches, and tattered and torn garments. But Mrs. Grundy says in "the skiing," and she intends they the endeavors must be adopted by her worshipers, no matter what the cost of money, comfort or dignity. A cottage or a castle at either of these localities is well enough and desirable enough if one could have it to hold as I do with as he, personal wants and wishes might enjoy it, and where he could have company of his own selection and be the acknowledged master of ceremonies and general dispenser of physical and creature comforts; but to be packed away in one of those "heated-term" caravanseries like Saratoga, and obliged to submit to an arbitrary system of hotel regulations, established ostensibly to promote the health and comfort of guests, but which really restrict these sanitary attributes to infinitesimally small doses, and swell their antipodes to fearful proportions. On the other hand, a voyage across the Atlantic in a well-appointed, staunch steamer a—trip through every accessible portion of the old world—a temporary sojourn in the principal cities—a look at such at landmarks, and a good opportunity to study the manners and customs of trans Atlantic countries, can all be accomplished within the months comprising our fashionable season, and our people will return in finer health, in better spirits, and with more valuable knowledge in their heads and more money in their purses, and be under no apprehension of renewing associations with acquaintances of dubious reputations, which are a "forced put" at most of our watering places.

Such were the conclusions our little party arrived at the night before we departed from Druids Cliff, and it was then and there decided upon by J. M. and Cousin Gracious that we are to go abroad next year. J. M., having a fear of a recurrence of her horrid sufferings in the vessel coming from New Canaan, positively refused to listen to the project at first, but when she was assured by Mr. Salkes that persons are never attacked with sea-sickness or yellow fever the second time, and that lightning never strikes twice in the same spot, she changed her mind, and, turning to me she said, in her amiable way, "Well go on now decisively for you saying anything about it—its settled." I did feel like saying something; but a glance told me she was satisfied enough for two, and as I was one of that number I deemed it prudent to be dignifiedly silent. Our present tour, however, had to be accomplished according to the programme written out by Cousin Gracious before starting; and by referring to it I found the next move set down

"From old ocean's roar, to where the live thunder leaps from cage to cage,"

which in prosaic English meant from the Wannamuccs House at Druid's Cliffs—to the Gong-gong Hotel on the apex of Mount Observation.

Our route between these points lay along the Loom and Hammer railway, and I was much surprised to see the very small boys at almost every station who were employed, or who performed the duties of mail carriers between the postal cars and the neighboring post offices. At some places the mail bags were larger than the boys, and fearful struggles for the mastery would occur between them, but it excited no attention whatever from the postal clerks, or the people lounging around the station, and these juvenilles would continue their efforts until the train would move out of sight. Now, if I remember right, there is a law prohibiting any one under sixteen years of age from carrying the mails, but here were positively children, the oldest probably not over ten, who were permitted by postmasters and encouraged by mail agents to openly break a wholesome law, while those latter in some way must have compounded with their consciences for the breach of solemn obligations taken by them upon assuming their official positions. If they do not remember it, they can refer to the records. I am sorry to say, however, that this dangerous and forbidden practice is not confined to the "Loom & Hammer railway." I have seen too much of it on other routes, and its elders and abettors should be made to stop it or suffer the consequences. One of the greatest securities of mail matter in transit, according to my outside view of the matter, is a knowledge of the fact that important responsibilities attach to all those who have the handling of it—but if mail bags are to be placed in the custody of little children by ignorant or inefficient officials, to be conveyed over lonely roads between railway stations and rural post offices, all deference to and respect for their sacredness and fear of the laws which protect them will fade out, and then there will be found bad people enough to take advantage of it. I send you with this letter a list of the routs and offices where this reprehensible disobedience to

[illegible] the 13th and (to whom) the 15th
[illegible] seven days
[illegible] for Tuchaseon, the Bay
[illegible] Secretary, on the 15th
[illegible] June) 21 days short of
[illegible] York, the 3d and
[illegible] York, 21 days
[illegible] Secretary, on the 15th
[illegible] is the day pre

TLE
ON BOATS, TOOLS
INTERNAL RINGS AND
DRINK AND DRINK
ES.

directions is permitted, to make such use of as you may deem best for the interest of those concerned.

We had a long, tiresome ride from the beach to the mountain, but we finally got to our halting place among the clouds, and were welcomed by a display of celestial pyrotechnics and a down flow of water equaled by few and excelled by none. J. M. thought there would be a flood, but as there were some vast hollows to fill up before the rush of waters would sweep us off, her uneasiness soon subsided. It was a fearful strife of the elements however, and elevated as we were above the surrounding earth, we had an awful exhibition of the mighty power of Him who "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm."

The air on the hill-tops blew a little fresh *sinnings* and evenings, and the nights were deliciously cool for six days, but during the day the sun was as scorching and blistering as I ever felt it anywhere. The Gong-gong Hotel was crowded with guests many of whom were foreigners, of the "By Jove's order, who found nothing to compare with things at home. A good many had done Switz rland, and would insist upon it that the wild chamois must be found in these hills, but regular old stagers knew better, and assured their brethern that the lonely luminate to be found "creatures, was helks and horses. It was pretty hard work to live through four days in this locality. There were no opportunities for pleasant dinners, or level pedestrian exercise. Those fond of *high* air, could struggle to reach the peak-tops could scramble along the almost perpendicular hill-sides, or descend into bottomless ravines, or extinct craters; but for elderly christian people there were no attractions, not even at the table, and all we could do was to sit for hour after hour looking at the sky overhead, or across a vast surrounding ocean of clouds which completely hid the face of nature underneath from view. Occasionally the sea of mist would part and in imagination we could see the hosts of Pharaoh attempting to effect a passage through the parted waters, but the opaque walls would suddenly approach and mingle together, and the mythical horses and chariots and legions of men would be overwhelmed. The idea first suggested itself to J. M., and she said she could now understand how the children of Israel were saved as well as if she saw the operation, and adding as she looked fiercely at me, "Who dares to disbelieve the Bible now?"

Of course there was a post office here, and a queer place it was truly. The proprietor of the Gong-gong Hotel had formerly been a postmaster, and all the incumbent of this post knew about the business he learned from the veteran boniface. The postmaster was a bootmaker by profession, and his first and last efforts to earn a livelihood were between his office in one corner of the room, and a squatty bench of work in the other. He was extremely critical in regard to the sealing of letters left at his office for mailing, and if any prospected an unsafe appearance, he was unusually liberal with his wax. This, of course, ensured the security of such missives, so far as he was concerned; but the glowing heat of the wax-fire exercised such softening influence on his seals, that, when the bag was opened at the next post office, a solid mass of letters and papers, laden with the perfume of tar and rosin, would drop out, and any attempt to separate them would surely result in daubing the fingers with a compound which sticketh closer than a brother. His official neighbors expostulated with him on the impropriety of using such a dangerous and disgusting substance for such a purpose; but, fortified by the hotel expert, he replied that "if they did not like his sealing-wax, he would give 'em fine tar." He further said that "he had heard of letters sticking to folks' fingers when they were only sealed with gum or a wafer; if his stick anywhere, he was sure to find it out, for he could smell his mixture a rod off." Occasionally letters reached his office which did not come up to his standpoint of security, and on his wax would go. One of J. M.'s was treated to this way, and, without my knowing it, the good dame went for him, and they had a fiery time. She came out ahead, however, for the Crispin functionary apologized, and opened the letter for her, so that she did not soil her fingers, and faithfully promised to deliver her letters just as he received them.

Three days among the clouds satisfied us, and we incontinently moved downward and onward to our next temporary halting place as laid down on the programme. This was a little unassuming watering place in the interior, where we enjoyed real substantial comforts while we remained. Nature and art had done their perfect work, and the eye could not fail to be pleased no matter where it wandered, while the hotel arrangements were perfect, the guests sociable, agreeable and happy. It suited our party to a demonstration. But what pleased me most was the post office. I made it my business to visit that establishment the first thing in the morning after our arrival, and I found it to be the most systematically arranged and well-managed institution of the kind I ever saw. The postmaster was affable and intelligent, and from the expense incurred in fitting up his office I was satisfied that he did not stop to inquire how he was to be reimbursed, and I knew the receipts would not justify the department in doing it. There was a good deal of business done there, however, especially during the visiting season. In a way of my own I found means to make the acquaintance of Mr. Jennyal, the postmaster, and he proved to be civilly and officially, a gentleman. Everything in the office, from the stove to the gum-pot, was as bright as a new pin, and business was transacted promptly, pleasantly and satisfactorily to everybody. He told me he had no trouble with letters deposited without stamps, and never knew of a misdirected letter ever sent from his office, and this was attributable to the fact that he had taken pains to place notices printed in large type around his drop and delivery, notifying people to "Be sure your letters are properly sealed, sufficiently prepaid with stamps, and correctly addressed, putting on the town, county and State, and they will go safe."

"Writers of letters should mail their letters themselves, or have it done by a careful person. Never send your letters to the office by little children or strangers."

"Call for your mails personally, or if you cannot, send a written order, and forbid the postmaster delivering your correspondence to any one unless so author zed."

"If the contents of a letter are valuable, be sure to register it, or get a money order, the additional expense is trifling, and the safe transit of your mail matter is insured."

"Don't stop at any more time than is necessary at the post office, and do not occupy the time of the postmaster and his clerks with needless talk. Do your business and then go about your business, so that others inside and out can attend to theirs."

"Short visits make long friends, and when you make them let it be on business only."

"Don't make this lobby a trysting place for lovers, a club-room for fast young men, a wigwam for boisterous discussions, or a tea-room for town gossip."

A little observation satisfied me that these suggestions were religiously followed, and they were so conspicuous, too, that no one could fail to see them.

The idea was an excellent one, and I thought how much trouble and annoyance would be saved if every postmas er adopted the plan of the p stmaster at Waytrizkit.

Perhaps some at least may act on this hint.

MOSE, TONSON.

A Few Complaints.

There is so much truth and humor in the following report of a suit in imagination against the United States for injuries and damages, that we know our readers will enjoy it as much as we do. We are indebted to the *Alta Californian* for this specimen of official wit:

It is a well-known principle in common law that when one party, by accident, design or mistake, would commit injury act by which another party is injured or damaged, that other party has clearly a right to institute a suit at law to recover such damages.

With the above principle before me I have in my imagination instituted

A SUIT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

for damages sustained by me in the transaction of my official business, as postmaster at a small money-order office in Baker City, County of Baker and State of Oregon.

My allegation is as follows: That the said defendant, on or about the 1st day of June, 1869, passed an Act of Congress, which was embodied, known as the "Money-order System of the United States," in which it fully and clearly sets forth the regulations thereof; said act bearing date the 1st day of May, 1870. My plaintiff was duly authorized by the Postmaster-General to open the money-order business under the following compulsory rules and regulations, to wit: That myself, and that by the action and effect of said regulations the plaintiff is damaged in the penal sum of $——, arising from the accident, design or mistake mad by defendant in his regulations of the money-order system of the United States in sections 70 and 73.

Section 70 requires the postmaster at such money-order office to make deposits of all their surplus funds with some other postmaster of the office named as his depository, in the following manner, to wit:

Send a letter, in which must be set forth an exact record of the series, numbers, denomination, dates and ciphers of all the several notes remitted by him, etc.; after which a duplicate must be made out, and kept on file, disinterested witnesses must be called and made to examine each particular statement and see that it (the money) is properly inclosed, registered in the mail to the mail to the postmaster of the office of deposit.

And whereas, section 72 fixes the compensation of postmasters for conducting the money order business, to wit: "At all post offices where the annual salary of the postmaster is fixed at a sum less than $1,000, he is allowed, in addition to such salary, as a full compensation for conducting the money order business, one third of the fees received for the issue of money orders, and one fourth of one per cent. upon the gross amount of money orders paid, etc. The last clause of this section 73 provides that a fixed sum will be allowed, in addition to the $1000 salary, for the actual clerical service necessary and employed in transacting that business.

And whereas, from lack of foresight, design or mistake, the said defendant has failed to provide sufficient compensation by which supply and demand should have been considered, and thereby caused the postmasters at all small offices in the interior country to labor at night time and on Sabbath days, to their great detriment financially, religiously and physically; and plaintiff further states that the great labor in complying with these regulations, in making out blanks and forms and neighborhood for notes of a higher denomination, which is generally unsuccessful, and in that case the plaintiff is compelled to spread out on his books and records the following several remittances, at great length and with much labor, the number, denomination, date and ciphers of the several small bills running from one to ten dollars, each containing long rows of figures with various marks and ciphers prefixed and added, and with their dates so changeable in position, many of which are dim and illegible, in more than plaintiff is willing to do without some compensation.

And plaintiff further avers that in the natural progress of business in the United States, under this rule, the plaintiff and all other postmasters at small money order post offices are subject to a system of slavery which is now clearly unconstitutional, inasmuch as we are required to perform all of the labor and get less than half of the pay (as at all small offices the excess of money received for orders presented is shared in the proportion of one to twenty), and therefore we have to deprive the carriers at some large office where this profession is just the reverse, and the money is paid out at the office and the proceeds of our labor coolly pocketed at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent., which is justice belongs to us; we have honestly earned it by long suffering and hard labor.

The plaintiff in this case would propose to compromise with the defendant on the following terms:

That the defendant so amend Section 73 as to allow all postmasters whose annual salary is fixed at less than $2,000 a year the same compensation for making deposits as for paying on orders.

And that section 70 be so amended as to exclude all small bills from being presented in payment for money orders that are given below in point the capacity of the numeration table of "Thompson's Practical Arithmetic."

Plaintiff agrees upon his part to faithfully and truly perform all of his official duties in the conducting of the money order business at this office, and use the due diligence to give full satisfaction to the public, who are the only beneficiaries, and who unfortunately, as far as our knowledge extends, is prominent in every and a great national blessing, and should be extended to many more small offices for their accommodation, and would be accepted by many more postmasters at small offices only for the reason above cited.

And the plaintiff hereby summons the public as jurors to try and decide this case, and most earnestly request that they give it a full and impartial examination, and we have no fear as to their verdict.

——

WM. F. MCINARY,
Postmaster at Baker City, Oregon.

The Quarter-Dollar.

Perhaps not one in a thousand has ever reflected on the question, what subdivisions of the dollar are most convenient in making change. A half-century since the eighth—or sixpence of the dollar occupied a place in every mind, and the dime and half dime were nowhere. Those have come to stay, and the "nine cent piece" is gone forever.

The future yard-stick (meter-stick) will have no quarters—halves and tenths only. A quarter dime would be an intolerable nuisance. A man who would propose a bank bill of two and a half dollars would need to have his head shaved. So the "Coming Man," when she shall go shopping, if she fancies that two meters are not quite enough, will take "another tenth, if you please." And she will know that seventy cents per meter is seven cents per tenth.

It is a demonstrable fact that, in making change, quarters have no advantage over twenty cent pieces, and they make extra trouble in counting pieces of metal currency, over that which twenty cent pieces would cause. This is not speculation; it is proved by calculation.

The perfect decimal subdivision is into *five, two, one.* Our bills are ten dollars, five, two, one. Our smallest coins are ten cents, five, two, one. Five cents' worth of goods in America for twenty years past have been ten grammes, five, two, one, and so down to milligrams. Science has conquered prejudice thus far, and the great scale "must yield, or come to terms. Away, then, with your old twenty cent coin; let us have five dimes, two and one.

To pay out every sum from one cent to ninety-nine inclusive, requires 189 coins. "But if you use fifties, twenties, fives, fours, threes and twos." If for twenties you substitute twenty-fives, you still need exactly 340 pieces, but none of the coins required are more difficult. A child might learn the twenty cent scheme some months sooner than the other.—*Boston Nezet.*

How Mis-laz Letters Sometimes Go.

An English journal has collected a large number of anecdotes of missing letters containing valuables. We copy a few:

A letter containing negotiable bills for one thousand two hundred pounds was given to a boy to post; he threw it over to another boy, with a penny to buy a stamp; this second boy spent the penny in tally and tore up the letter to escape detection, the pieces of paper found in the field being the means of unveiling the young rogue.

Lord Chancellor Cranworth on one occasion complained to Sir Rowland (then Mr. Rowland) Hill that a letter of great importance had not reached him; he afterward found it buried under a heap of papers on his own table.

In 1873 the most experienced officers in the home and western districts of the British post office were, at great expense of time and trouble, engaged in a mysterious case of non-delivery or loitering. It proved to be the work of a boarding house miss, a clumsy but most disgraceful plot to get home.

A money letter was sent from one part of Ireland to another, containing five pounds in very soft wax, it stuck to a letter directed to Nova Scotia, and made a double voyage across the Atlantic before it reached the hands of the proper person.

A £10 note was put into a letter, and another letter place d beside it; each letter was put into the envelope intended for the other, and an honest postmaster, by a very good service to buck him, was driven nearly wild with anxiety at the confusion this blunder on the part of the sender occasioned.

An important letter having been returned, a clerk was examined as to whether he had posted it. He solemnly averred he had, and honestly believed he had done so; but happening to put his hand into his pocket while he was speaking there was the letter.

Many letters, of which non-delivery was made matter of complaint, have been found peacefully lying in street-door letter boxes. In one case, where the letter-box was out of order, fifteen letters, one nine years old, were found between the door and the post.

A check for twelve pounds, not forthcoming at the proper time, was found (after much anxiety and waste of time on the part of the postal authorities) to have innocently sold among scraps of waste paper to a papier-mache manufacturer to be made into tea-trays.

A bank agent sent his son to the post office to receive a letter containing valuable inclosures; the boy did so; but father and son were wonderfully forgetful, seeing that the letter with inclosures valued at fifteen hundred pounds found its way to school, and there remained unnoticed till the next holidays.

One day in 1861 five hundred bankers' parcels, containing bills, notes, drafts and other kinds of monetary paper, were not forthcoming at the appointed hour, the postman did not bring them, and Lombard street was in consternation. Messages and telegrams were dispatched thither and thither without avail; when the five hundred packages were found safely reposing in a basket, which had been inadvertently pushed under a table out of sight in one of the rooms at St. Martin's le Grand.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Newspaper Account Blanks.—T. E. H.——Mine.—The Department is furnishing blanks on which to report the number and names of newspapers and the postage paid on them. We did not intend to convey the impression that books for personal accounts are supplied by the Department, and we do not think the long sage used justifies such an impression.

Conflict of Sections in the New Code.—J. W. C.——Ind.—The seeming conflict of sections 133 and 153 of the new code is explained by section 163: "All other matter not exceeding 12 ounces in weight" is made mailable by section 133, and section 163 does the rest of posting. The Department has decided that all merchandise, except printed matter, must be charged at the sample rate. 2. Section 21 of Partial Regulations applies only to letter carrier offices; the postage on drop papers at other offices is the same as by mail. 3. Sample pieces are no longer restricted to ounces of "no pecuniary value," but anything not liable to injure the mail may be sent as such, if not exceeding twelve ounces in weight. Sec. 133, code of 1872.

Advertising Letters.—O. B., W——Neb.—B., S. Y.——I. At offices where the salary amounts to $2,000 registered letters are to be advertised weekly, at other offices monthly. Secs. 361 and 362, Reg. 1866. 2. Letters accompanied by a Way bill should, if forwarded, be billed anew, and the amount entered on the "Account of Overcharges." The way bills received should be preserved and sent to the auditor with the quarterly returns.

Exchanges.—F. H. P., S——R., Cal.—There is no restriction in exchanges as to frequency of publication. A weekly may be exchanged with a daily without postage. But they are restricted to sixteen ounces in weight. Sec. 134, code 1872.

Changing the Site of a Post Office.—R. W. P., G——, Wis.—A post office must not be moved from the usual post road, nor must any material change in its site be made, without the consent of the department. Sec. 93, Reg. 1866.

Post Office Hours, Etc.—W. W. M., R——, Mass.—1. The office hours mentioned in section 99 of new Code are the same as those mentioned in section 27 of Regulations of 1866, viz., "the usual business hours of the place." 2. A newsdealer should pay postage at the regular quarterly rates; on monthlies and weeklies of 4 ounces in weight he should pay 1 cent each, when received. 3. The rate on samples is 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not 1 cent, as you have it.

Remailing Exchanges.—J. K., S——, O.—Publishers cannot remail free the papers received as exchanges, but must prepay postage at transient rates.

County Papers.—B. Y., B——M——, Ind.—One copy of each issue of all the weekly papers published in a county in my be sent free to the subscribers living in that county.

Postage on Manuscript Music.—S. W., Ind.—Postage on manuscript music of any kind should be charged at letter-rates. Sec. 156, Code.

Open or Unsealed T——.—W. H., L—G——, Tex.—1. It is not n—— Allen-packages should be left open at the ends, in such a way as to enable carrier to satisfy of the content; "when not so wrapped as to permit of its examination without destroying the wrapper" is the language of the code. Section 136, and S——, Postal Regulations, p. 2. Letters received at an office, not a distributing office, should be sent to the *first* distributing office through which they would pass; letters received at a distributing office should be sent to the *last* d stributing office through which they would pass, except such letters as should be mailed direct as prov ded in the first paragraph of Section 93, Regulation 1866.

Merchandise.—R. F., G. M——, Tenn., and A. H., H——, Ind.—The question of the postage on packages of merchandise was answered fully in last month's paper. All merchandise, not endangering the safety of the mails, may be sent by mail in packages of not 12 ounces in weight, at the rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The meaning of the words "no specific rate of postage is assigned" in section 136 of code, is, that all articles sent by mail on which the postage is not specified by the various sections of the code relating thereto should be charged at letter rates. Furthermore, four pounds of merchandise may be sent by mail, but no specified rate is assigned to packages weighing over 12 ounces, consequently the four pound package must be charged at letter rates.

Unpaid Postage, Etc.—H. A. F., I——, Mo., and others.—1. We must decline any argument upon the proper postage to charge on partly pr paid matter. The Department has decided that double the prepaid rate must be charged; until this decision is revoked, that must be the practice; according to it, a letter requiring a prepayment of 9 cents, if paid 3 cents, should be forwarded charged with 12 cents.

Postage on Foreign Letters.—E. J. W., V——, Cal.—The only postage chargeable on letters for f reign countries as stated in the "Table of Foreign Postages," in the Mail. A domestic rate in addition is not required.

Quarterly Postage to England.—L. F. A., M——, N. Y.—There is no regulation allowing quarterly postage to be prepaid on papers to other subscribers in England, but transient postage must be prepaid on each paper.

Books with Flexible Covers.—E. M. S——, N. H.—Books with flexible covers are chargeable as letter postage. A pamphlet is described as a "printed, but not bound publication, relating solely to some subject of local, ephemeral or temporary interest or importance, or to upon a subject of general interest or importance, called forth like a lecture or an address, by or for some local event," etc. Sec. 305, Reg. 1866. And by some sections of the code editions, although folded and unbound, can be permitted to pass in the mail as a pamphlet instead of a book, unless its scope and subject are such as to bring it fairly within the distinctive definition given."

Seeds.—J. F. C., D——, O.—Packages of seeds, to be classed as third class matter and rated accordingly, must not weigh over 12 ounces. Packages weighing over 12 ounces must be charged as letter rates. Secs. 133 and 156, code of 1872.

Registered Package Envelopes.—M. O. P., D——, Miss.—Registered packages or envelopes received, that have not stamped registered letters, should be retained at the mailing

43 Maiden lane, New York

as PROOF—CUSTOM [illegible] of the new code, an affidavit, and [illegible] ished to each master where a publication is issued, quire the postmaster to [illegible] tered to such publishers. If you can the Department to carry into operat suggestion, you will have conferred favor upon every [illegible] throughout land, and add considerably to the re the Department. Respectfully,

J. R. W.

A good story is told in the Bo native of Freiburg, who presen office at Berne, and applied to be asked for an order of 100 Canton put the following usual questions:

"Who is the sender?"

"Jacques Matthieu B——."

"What is the name of the pla

"Jacques Matthieu B——."

"Is he your brother?"

"No; it is myself."

"Do you mean to say that you

a post office order to yourself at Estavayer?

"Yes; I am going there."

"But why can't you take it yourself?"

"Ah, there it is!" said the simple fellow; "you see, I know myself. If I [illegible] the money and [illegible] would never reach Estavayer, [illegible] ing it through the post office I shall be sure to find it on my arrival, where I shall require it."

Carrier's Delivery.

The following is the report of mail matter collected and delivered under the free delivery system, during the month of August, 1872.

	No. Mail Carriers	Total Collections	Total Deliveries	Papers Collected
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Troy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lynn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lynn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Letters addressed to [illegible] be delivered on Sundays.

Collections from [illegible] ers are also [illegible]

The Mail Assistant.

By J. HOLBROOK.

CATLIN, . . . Editor.
T. B. THOMPSON, . . . Publisher.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1872.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper is only a copy of the MAIL bears a cipher in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forwardable subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whose this number reaches, marked 1 4 5 or any lower number, will please result at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such case the change will be made on the second paper.

By an arrangement with Messrs. Harper & Bros. we are enabled to make the following offer to all subscribers to the U. S. MAIL:

FOR FOUR DOLLARS we will send the U. S. MAIL and any one of the following:

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
HARPER'S BAZAR.

Four dollars is the regular subscription price of each of the above, and our offer applies to all OLD AS WELL AS NEW SUBSCRIBERS who remit four dollars to us. Send by money order or registered letter. Address Publishers U. S. MAIL, New York.

[illegible] its establishment in 1870, the UNITED MAIL has received the official recom- of Postmasters-General BLAIR, od RANDALL, and we take pleas- ing also the following from J. CRESWELL, who adds to sord his recognition and MAIL as a medium for ficial orders and instruc- tion on postal

H. ICE pub- Esq., s recom- publication inspecting postal operations, the laws and ions of the Post Office Department, foreign and domestic postage, lists of ly-established and discontinued post and such new orders and regulations om time to time promulgated by the ent, and furnished for publication. le of rates of postage to foreign coun- ntries, monthly for publication in d, furnishes correct information to s and the public of the rates of greable on correspondence of all sed to or received from foreign which rates are necessarily subject changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL]

POST DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1872.

SIR: I have to inform you that this Department is advised by the German office, that according to information received from the Italian Postal Administration, correspondence for Backpack (Siam), for Labuan, the possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies, and for the Philippines, may hereafter be forwarded in the mails to Germany for transmission via Brindisi and Suez, and thence by British mail packets to destination.

The postage on the correspondence so forwarded will be as follows:

1. *For letters, by direct steamer to Bremen or Hamburg.* If not exceed ½ oz. in weight, 5 cents; over ½ and not exceed 1 oz., 10 cents; over 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ ozs., 15 cents.

2. *By mixed mail via England.* If not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, 7 cents; over ½ and not exceeding 1 oz., 14 cents; over 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ ozs., 21 cents.

Prepayment of postage in all cases compulsory.

Correspondence intended for transmission by the route must be plainly marked, "*via Brindisi by British mail ships.*"

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

HARPER U. S. MAIL, New York, N. Y.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1872.

SIR: No loss having been given by the Post Office Department of Norway that the steamers of the Baltic Lloyd Line have ceased to call at Christiansand, Norway, on their voyages to and from Stettin, the direct mails for Norway heretofore forwarded from New York by this line of steamers have been discontinued, and all correspondence for Norway will, until further notice, be despatched in the mails to Germany.

The single rate of letter postage to Norway by German mail is as follows, viz:

By direct steamer, 15 cents per half ounce.

By closed mails via England, 15 cents per half ounce.

Prepayment compulsory.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

HARPER U. S. MAIL, New York, N. Y.

To Our Old Subscribers.

We send this month a number of copies of THE MAIL to subscribers whose names had (many of them through inadvertence) been removed from our books, on account of failure to renew their subscriptions. We feel quite sure, however, that this failure has been, in nearly every instance, the result of carelessness and procrastination rather than of an intention to discontinue their subscription, and that many of the delinquents are even now wondering why they no longer receive THE MAIL. We have therefore concluded to take this means of opening once more the door of our fold to these involuntary stray sheep, and we do so by making them the following liberal offer:

TO EACH ONE OF OUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVES THIS COPY OF THE MAIL, WE WILL SEND IT FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE PRESENT TIME, ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE MAY BE IN ARREARS.

Our relations with our subscribers have been always so pleasant—we have had from them so many kind words of encouragement and approval—that we wish to avoid a separation if possible; and we do not doubt that our "general amnesty" policy in this matter will be the means of enabling us to "clasp hands" with many an old friend across the "chasm" which has temporarily stood between us.

Old friends of THE MAIL let bygones be bygones, and send us your names once more.

To Our Subscribers.

We would be much obliged if postmasters and others sending money orders in payment for subscription to the U. S. MAIL would make them payable to the "Publisher of the United States Mail." This would save us and the post office clerks considerable trouble, as all orders when presented for payment are signed by the publishers, and if it is found that any of them are made payable to individuals payment is refused till the orders can be indorsed by the publishers. Also, all who wish their receipts returned by letter should enclose stamps therefor. Three cents are not much, but many three cents in the course of a year make quite a sum.

"The Mail" in Canada and Great Britain.

Having received numerous inquiries from postmasters in Canada and Great Britain, (where we have already a considerable number of subscribers) concerning THE MAIL, we send specimen copies of the present number to the postmasters at the principal offices in those countries, who will thus be enabled to get a glimpse of postal matters in the United States. We shall be happy to add them to our list of subscribers. Postmasters in Great Britain can remit the subscription price by international money orders.

Sundry Post Office Matters.

Our first letter we take up for examination contains two of the circulars, so numerously sent through the post office, offering to send large stacks of counterfeit money for a very small heap of the genuine. Our correspondent thinks "by a little bit of *earnest* on the part of the Post Office Department these swindlers might be headed off." Many *do* and *don't* think the same; but it is considered that the de- cannot be done except by a department of justice, and can therefore do nothing but lend its aid, which it does as far as possible by refusing to deliver letters to fictitious persons or firms. There is such a jealousy—a proper jealousy—among law-makers respecting the sanctity of correspondence, that no restriction is laid on letters addressed to known persons, no matter what they may contain, unless it be known to be obscene matter, or matter dangerous to the mails. The success of these "saw-dust" swindlers, if they are called, is evidence that the country is overstocked with swindlers as well as the city, with this difference, that the country swindlers are dupes and fools. We regret that we can also say that there is evidence that these country swindlers are by no means confined to the disreputable, but that many of high standing and influence, even clergymen, have endeavored to fit themselves for the State prison.... Our next request is to call the attention of postmasters to sections 176 and 177 of Regulations of 1866, respecting the canceling of stamps. We are aware that many postmasters are grossly negligent in fulfilling the obligations of these sections, to the discredit and loss of the department; and it is that kind of negligence which is inexcusable, for in a large majority of the cases it is caused by laziness. A postmaster can get enough good stamping ink to last him for a year for about a dollar. He can make a very good stamping pad out of a piece of buckskin, or woolen cloth, stuffing it with hair or wool. The Department furnishes a clear and durable marking and canceling stamp. Now, with these, why should postmarks be illegible or stamps insufficiently canceled? Simply because the delinquents are too lazy to keep their stamps clean, and renew their pads occasionally. At the smaller offices where marking and rating stamps are not provided, the canceling should be done by two or three heavy strokes of pen, and no one but a lazy postmaster would be satisfied with the single light strokes we sometimes see on stamps to cancel them.... Our next letter is on forwarding newspapers. This is a fruitful source of inquiry, to which we make our usual reply, that newspapers, whether transient or regular, having reached the original office of delivery, cannot be forwarded unless the postage is prepaid at transient rates. *See* No. 18 in the decisions in September number.... Our next is a long letter on the new code, and the difficulties of fully understanding it and harmonizing some of its provisions. It would be a useless and thankless task to notice in detail our correspondent's objections, for individual views, whatever they may be, must give way to department decisions, and where a decision does not meet the case application should be made for another.... The next letter we give in full, to let our readers know what some of them think of us:

P. O., O., [illegible] September 16, 1872.
To Our Editor in the Department, Head:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find post office order for one dollar for the UNITED STATES MAIL for other year. Can't do without it: "no use in talking." A post office cannot run without the assistance of the MAIL in without *system or lexicon*, and the man that would not subscribe for it has not the fear of God and be good of the *postal service* before his eyes. I would not have my life broken for double what it would cost.

Yours respectfully,
J——O——
Assistant Postmaster.

In giving the following as a specimen of postal literature, we would not be understood as having a wish to hold it up to ridicule. On the contrary, the anxiety of the writer, notwithstanding his defective orthography, orthoepy and syntax, for a proper care of the mails, is a worthy example for others, with whose actions (for the writer is one of the lately liberated and enfranchised) and better directions to follow:

MR. SPECIAL AGENT—DEAR SIR: If you would be pleased to request of me your servant to write or treat me on this mail matter that is to make some consistent way that it can keep this mail out of the weather and not more than that the mail is very heavy in iced and would not stay on the trains I unless I observes from place to put my mail some times I am her all night long and its going to be mighty cole this winter.

And Mr. Special Agent these third agents knows that I see hard this a rolling and sir, if my wages was something higher I could do better myself. I, your obedient servant,

J. B.

This is for the services of the mails to protect the mails from the weather and robbers to because some times the traines is generally behind time and then I would like to have some where to keep my mails, now this morning I was her the greater part of the night by the traines being behind time and I would be thankfull sir for your power and oblige

J. B.

In our August number—in our "Sundry Post Office Matters"—we made use of the following langu g :

We are drifting on a sea of uncertainty this month. Congress, amid its last throes of adjournment, passed a code of postal laws comprising some of those already in force, amending them, and introducing some entirely new. Very radical changes have been made, some of which will require instructions from the Postmaster General before they can be put into effect, and a few will require official decisions to explain. In our usual article, therefore, in the last week in the circumstances, leaving open a wide door by which to escape, if time should prove that escape will be necessary.

This will suffice for a reply to several requests received last month, that we would explain some contradictions of practice that have sprung up under the new code. A new and full set of regulations is in the course of preparation. Postmasters must exercise their own judgment till they are ready.

At different times for some years, Mr. Wm. Tryon, of Bethlehe, Ill., had advertised in the MAIL his system of "Keeping, Rendering and Collecting Accounts of Postage, &c." We have examined this system—the fact did not before we allowed the insertion of the advertisement—and believe it to have all he claims for it, "simplicity, certainty and celerity." It costs postmasters very little to try it. See his advertisement in this number.

New Post Offices and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September, 1872:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Rye Beach	Rockingham	N. H.	Special
Mouth of Mason	Plymouth	Mass.	8,002
East Coldenham	Orange	N. Y.	1,071
Harrison	Baltimore	Md.	1,011
Mill Bay	Bulloch	Ga.	5,123
Upper Jefferson	Titus	Texas	5,008
Ripley	Titus	"	5,008
Milton	Trumbull	Ohio	4,001
Morton	Morton	"	4,001
Orange Junction	Orange	Va.	2,001
Byrnville	Guernsey	"	3,004
Ashley	Delaware	Ohio	4,001
Auto Buffalo	Albany	Wyoming	14,401
Poplar Spring	Prince George	Md.	2,023
Chalk Level	Wake	N. C.	5,001
Sandy Ridge	Stokes	"	5,001
Bonnie	Putnam	Ill.	11,071
Sylvester	Mercer	Mich.	12,003
Baker's Creek	Mercer	"	12,003
Palo Blanco	Picayune	Texas	14,078
Pleasant Hill	Washington	Va.	2,015
Station	Boone	W. Va.	6,087
Mound Creek	Hamilton	Ill.	11,098
Hickory Hill	Jackson	Mo.	10,079
Fairview	Cumberland	Pa.	11,007
Gutstown	Cumberland	Pa.	7,061
Sharpsville	Ohio	"	Special
Seward	Montgomery	Ga.	5,065
Mount Buffalo	Gordon	"	5,167
Lilly Pond	Gordon	"	5,167
Jarrellsville	Gordon	"	5,167
Barrellsville	Gordon	"	5,167
Barbers Creek	Jackson	Ill.	5,126
Tunnel Hill	Johnson	"	5,126
Jug Tavern	Walton	Ga.	5,135
Mitchell	Walton	"	5,135
Atascosa	Bexar	Texas	5,008
Mount Washington	Bath	Ky.	5,001
Wilson	Wilson	Mich.	801
Bamford Station	Litchfield	Conn.	801
Pleasant Hill	Cumberland	Pa.	10,003
Cranberry	Cross Nation	"	Special
Bonnie	Wood	Texas	5,013
Hog Eye	Dallas	"	5,070
Bernardo	Lawrence	Ark.	5,042
Ira Station	Cayuga	N. Y.	1,042
Pleasant Valley	Wood	Texas	5,013
Fannin	Coffee	Ga.	5,101
Pleasant Hill	Coffee	"	5,101
Dahoneyan	Whiteside	Ill.	11,072
Fairview	Whiteside	"	11,072
Forrest	Marion	"	11,098
Mitchell Mills	Whiteside	"	11,072
Bleedow	Whiteside	"	11,072
Lone Star	Bexar	Texas	5,008
Lone Sugar Loaf	Burke	N. C.	5,073
Mount Olive	Burke	"	5,073
South Bancroft	Aroostook	Me.	710
Bancroft	Aroostook	"	710
Charleston Springs	Darlington	S. C.	10,106
Mount Pleasant	Darlington	"	10,106
Kingsdale	Adams	Penn.	7,043
Mount Pleasant	Adams	"	7,043
Forge Corner	Franklin	Va.	2,049
Sandy Creek	Franklin	"	2,049
Wade	Wade	"	2,041
Wade Mills	Wade	"	2,041
Sandy Ridge	Rockingham	"	5,001
Sandy Ridge	Rockingham	N. C.	5,001
Sandy Ridge	Rockingham	"	5,001
Sandy Ridge	Rockingham	"	5,001
Sandy Ridge	Rockingham	"

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT OF AUGUSS AND INSTRUCTIONS

EXTRACTS COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL

EDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1872

1. Postmasters will be expressly [illegible] to cancel [illegible] refusing to a literary matter [illegible] and to return the same [illegible] to the writers [illegible]

2. The Postmaster General does not [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—OCTOBER, 1872.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST issue of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The letter (L) indicates that in cases where it is prepaid, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional: in all other cases prepayment is required.

☞ For References A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

☞ For Notes of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c. Prepay. Not Prepay.	Postage on Commercial Papers. Prepay. Not Prepay.	Postage on Samples of Merchandise. Prepay. Not Prepay.	Each additional.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	6	2	2	2	2
do do do Brindisi	20	2	2	2	2
do do via North German Union direct via Brindisi	20	N	N	N	N
do do do via England and Brindisi	21	N	N	N	N
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Hydra, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5	5
do do do (closed mail, via England)	8	3	3	3	3
Iceland, via Denmark	10	5	5	5	5
India—see East Indies					
Ionian Islands, see Greece					
Italy, (closed mail via England)	10	5	5	5	5
do via North German Union direct	8	3	3	3	3
do via Ancona	10	5	5	5	5
do (closed mail, via England)	8	3	3	3	3
(See also Romagna or Papal States.)					
Ireland—see Great Britain.					
Jamaica (Kingston or Port Royal, 18c per half oz.)	10	5	5	5	5
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	28	8	8	8	8
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do via North German Union direct	32	8	8	8	8
do do do (closed mail via England	24	12	12	12	12
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	23	8	8	8	8
do do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12	12
do American packet, via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Java, via North German Union direct	9	4	4	4	4
do do (closed mail, via England	9	4	4	4	4
Jersey, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	20	10	10	10	10
do do do (closed mail, via England	20	10	10	10	10
Kandia, French mail	10	5	5	5	5
Kars, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
Kertsch and Yenikale, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via England	11	7	7	7	7
Kertsch, French mail	10	5	5	5	5
Kherson, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
Kherson and, via North German Union direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do do (cls'd mail via Eng.)	12	8	8	8	8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do via North German Union, direct	32	8	8	8	8
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
Madeira, Island of, French mail	10	5	5	5	5
do British mail, via Southampton	16	6	6	6	6
Madagascar, Mauritius					
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	4	4	4
do do via Ancona or Marseilles	16	4	4	4	4
do N. German via Brindisi	16	4	4	4	4
do do via England & Brindisi	16	4	4	4	4
Manilla via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	10	5	5	5	5
Mauritius, British mail, via Marseilles	24	8	8	8	8
do French mail					
Mexico, direct from New York	10	5	5	5	5
Minorca—See Spain.					
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via England	12	8	8	8	8
Monaco, French mail	8	3	3	3	3
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	9	4	4	4	4
do do do (closed mail, via Eng	9	4	4	4	4
Monaco, French mail	10	5	5	5	5
Mogador, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do French mail					
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do Am. Packet 25d of each month from N. Y.	10	5	5	5	5
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	4	4	4
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	10	5	5	5	5
Natal, Brit'h mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
Netherlands	10	5	5	5	5
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	6	2	2	2	2
Newfoundland	6	2	2	2	2
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	18	5	4	5	5
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	16	4	4	4	4
do via Brindisi	22	8	8	8	8
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	4	4	4
do via Brindisi	22	8	8	8	8
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Nicaragua	10	5	5	5	5
Nice	8	3	3	3	3
Norway, via North German Union direct	11	8	8	8	8
do Stettin, (discontinued)					
do North Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	12	9	9	9	9
(Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)					
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	6	2	2	2	2
Panama	10	5	5	5	5
Paraguay, Am. packet, 25d each month, from N. Y.	10	5	5	5	5
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	32	8	8	8	8
do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12	12
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Peru, British mail, via Colon	22	8	8	8	8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do via San Francisco	20	10	10	10	10
do North German Union, direct	32	8	8	8	8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.	24	12	12	12	12
Philippolis, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.	12	8	8	8	8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct (via Ems)	9	4	4	4	4
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	10	7	7	7	7
Pirgos, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5	5
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	6	3	3	3	3
do (Prussian, or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England).	7	4	4	4	4
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	11	8	8	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	12	6	6	6	6
Pondicherry	10	5	5	5	5
do via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	18	4	4	4	4
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	16	9	9	9	9
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	17	10	10	10	10
do via England (see Egypt)					
Portugal, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	6	6	6
Portugal, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	12	8	8	8	8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	6	2	2	2	2
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	6	3	3	3	3
do via Stettin, once a month	6	3	3	3	3
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.	7	4	4	4	4
Queenstown, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do via San Francisco	20	10	10	10	10
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	12	8	8	8	8
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	10	6	6	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	11	7	7	7	7
do do French mail, direct					
do do French mail, via England	10	5	5	5	5
do do do (closed mail via England.	12	8	8	8	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	9	6	6	6	6
do do (closed mail, via England	10	7	7	7	7
Russia, do do (closed mail, via England	11	6	6	6	6
do do do (closed mail, via England)	12	7	7	7	7
do via Bremen or Hamburg, direct	10	6	6	6	6
do closed mail, via England	11	7	7	7	7
Salvador, via Col'n	10	5	5	5	5
Samos, see Greece					
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	18	4	4	4	4
Savoy					
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.					
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	6	3	3	3	3
do via Bremen or Hamburg, direct	6	3	3	3	3
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	6	3	3	3	3
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	7	4	4	4	4
Scio, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail via Engl.	12	8	8	8	8
Scotland—see Great Britain.					
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail via Eng.	12	8	8	8	8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	8	6	6	6	6
do North German Union, (closed mail via Eng.	9	7	7	7	7
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	10	5	5	5	5
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	10	5	5	5	5

☞ For References A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.

☞ For Notes of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c. Prepay. Not Prepay.	Postage on Commercial Papers. Prepay. Not Prepay.	Postage on Samples of Merchandise. Prepay. Not Prepay.	Each additional.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Siam, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	6	6	6
do do via Brindisi	34	10	10	10	10
do via North German Union direct	32	8	8	8	8
do do do cls. mail via England	24	12	12	12	12
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	4	4	4
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	28	8	8	8	8
do via Brindisi	34	8	8	8	8
do N German Union and Brindisi	20	N	N	N	N
do via England and Brindisi	21	N	N	N	N
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7	7
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	12	8	8	8	8
Spain, via New Orleans	10	5	5	5	5
do British mail, via Marseilles	24	6	Dr	Dr	10
do open mail					
do via Belgium	24	T	U	U	
do via Bremen or Hamburg	11	8	G†	H	8
do do do via England	11	8	G†	H	8
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	B	B	16
Samatra, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	34	8	A	A	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	10	6	G	H	A8
do via Stettin, once a month	10	5	G	V	
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England.	11	9	G	H	8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail via England					
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	10	6	BH	BH	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	8	8	A†	A	8
Syria—see Turkey.					
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	
Tasmania—see Van Diemen's Land.					
Tenedos, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	14	K	L	M	
do do via Eng and and Brindisi	15	K	L	M	
do by Italian open mail	14	W	X	M	
Tolfona—see Turkey.					
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c 5oz.	24	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 18c 5oz.	25	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	24	W	X	M	p13
Turkey (European and Asiatic) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caifa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Cyprus, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopoli, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuk, Salonica, Samsoun, Scree, Sunli Quarantine, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tricome, Tultcha, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	11	7	F	10	A 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	12	8	F	12	A 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration to* Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Rettimo or Tripoli)	11	7	F	10	A 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	12	8	F	12	A 8
Turk's Island—postage on reg. let., 18c. per 5½ (z.)	18	4	10	10	A 8
Uruguay, Am. Pkt. 25d each month from N. Y.	10	5	5	5	5
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	6	2	2	2	2
Van Diemen's Ld or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	16	4	A	A	16
do via North German Union, via Brindisi	20	10	10	10	10
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Venezuela, by American packet	10	5	5	5	5
do British	10	5	5	5	5
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	16	4	4	4	4
do do via Brindisi	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5	5
Virgin—see Switzerland.					
Wales—see Great Britain.					
Walachia, via North German Union, direct	9	6	N	N	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng	10	7	N	N	A8
West Indies, direct	10	5	5	5	5
do British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	18	4	10	10	A8
do (not British), do do	18	4	10	10	A8

(See "Rates to West Indies" on Third Page.)

Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	10	5	5	5	5
do via North German Union via Brindisi	32	8	8	8	8
do do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12	12

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters A, B, C, etc.

	Letters.	Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c.	Commercial Papers.	Samples of Merchandise.	Each additional.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	6	2	2	2	2
—via Brindisi	20	2	2	2	2
B—via North German Union *direct*	20	N	N	N	N
C—via N. G. Union *closed mail via England*	21	N	N	N	N
D—via N. G. Union *direct*	6	3	3	3	3
E—via N. G. Union *closed mail via England*	8	3	3	3	3
F—via N. G. Union *direct*	9	4	4	4	4
G—via N. G. Union *closed mail via England*	10	5	5	5	5
H—via N. G. Union *direct*	11	5	5	5	5
I—via N. G. Union *closed mail via England*	12	6	6	6	6
J—via N. G. Union *closed mail via England*	13	7	7	7	7
K—German mail via Brindisi direct	23	8	8	8	8
L—German mail via England & Brindisi	24	12	12	12	12
M—German mail via Brindisi direct	10	5	5	5	5
N—German mail via England & Brindisi	10	5	5	5	5
O—do via Brindisi	10	5	5	5	5
P—do via England & Brindisi	10	5	5	5	5
Q—German mail via Trieste direct	10	5	5	5	5
R—German mail via Trieste direct	10	5	5	5	5
S—German mail via Trieste direct	14	7	7	7	7
T—do via England & Trieste	15	8	8	8	8
U—do	10	5	5	5	5
V—do	12	6	6	6	6
W—	9	5	5	5	5
X—	10	6	6	6	6
Y—	8	4	4	4	4
Z—	9	5	5	5	5
A†—	7	3	3	3	3
B†—	8	4	4	4	4
C†—	9	5	5	5	5
D†—	10	6	6	6	6
E†—	11	7	7	7	7
F†—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	10	6	6	6	6
G†— do do do	11	7	7	7	7
H†—	6	2	2	2	2
I†—	7	3	3	3	3
J†—	8	4	4	4	4
K†—	9	5	5	5	5
L†—	10	6	6	6	6
M†—	11	7	7	7	7
N†—	12	8	8	8	8

A.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via Brindisi:

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or less, 24 cents; over ¼ oz. to ½ oz., 48 cents; over ½ oz. to 1 oz., 96 cents; and for each additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof, 48 cents.

The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Spain, via Marseilles: Not over ½ oz., 6 cents; over ½ oz. to 1 oz., 12 cents; for each additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof, 6 cents.

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For 7½ grammes (¼ oz.) or less, 24 cents; over ¼ oz. to ½ oz., 48 cents; over ½ oz. to 1 oz., 96 cents; and for each additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof, 48 cents.

The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Spain, via Marseilles: Not over ½ oz., 6 cents; over ½ oz. to 1 oz., 12 cents; for each additional ½ oz. or fraction thereof, 6 cents.

Postage on registered letters 30 cts. a half oz.

L.—10 cts. ext. fee additional for every ½ oz.

Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and the postage collected on delivery.

r.—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ Full postage to all countries to which this route must be marked "via Brindisi, by British ships."

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM TO

Bremen, London, Havre & Southampton.

The elegant, first-class steamships of this favorite line will leave regularly as follows:

FROM NEW YORK, every Wednesday and Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Wednesday and Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday and Friday.

Taking passengers from NEW YORK to BREMEN, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE at the following rates, payable in gold:

FIRST CABIN.....$120
SECOND CABIN.....70
STEERAGE.....30

And from BREMEN, HAVRE, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK:

FIRST CABIN.....$120
SECOND CABIN.....70
STEERAGE.....30

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP may be obtained at the following prices in gold:

FIRST CABIN.....$200
SECOND CABIN.....120
STEERAGE.....60

Freight taken at current rates, and through bills of lading given for goods to London, Hull, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.

For freight or passage and further particulars apply to the agents,

OELRICHS & CO.,

No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF RICHMOND, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF MONTREAL, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF BRISTOL,
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF LIMERICK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF DUBLIN,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF HALIFAX,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF DURHAM.

Sailing from

NEW YORK every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
LIVERPOOL every TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
QUEENSTOWN every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

To LIVERPOOL.....$75.00 and $80.00
To LONDON.....$77.50 and $82.50

STEERAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY or LONDON.....$ 30

Steerage Tickets can be bought on this office by persons wishing to send for their friends, $31.00, currency.

Passengers forwarded to and from HAMBURG, BREMEN, PARIS, SWEDEN, NORWAY and DENMARK.

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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Or to

M. S. CREAGH, 108 State Street, Boston.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut Street, Phila.
F. C. BROWN, 86 South Market Street, Chicago.

NORTH ATLANTIC EXPRESS COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

GENERAL OFFICES,

No. 71 Broadway, New York.

104 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

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Offices and Agencies in all parts of Europe. The regular forwarding and delivery of merchandise, packages, parcels and baggage to all points in the United States and Europe. Forwarding charges prepaid to destination and delivery.

Small Prepaid Parcels

Table of Rates

to and from New York and all towns in the countries bound when, having direct railway connection with Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Southampton, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Dublin, Limerick, Bristol, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Durham, Chester, Brooklyn, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Texas, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Havana, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Demerara, Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Aspinwall, Colon, Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, Japan, Manilla, Java, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Alexandria, Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape de Verde Islands, Azores, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

Not over 4 lbs. wt. and 60 in. sq., and 4 lbs. value.....$1 00
Not over 8 lbs. weight and 84 in. square, and $50 in value.....2 00
Not over 8 lbs. weight and 84 in. square and $100 in value.....3 00
Not over 8 lbs. wt. and 84 in. sq., and $200 in value.....4 00

Rates to Cover each Through Rates.

The company forms charges of the several departments named in the table of rates below, which may become due on the transmission of parcels to and from New York and all towns in the countries bound when, having direct railway connection with Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Southampton, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Dublin, Limerick, Bristol, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Durham, Chester, Brooklyn, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Florida, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Texas, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Havana, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Demerara, Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Aspinwall, Colon, Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, Japan, Manilla, Java, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Alexandria, Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape de Verde Islands, Azores, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Parcels will be delivered in any part of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Havana, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Demerara, Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, Aspinwall, Colon, Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, Japan, Manilla, Java, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Alexandria, Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape de Verde Islands, Azores, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, at the following rates, viz.: Parcels not exceeding 4 lbs. weight and 60 inches square, and $50 in value, $1.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $100 in value, $2.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $200 in value, $3.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $300 in value, $4.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $400 in value, $5.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $500 in value, $6.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $600 in value, $7.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $700 in value, $8.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $800 in value, $9.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $900 in value, $10.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1000 in value, $11.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1100 in value, $12.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1200 in value, $13.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1300 in value, $14.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1400 in value, $15.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1500 in value, $16.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1600 in value, $17.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1700 in value, $18.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1800 in value, $19.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $1900 in value, $20.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2000 in value, $21.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2100 in value, $22.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2200 in value, $23.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2300 in value, $24.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2400 in value, $25.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2500 in value, $26.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2600 in value, $27.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2700 in value, $28.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2800 in value, $29.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $2900 in value, $30.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3000 in value, $31.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3100 in value, $32.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3200 in value, $33.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3300 in value, $34.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3400 in value, $35.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3500 in value, $36.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3600 in value, $37.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3700 in value, $38.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3800 in value, $39.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $3900 in value, $40.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4000 in value, $41.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4100 in value, $42.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4200 in value, $43.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4300 in value, $44.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4400 in value, $45.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4500 in value, $46.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4600 in value, $47.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4700 in value, $48.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4800 in value, $49.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $4900 in value, $50.00. Parcels not exceeding 8 lbs. weight and 84 inches square, and $5000 in value, $51.00.

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After three years' labor and a * * * * * * expenditure in cash of over $6,000, I present this volume to my brother Postmasters of U. S. convinced it is complete, correct, and time-saving system. Endorsed, copied and pronounced by all.

Address

A. B. WIDDIS, P. M.,
Lockport, N. Y.

WIDDIS'S DOUBLE-INDEX P. O. BOOK.....$5.00
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LABEL SLIPS

Route Agents in the use of these will be governed by the instructions issued to Railway Post Office Clerks so far as they can be made applicable. A summary of those instructions will be found in the U. S. Mail for Seamen's

In requiring the regular reports they will send them to the Chief Head Clerk from whom they receive instructions or write, stating any reasons why they cannot report as required. Such reports should be forwarded to this office.

Route Agents in the Mail and the eastern shore of Va. will send slips to Mr. H. G. Pearce, Jr., 41 Old Slip, New York City.

Label slips should not be used a second time when there is any inducement on them beside the direction.

The particular clerk who makes up a package of letters should indorse it - name on the Label Slip. The name of the Head Clerk should only be placed on a slip when he himself makes up the package.

Label Slips received on letter packages must not be scanned or mutilated. They ought either to be charged with the face of "Errors" and the particulars name on the back.

Slips must be returned promptly from day to day as received and not allowed to accumulate.

BERMUDA AND THE SOUTH.

The Duchess and Columbia Agent no longer connects with the Bermuda Agent at Perth Amboy.

On and after this date the route of the Wallkill Valley Rail and Agent extends to Kingston.

The night trains between New York and Boston via the Springfield route and via the Shore Line are now run separately between New York and New Haven, and the former with the Railway Post Office in due at New York first.

As one consequence of this, the mails from places on the Shore Line South three for distribution and for New York City delivered have the advantage of being assorted in transit, which difficulty Mr. [illegible] P. Chesney, Asst. Supt. R. M. S., has endeavored to rectify.

One advantage to the out going mails for the Shore Line results from the change, viz, that as the train for that route departs 5 minutes earlier, the close in the New York Post Office has been fixed at 7 p. m. instead of 6 p. m.

On the 20th of October the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company instituted several changes in the time-tables of the Railroads of New Jersey Division, of which it forms part, and among the most important of the new arrangements of the through service over the line between New York and Baltimore, Pittsburg, N. J. and the junction of the Camden and Atlantic Railroads at Jamesburgh and Monmouth Junction to New York. The route of the agent who has charge of the mails, to add to is now due at the [illegible] at 11 a. m., and leave there for Philadelphia, the train, at 4 o'clock.

Postmasters will confer a favor by furnishing schedules of the arrivals and departures of mails at their offices.

The Superintendent of the Registry Department New York Office has now in full operation the plan of the card system and all letters sent from his office to the Superintendent of the Money Order Department, and the Superintendent of the same effect has been made a vigorous beginning in the same direction has been made a vigorous beginning in the same direction has been made a vigorous beginning in the same direction

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS.

Any of the following Books will be sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.
Address Publishers Canvas Bravos Mail.

Little Folk Life. A Book for Girls. By Gail Hamilton, author of "Woman's Work and Worthiness." Handsomely illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Old Curiosity Shop. With 100 Illustrations by F. Schoney. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25. Doing Volume III. of Harper's Illustrated Edition.

Oliver Twist. With 100 Illustrations by F. Schoney. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

Martin Chuzzlewit. With 50 Illustrations by A. Barnett. 8vo, paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50.

HARPER'S ALMANAC for 1872.

With 32 Characteristic Illustrations by Thomas Nast. Crown 8vo, paper, 15 cents; cloth, 25 cents; 12mo, Illustrated, 50 cents.

THACKERAY'S (W. M.) NOVELS.

Vanity Fair. 24 Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents. Pendennis. 239 Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 75 cents. The Newcomes. 160 Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

The Adventures of Philip. Portrait of author and 13 Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.
Miscellanies. Portrait of author and 13 Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

By an Old Boy. Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

THOLUCK'S (Authem)

Hours of Devotion. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.50.

THE SUNDAY BOOK OF POETRY.

For the Home Circle. Selected and Edited by Francis Turner Palgrave. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Edited by Francis Turner Palgrave. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF POETRY.

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THE CHILD'S BOOK OF HISTORY OF ROME.

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THE CHILD'S BOOK OF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Charles Dickens. Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

THE CHILD'S BOOK OF HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

By Charles Dickens.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIII., NO. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1873. WHOLE NO. 149.

MONSIEUR TONSON AGAIN.

POND LILY, January, 1873.

I was very much surprised at the sudden effect the chloroform seemed to have had on the man now lying prostrate before me, and congratulated my elf on having escaped so easily from his attack. As soon as I saw he was powerless, all anxiety departed from me, and I gazed quite calmly through the twilight of the place at the recumbent figure of the giant, whose herculean figure gave evidence that had he succeeded in grasping me, I should never have seen the sun again. I next turned my attention to my medicine case, which I had placed, as I come in, near the door. To my surprise it was gone! I felt certain I had put it there, and how it disappeared was beyond my comprehension "Ah!" thought I, "possibly after all I am mistaken, and perhaps left it outside." However, it is nothing more at the worst than to open the door, call for assistance, have my patient locked so that when he recovered I could examine him at my leisure, and this have him removed to an asylum; for I had resolved, at all hazards, to persuade the people of the house to let him be removed. I was led to the door and tried to push or pull it open, but in vain. There must be something the matter with the lock, I thought; and I pushe l and pulled again, but to no purpose. I might as well have tried to move the walls. I was locked in, but whether accidentally or designedly I could not decide. This is a pretty box I'm in, thin, s I to myself; but I'll have to stay here till some one releases me, I suppose. It was not until I had thought the matter over deliberately that the full force of my danger rushed upon me. I was close with a lunatic of extraordinary strength and proportions. He might revive at any moment, and if he did, where would I be? I had no more chloroform to keep him asleep until relief came; and the room, so far as I could discover, was entirely destitute of everything which could be converted into an instrument of defence. He might possibly be more subdued when he got over the influence of the subtle drug, and could be controlled; but if he woke up full of fury, he would probably tear me to pieces. Horror seized me as the latter contingency crept into my mind, and I knew not what to do. As I stood perplexed, I thought I perceived a movement in the machine, and stooped down to assure myself—for it was too dark to see distinctly—when I was suddenly seized from behind, and an attempt made to pinion my arms. By a powerful effort I wrenched myself loose from my unexpected assailant, and turning round saw to my astonishment the old villain who had conducted me so very patient, and who had spoken so bitterly about the frustration of his treacherous design upon me, bu snapping his fingers in my face he fled to the upper part of the chamber, and before I could reach him disappeared through a door which I had not noticed before, and shut it behind him. I was close at his heels, and rushed against the portal with all my strength—it burst open—I entered—stepped upon *nothing*, and fell an immense distance, as I supposed, and all was *darkness*.

When I recovered my consciousness I found myself at the foot of a very narrow, winding staircase, in a dilapidated tower-shaped wooden structure, and had to descend often from the top to the bottom through the well-hole. It stopped a little too far when I entered the floor above, and as the stairway was totally devoid of railing, there was nothing to prevent my taking an air line route. I got up and shook myself, and ascertained that I had neither broken any bones nor received any severe bruises. This little contusion over my left temple shows that I struck somewhere in coming down, and it was that blow probably knocked me senseless. You are probably surprised, gentlemen, that I was not fatally nor even severely injured, but I assure you, you are not half as much surprised as I was myself. The rays of light penetrating the crevices assured me that the time was between sunrise and sunset, but my watch was stopped and ra ed out the door into a beautiful garden. Just as this moment two rustics met in the roadway over the hedge, and the remark of one to the other "that he was going to break fast and had to hurry back," indicated the fact pretty plainly where I had spent the night. My first impulse was to reenter the mansion and communicate to the proprietor the infamous outrage perpetrated upon me by the old scoundrel, who was his guest or something else; but when I began to wonder what that something else might be I hesitated, and concluded to return to the neighboring hotel and get my breakfast and the wrongs of the locality at the same time. I got a good breakfast, but rather late one, but failed to procure the information I so much needed, and determined to return to town, consult Blarnish, and then come back in force to take away my patient and inflict the proper punishment on the hoary old villain who committed the cowardly assault upon me. Just then you drove up, recognized and invited me to dine with you, which I gladly accepted for more reasons than one, and here I am. I knew you lived somewhere in this region, but I had no idea you were so close to the field of action; and now that I have told you thus much, I want to advise with you and Mr. Tonson in regard to my future movements on the hill." I was quite interested in Cuddes's narrative, and certainly felt indignant at the way he had been treated; but last, and no one called for them for several Gorgeon Knott, who had been a very attentive days. One morning however, a flashily-listener, suddenly sprang to his feet and in a dressed gentleman stepped into the office and very excited manner inquired, "Who is this Mr. Blarnish, Doctor, that employed you in this case?" "He is a very respectable lawyer in New Census," replied the Doctor, "and reputed to be in possession of a large practice and an abundance of money." "I understand it, sir! I understand it!" exclaimed our host; "he is in collusion with the vilest set of scoundrels upon the face of God's earth. The proprietor of that house on the hill is the 'King of Swindlers.' He is at the head of numberless schemes to defraud and cheat credulous people out of their hard earned dollars, and has amassed a fortune thereby; but his greatest claim to an ignominious notoriety lies in the fact that he is the great autocrat of 'Sawdust Swindlers,' a name given to a class of sneak thieves, of which he is the chief, who pretend to have genuine plates of our national currency in their possession, from which they can furnish genuine notes at a small per centage on their real value. Millions of circulars in the most specious and cunning language are scattered over the country through the instrumentality of his, miserable emissaries, and dupes are found everywh re who are tempted to invest, and in return for the good money they get a box by express which they firmly suppose contains the much-coveted treasure, but upon examination proves to be filled with nothing but sawdust. Hence the name of 'Sawdust Swindlers.'"

Our neighborhood is disgraced by this blackguard coming to reside amongst us; but I think, after what you expressed last night, we can find some means of ridding our community of his presence. Let the matter rest for the present. These gent-emen, (pointing to the sleepers around the festive board) who have evidently imbibed a little too freely, will wake up by and by, and after their departure I will call in some of our local officers, and arrange for the arrest of the villain who attempted to pinion you, and the rescue of the poor lunatic, who is, no doubt, a victim of the head devil's villainy.

One by one the guests departed, and the last to leave were Rant and Poffle, who remained until they were informed that the train was coming, and they would have to run for it if they expected to reach the station in time; and they did run neatly, and, no doubt, caught the train, as we saw no more of them.

The messenger dispatched in the meantime by Mr. Knott returned about ten time with two sturdy, determined-looking fellows, who were introduced as Constables Ferret and Gritty, and there were soon reinforced by the arrival of Squire Blenkhill, the local magistrate, and the proper documents were presently in the hands of the officers, who departed on their mission. They returned in about an hour, and informed us, to our great regret, that Pizzmire, the proprietor of the establishment, had cleared out during the day, taking with him the miserable jackal whose arrest we were so anxious for, and who, as the officers informed us, was an ex-convict—a charlatan who formerly *mal*practiced medicine in New Census, under the assumed name of Doctor Allwise, and was caught at and sent to the State's prison for his dirty, murderous work. Pizzmire shared with him in the profits during his successful career as a medical murderer, and now furnish d the detestable outcast with an asylum. The lunatic was gone, but no one knew when or where. We subsequently learned, however, that a close carriage was observed to leave Pizzmire's house that morning and was driven hastily toward the city—and in that he was probably spirited away. Cuddes was fearfully exasperated when he heard all this, and vowed vengeance against Blarnish and his confederate, assuring us at the same time that he would get at the bottom of the mystery surrounding the poor wretch who was confined in Pizzmire's house, and no doubt one of the victims of his rascality. He promised to advise us of the progress he made in his investigation, and, procuring a conveyance from Gorgeon Knott, he started at once for Obtuse Angle, to catch the express train, which did not stop between that point and the city. I reached home soon after, and found J. M. just a little impatient at my prolonged absence. To my surprise, I found Mr. Postmaster Grawdles there, who had kindly brought down a telegram from Cousin Gracious, telling us to send him some papers which he had forgotten, and which Mr. Grawdles took charge of to mail to him. I gave him a detailed account of the day's occurrences and learned from him, after I got through, that he knew more about the operations of the brotherhood of land pirates than did Gorgeon Knott. "The post office," he said, "is full of it, and has been for months throughout the country," said he, "and flooded with their circulars, but as they are sealed up and paid letter postage it is almost impossible to prevent them reaching their place of destination. Of course the postal laws interdict the depositing of these infamous missives in post offices, under a severe penalty, but the rascals work so adroitly—depositing but a few at any one time or at any one place—that it is almost an utter impossibility to catch them in the act. Once in the mails, and addressed to *bona fide* persons, they must go through. The signatures to these circulars, however, are assumed names, and replies coming back to such fictitious addresses are not deliverable. Last summer a large number of these letters were addressed to my office. I knew they involved a fraud, for several of the circulars were sent to me by parties who had received them, and I made up my mind that I would know to whom the letters were delivered, if they were delivered at all. They accumulated quite cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, prepartly stamps, but can only be delivered or sent paid as last rate. When a party inquires a person or to deposit such papers in the post office boxes or deliver them through the office, they must each be prepaid with a one cent stamp if for two ounces or less or at that rate if they exceed that weight.

13. Different descriptions of printed matter, except books, may be sent to any one post office, or agent, not to exceed 4 pounds in weight, if open for examination, and not accompanied by any writing other than the address, a special stamp corresponding to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

14. Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and deliver, by mail, such quantities of cards as they may require, and pay the postage, as reserved, at the same rate, per pound, as subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance; but upon all other descriptions of printed matter, or manuscript, the regular rates, to y must prepay the postage at the regular rates.

15. Mail matter, subject to different rates of postage, cannot be enclosed in the same package without subjecting the entire package to the higher rate so enclosed.

16. Until further legislation is had, postmasters will continue to exchange and collect double the unpaid rate upon all mail matter received with the letter offices not fully prepaid at the mailing office.

17. Where any newspaper or periodical is regularly sent by mail, has been refused by the subscriber, or not called for by him or some month, the postmaster should write upon the paper the word "refused" by the postmaster at the mailing office, to be by him communicated to the publisher.

18. Sole, cutting, paper, roots and seeds are to be classed with printed matter in regard to postage and weight of package, that is, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, not to exceed four pounds in one package. Act January 9, 1873.

19. All third class matter must be prepaid *in full by stamps affixed at the mailing office*, otherwise it will not be forwarded. Act January 9, 1873.

20. A prospectus of a book or paper cannot be sent in the same package with a newspaper or periodical, without subjecting the entire package to transient rates of postage, viz.: one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed at the mailing office.

21. When a regular subscription to a newspaper pays the postage for one year in advance he is entitled to receive said paper until the expiration of the time for which he has paid, without further charge.

22. All third class matter, passing at less than letter rates of postage, must be exposed to free examination and be unaccompanied by any writing other than the address, otherwise letter postage must be collected. Should the matter of this series be name on such a package it would subject it to letter postage.

23. Several families, firms or companies cannot combine to club and use the same post office box.

24. All letters deficient in postage, on which at least one full rate (double) of postage has been paid, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the prepaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

25. Packages of merchandise *weighing more* than 12 *ounces* are subject to letter postage, and, when the postage is only partly prepaid at the mailing office, the postmaster at the office of delivery should collect the unpaid rate of 3c, which is double the prepaid rate—that is, 6 cents for each 4 ounce, etc.

26. Printed matter improperly addressed or prepaid should not be returned to the publisher, unless the postmaster is furnished with information to that effect. Postmasters at the office of delivery should notify the person that they must remit another 1c, or that he will be obliged to put the mail of their publication in the waste basket.

27. Quarterly rates of postage are applicable only to newspapers sent from a known office of publication to a known office of delivery. Such papers are remitted the transient rate of one cent for each two ounces, etc., must be prepaid.

28. Contractors and others cannot carry newspapers out of the mail for sale, or distribution among regular subscribers, for when such papers are placed in the post office for delivery postage must be collected.

29. It is the duty of a postmaster to collect quarterly postage in advance upon all regular periodicals sent to actual subscribers, and it is his duty to refuse to forward such mail matter, prepayment, unless the parties addressed pay for them amply at transient rates, which must be affixed at the mailing office, and cancelled by the postmaster.

30. After the publication of a newspaper has ceased, the publisher may continue to send packages except he prepays the postage thereon. Such papers remaining in a post office should, at the end of each quarter, be sold at auction to defray the printed matter.

31. Under no circumstances should the postmaster recognize the words "prepaid quarterly" stamped on packages of printed matter from other publishers. Such matter must be prepaid by stamps affixed at the mailing office, as required by Reg. 1866, Sec. 153.

32. The Postmaster-General is determined to enforce the law "under which alone the carriers to solicit gifts or presents by means of New Year's addresses or by other means.

33. A postmaster is required to reside within the limits of his office. Code, sec. 64.

34. The only postal cards authorized by law are those to be furnished by the Department; private parties cannot issue them.

41. Under the order of the President, prohibiting federal officers from holding certain State offices, which goes into operation March 4th next, postmasters cannot hold the office of county treasurer or clerk of courts after that date.

42. There is nothing in the President's order or in the postal laws to prohibit a postmaster from holding the office of notary public, provided his official duties as postmaster are not interfered with.

43. Under a recent act of Congress, third-class matter must now be prepaid to *full at the mailing office*, or the same will not be forwarded.

44. It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to affix stamps to letters mailed at the office.

45. Postmasters are entitled to cancel stamps on matter partly prepaid and returned to the mailing office for full additional postage, such as packages of newspapers, &c.

46. There is nothing in the Civil Rules forbidding a postmaster to remove an employee for cause. The Department holds postmasters responsible under their bonds.

47. All packages not so wrapped as to admit of ready examination are liable to letter rates, and postmasters are not required to forward such matter unless the transient rate of postage is furnished for each package.

48. Letter carriers losing the keys to the street letter boxes thereby, are liable for the cost of proper care are liable to removal.

49. There is nothing in the postal law to prevent a person from mailing and receiving his mail at such post office as he may select.

50. Book canvassers are entitled to be mailed at printed rates of postage.

51. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write upon their publications, sent to subscribers, the address of the subscriber and the date when the subscription expires, and may include therein bills and receipts for subscription, without subjecting such publications to extra postage.

52. Until further advised postmasters will charge double the prepaid rates on matter not properly prepaid at the mailing office, first giving credit for any rate which may have been prepaid.

53. Mail contractors are not entitled to the franking privilege; but all communications on official business addressed to the Department can be mailed free of postage.

PLACING a young lady at the stamp window, in the Springfield Post Office, increased the receipts $400 in a single month.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.)

Table of Rates of Domestic Postage.

The following are the rates of postage on Domestic MAIL MATTER of the different classes:

[NOTE.—All domestic mail matter (except free or properly franked matter, and except that sent to subscribers from a known office of publication) must be prepaid by postage-stamps

All matter on which *one full rate* of p stage is prepaid, by stamps affixed, will be forwarded to any part of the United States without further charge of delivery. "One full rate" means, in the case of mail letters or other first class matter, *three* cents; on a wrapper and other *third class* matter, *one cent for two ounces or less*, as noted below, under head of "Third Class."

In large cities and adjacent districts of large population, having two or more post offices within a distance of three miles from each other, any letter posted at one of such offices, and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which will have been *prepaid sufficiently affixed at the mailing office*, will be delivered without charge. Act January 9, 1873.

A prospectus of a book or paper cannot be sent in the same package with a newspaper or periodical, without subjecting the entire package to transient rates of postage, viz.: one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed at the mailing office.

When a regular subscription to a newspaper pays the postage for one year in advance he is entitled to receive said paper until the expiration of the time for which he has paid, without further charge.

All third class matter, passing at less than letter rates of postage, must be exposed to free examination and be unaccompanied by any writing other than the address, otherwise letter postage must be collected. Should the matter of this series be name on such a package it would subject it to letter postage.

Several families, firms or companies cannot combine to rent and use the same post office box.

All *letters* deficient in postage, on which at least one full rate (double) of postage has been paid, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the prepaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

Packages of merchandise *weighing more* than 12 *ounces* are subject to letter postage, and, when the postage is only partly prepaid at the mailing office, the postmaster at the office of delivery should collect the unpaid rate of 3c, which is double the prepaid rate—that is, 6 cents for each 4 ounce, etc.

Printed matter improperly addressed or prepaid should not be returned to the publisher, unless the postmaster is furnished with information to that effect. Postmasters at the office of delivery should notify the person that they must remit another 1c, or that he will be obliged to put the mail of their publication in the waste basket.

Quarterly rates of postage are applicable only to newspapers sent from a known office of publication to a known office of delivery. Such papers are remitted the transient rate of one cent for each two ounces, etc., must be prepaid.

Contractors and others cannot carry newspapers out of the mail for sale, or distribution among regular subscribers, for when such papers are placed in the post office for delivery postage must be collected.

It is the duty of a postmaster to collect quarterly postage in advance upon all regular periodicals sent to actual subscribers, and it is his duty to refuse to forward such mail matter, prepayment, unless the parties addressed pay for them amply at transient rates, which must be affixed at the mailing office, and cancelled by the postmaster.

After the publication of a newspaper has ceased, the publisher may continue to send packages except he prepays the postage thereon. Such papers remaining in a post office should, at the end of each quarter, be sold at auction to defray the printed matter.

Under no circumstances should the postmaster recognize the words "prepaid quarterly" stamp d on packages of printed matter from other publishers. Such matter must be prepaid by stamps affixed at the mailing office, as required by Reg. 1866, Sec. 153.

The Postmaster-General is determined to enforce the law "under which alone the carriers to solicit gifts or presents by means of New Year's addresses or by other means.

A postmaster is required to reside within the limits of his office. Code, sec. 64.

The only postal cards authorized by law are those to be furnished by the Department; private parties cannot issue them.

Under the order of the President, prohibiting federal officers from holding certain State offices, which goes into operation March 4th next, postmasters cannot hold the office of county treasurer or clerk of courts after that date.

There is nothing in the President's order or in the postal laws to prohibit a postmaster from holding the office of notary public, provided his official duties as postmaster are not interfered with.

Under a recent act of Congress, third-class matter must now be prepaid to *full at the mailing office*, or the same will not be forwarded.

It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to affix stamps to letters mailed at the office.

Postmasters are entitled to cancel stamps on matter partly prepaid and returned to the mailing office for full additional postage, such as packages of newspapers, &c.

There is nothing in the Civil Rules forbidding a postmaster to remove an employee for cause. The Department holds postmasters responsible under their bonds.

Not all employees on their offices. It is not customary for the Department to interfere in such local appointments unless complaint is made that improper persons are appointed, and then injunction has been done the parties implicated.

All packages not so wrapped as to admit of ready examination are liable to letter rates, and postmasters are not required to forward such matter unless the transient rate of postage is furnished for each package.

Letters carriers losing the keys to the street letter boxes thereby, are liable for the cost of proper care are liable to removal.

There is nothing in the postal law to prevent a person from mailing and receiving his mail at such post office as he may select.

Book canvassers are entitled to be mailed at printed rates of postage.

Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write upon their publications, sent to subscribers, the address of the subscriber and the date when the subscription expires, and may include therein bills and receipts for subscription, without subjecting such publications to extra postage.

Until further legislation is had, postmasters will continue to exchange and collect double the unpaid rate upon all mail matter received with letter offices not fully prepaid at the mailing office.

Where any newspaper or periodical is regularly sent by mail, has been refused by the subscriber, or not called for by him or some month, the postmaster should write upon the paper the word "refused" by the postmaster at the mailing office, to be by him communicated to the publisher.

Sole, cutting, paper, roots and seeds are to be classed with printed matter in regard to postage and weight of package, that is, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, not to exceed four pounds in one package. Act January 9, 1873.

Second Class:

NOTE.—Mailable matter of this class embraces all newspapers, magazines and periodicals exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, and addressed to regular subscribers.

The postage on this class of matter must be prepaid in money for not less than one quarter (three months) nor more than one year, at the office of mailing, and the payment may be made either at the office of mailing or at the office of delivery. The postmaster receiving such payment must account for it in the official quarter in which it is received.

Publishers may write or print upon their publications, sent to regular subscribers, in addition to the address, the dates when the subscriptions expire, and may also include therein bills and receipts for subscriptions, without extra charge for postage.

Persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such matter, at either as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as received, at the same rates, *pro rata*, as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

The following matter of this class may be sent *free* through the mails: Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding one sample copy each, when addressed to a single copy of each publication; *weekly* newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published, provided it shall not be required to distribute such papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the usual quarterly or transient rates). An actual subscriber regularly supplied with a weekly paper is printed and published may receive it free at a post office not within the county, provided it is the office at which he usually receives his mail matter.

Postage on *Daily Papers*, not over 4 oz. in weight, to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months) 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (three months), 30 cents.

For Tri-Weekly, per quarter (three months), 15 cents.

For Semi-Weekly, per quarter (three months), 10 cents.

For Weekly, per quarter (three months), 5 cents.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz., 6 cents.
Semi-monthly, over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cents.
Monthly, not over 4 oz., 3 cents.
Monthly, over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 6 cents.
Monthly, over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 9 cents.
Quarterly, not over 4 oz., 1 cent.
Quarterly, over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 2 cents.
Quarterly, over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 3 cents.

Third Class.

[NOTE.—Packages of mailable matter of the class must be prepaid by stamps, and must not exceed the weight prescribed by law (which is *twelve ounces*, except in the case of books and other printed matter, and except packages of cotton, woolen and linen clothing sent to non-commissioned officers and privates in the army.) These are according to prepaid weight are subject to letter postage.]

On pamphlets, or examined publications, transient newspapers, magazines and periodicals; hand-bills, posters, sheet music, unsealed circulars, prospectuses *book* manuscript and proof-sheets, printed cards, maps, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings—**1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and mineral specimens, postal cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic, needs, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and all other articles for which other rates of postage are not prescribed in this table, and which are not by law excluded from the mails—**2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *twelve ounces*.

On books—**2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On packages of woollen, cotton or linen clothing addressed to non-commissioned officers or privates in the army of the United States **—1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On seeds, dried circulars, newspapers (whether transient or addressed to regular subscribers **—excepting** *weekly* papers, which may be delivered to subscribers on prepayment of regular quarterly rates) and on pamphlets not exceeding two ounces in weight, when any of the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers **—1 cent each.**

On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers—**2 cents each.**

A DOWN COUNTRYMAN, sending the Savannah (Ga.) *News* thirty cents for sample copies of the paper puts this sentiment in the one cover he sends to the editor: "Please send the papers. This letter contains money. Please handle it with a pare of tongs." Money must be accrcd down there.

Spelling books, too.—ED.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR JANUARY, 1873.

1. A postmaster is not permitted to make any material change in the location of the office without the previous consent of the Department. Code, sec. 132.

2. The registration, under Laws and Regulations of 1866, by which soldiers' letters can be forwarded without prepayment of postage are still in force—section 155 of the new Code having removed this privilege.

3. United States postal cards, when issued by the Department, may contain, in addition to the address, communications in writing with ink, pencil or print.

4. Post-office boxes and drawers must be restricted to one family or person only. Several families, firms or companies can not be permitted to rent and use the same box or drawer.

5. Salaries of postmasters shall be law, and the Department has no right to change the salary of a postmaster unless the returns justify it.

6. Postmasters are entitled to receive, in the manner prescribed by law, such written papers of any registration fee, all letters containing franchises or other carriers of the United States, and shall be sent by them, by mail, to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption.

7. Postmasters are not authorized by the law of the State in which they are postmasters to sell drawn.

8. One fine fixes the rate for matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and proof-sheets passing between author and publisher, at 2 cents for each ounce or fract on thereof, and the Postmaster-General has no discretion in the matter.

9. Herbal women are eligible to the office of postmaster under the new Code, Sec. 63. If they carry articles including the office, it is necessary that a new appointment be made and a new bond be given in order to a reform in the change of name.

10. The word "*prepaid*" on printed matter must not be regarded unless the postmaster has advice from the mailing office, as required by Sec. 153, Reg. 1866, and double transient rates must be collected before delivery.

11. Letters must be sealed in bulk and addressed to a postmaster can only be *distributed* by him when he is furnished with postage to pay the drop rate on such letters.

12. Under no circumstances can a postmaster open or detain a letter not addressed to himself, except upon the order of a United States officer; person under trial for a criminal offence may be obtained by order of a proper court. Once in court the jurisdiction of the Department ceases and further responsibility rests with the court.

13. Packages that cannot be examined in order to determine whether they are charged with the proper rate of postage, without destroying the wrappers, letter rates must be collected, and if found charged, first giving credit for any number of letter rates prepaid and disregarding any payment less than one full letter rate.

14. A request to return on *printed* matter must not be regarded unless the transient rate of postage is furnished for each purpose.

15. Only *weekly* newspapers, when sent to bona fide subscribers, are entitled to circulate free in the county in which they may be printed and published.

16. No extra postage should be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper. Code, sec. 142.

17. Newspapers and advertising sheets may be sent in bulk through the mails at the rate of one

Publishers' Directory.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Days for letters from New York.	DESTINATION.
W. India	U. S	1	St. Thomas, Demerara, etc
W. Star	U. S	1	British Mails
Bremen	U. S	1	Centum tal and Bremen
Bremen	U. S	1	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S	1	Europe via Havre
Mexican	U. S	6	Havana and Mexico
Havana	U. S	6	Havana and Nassau
W. Star	U. S	8	British Mails
French	France.	8	French Mail Direct.
Bremen	U. S	8	Continental Brem'n M'ls
Aspinwall	U. S	10	St. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Union	U. S	12	Europe via Liverpool
Bremen	U. S	12	British Mails
Havana	U. S	13	Europe via Fly., Ch. & Ham.
W. Star	U. S	15	British Mails
Union	U. S	15	Continental Brem'n M'ls
Union	U. S	19	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S	20	Europe via Fly., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S	20	Havana & Nassau
Aspinwal	U. S	20	St. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Brazilian	U. S	23	Brazil, W. Ind's & Argen.
W. Star	U. S	23	British Mails
Bremen	U. S	23	Continental Brem'n M'ls
French	France.	23	French Mail Direct
Union	U. S	26	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S	27	Europe via Fly., Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S	27	Havana, Key & W. Indies

UNITED STATES
AND
Post Office Assistant.

Established 1870. — By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.

H. B. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1873.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in refer ence to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. MAIL," and not to the Editor.

SPECIAL NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a number in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 1 &20 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change or figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

By an arrangement with Messrs. Harper & Bros. we are enabled to make the following offer to all subscribers to the U. S. MAIL:

FOR FOUR DOLLARS we will send the U. S. MAIL and any one of the following:

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
HARPER'S BAZAAR.

FOUR dollars is the regular subscription price of each of the above, and our offer applies to all OLD AS WELL AS NEW SUBSCRIBERS who remit four dollars to us. Send by money order or registered letter. Address Publishers U. S. MAIL, New York.

We are by similar arrangement enabled to supply the MAIL and N. Y. WEEKLY POST for two dollars, or the SEMI-WEEKLY POST and MAIL for three dollars per year.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL and POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to Postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information, to postage, postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to Postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE POSTAL LAWS.

The attention of postmasters is called to the following amendments to the 1183 section of the new *Postal Code*:

AN ACT to amend the one hundred and thirty-third section of an act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one hundred and thirty-three of the act entitled "An Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions of any weight, for each of such packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, at a rate of postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce, of such packages or packages: *Provided*, That all mail matter of the third class be prepaid in full in postage stamps at the office of mailing.

Approved January 9, 1873.

Under this law, as amended, packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, bulbs and scions, not exceeding four pounds in weight, are to be mailed at a prepaid postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction of an ounce.

1. Said packages must be put up so that the contents can be readily examined without destroying the wrappers.

2. Sealed bags made of material sufficiently transparent to show the contents clearly, without opening, may be used for such matter.

3. This, as well as all other third class mail matter, must be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed; otherwise, the same shall not be forwarded.

Postmasters will carefully observe the foregoing instructions.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1873.

[OFFICIAL]

Rates of Postage to Egypt, via Germany and Brindisi.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 16, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the rates of postage on correspondence from the United States for Egypt forwarded through the German mails by the way of Italy, will hereafter be as follows:

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION.	Letters, per half ounce or fraction thereof.	Postal cards, each.	Newspapers, each.	Other printed matter, per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.	Samples of merchandise, per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.	Commercial papers, per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Direct mail via Hamburg or Bremen	18	4½	2	9	9	9
Closed mail via Paris and Italy	18	4½	2	9	9	9

FOR THE REST OF EGYPT.

Direct mail via Hamburg or Bremen	16	*22½	2	8	8	8
Closed mail via Paris and Italy	17	*22½	10	8	10	11

*The international registration fee of 8 cents per letter should be charged on registered letters, in addition to the postage here stated.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters for Alexandria, the rest of Lower Egypt and Middle Egypt is optional, but to Upper Egypt compulsory.

Registered letters cannot be sent to Upper Egypt.

Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be plainly marked "*via Brindisi.*"

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.
Editor U. S. MAIL, New York.

[OFFICIAL]

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO NORWAY VIA GERMAN MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the postage charges on prepaid correspondence from the United States for Norway, forwarded in the mails to Germany will hereafter be as follows:

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION.	Letters, per half ounce or fraction thereof.	Postal cards, each.	Newspapers, each.	Other printed matter, per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.	Samples of merchandise, per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.	Commercial papers, per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Direct Mail via Hamburg	8	2	1	4	4	4
Closed Mail via Lübeck	11	2½	1	6	6	6

The weight of printed matter is limited to 10 ounces.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.
Editor U. S. MAIL, New York, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHS AND TRUTHFULNESS.

We think it probable that none will be more ready to admit that fair and well-grounded complaints can, in some matters, be made against the Post Office establishment of the United States, than those who have been longest in its service. We all do know that instances of inefficiency, carelessness and dishonesty on the part of postal officials are more frequent than they should be—that among the millions of letters, newspapers, and other articles entrusted to the mails for transmission and delivery, the number delayed, miscent or lost is greater than it would be if *every* official in the service were—as he should be—careful, attentive, intelligent, strictly honest and temperate. In short, we are aware that the forty thousand persons employed, in various capacities, by the Post Office Department are mere human beings, subject to human errors, weaknesses and sins, even as their fellow-mortals. But that inefficiency, carelessness and dishonesty in the postal service is *the rule*—or that its employees are, *as a class*, ignoramuses, slovens, idlers or thieves—we emphatically deny. Yet this is substantially the charge that is frequen ly and flippantly preferred by writers for the press, who presumably are too well informed to make it in ignorance, and should be too fair-minded and impartial to make it through malice—and we may add, too disinterested to make it for the purpose of furthering private ends.

The recent discussion in regard to the proposed "postal telegraph" has been made the occasion for so many ill-considered charges and sneers directed against the post office that we propose to take up and examine a few of them which have come under our observation, premising that it is not our intention to argue for or against the expediency of the government assuming charge of the telegraph.

Mr. William Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in a letter dated September, 1872, requested Mr. David A. Wells (late United States Commissioner of the Revenue, and Chairman of the Tax Commission of the State of New York, and a gentleman of high repute as a political economist) to prepare, for presentation to the public, "a clear and impartial statement of all the more important involved facts and circumstances concerning the relation—present and prospective—of the existing telegraph system of the United States to the Federal Government."

In the report written in response to this request, dated December, 1872, Mr. Wells proves, to his own and Mr. Orton's satisfaction at least, that the Western Union Telegraph Company is an altogether lovely corporation, and that were the government to take charge of its business, the most disastrous results might be confidently anticipated. With all this we find no fault; but in the course of this "clear and impartial statement" Mr. Wells permits himself to say:

"Is there a case parallel under any of the more highly civilized governments of the world like that which is now, and for years past, has existed on the Pacific coast, of a whole community conforming to the strict letter of the law by placing a United States postage stamp on their more valuable letters, and then, at eight times additional cost, confiding the same letters to a private express company for transmission and delivery."

The fact is, that no "whole community," on the Pacific coast or elsewhere in this country, ever did anything of the kind. Before the establishment of the Pacific railroads, when the mails were sent from California to New York by steamships and then by the Panama Railroad, a considerable though by no means the large ri portion of the correspondence was sent, as described by Mr. Wells, in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, "for transmission *and delivery*." And what did the express company do with that correspondence, so entrusted to them "*for delivery*," and paid for at "eight times additional cost?" *They deposited it in the U. S. United States post office at which they arrived*—as they continue to deposit the insignificant number of letters which "for years past" have been similarly entrusted to them. Moreover, this correspondence, arriving in the same steamships with the regular mails, seldom reached the post office from the express company's hands until hours after the *mail* letters had either been delivered by carrier or dispatched to the various offices throughout the country to which they were directed. We hope it is not discourteous to suggest that *an* eminent a statistician as Mr. Wells should, in justice to his reputation, have made more thorough inquiry into the facts than he appears to have done, before publishing this portion of his "impartial statement."

Mr. Wells goes on to say:

"What a commentary on the honesty of its officials, and the integrity of the service, does the Post Office Department itself confess when it authorizes everywhere the publication of the following: *Postage must be prepaid by stamps affixed to the post office and registered. The regular fee is six cents of the United States is* 15 *cents*, postage *extra in addition.*

To the non-politico-economical mind, it would seem that the Post Office Department does not "confess" any commentary at all on the honesty of its officials, by the publication of the notice quoted by Mr. Wells, but simply advises the public to take, in entrusting valuables to the care of the post office, the same ordinary precaution which they would in entrusting them to a bank or an express company—viz., to *take a receipt* for them, and in addition, by paying a small fee, secure special care in their transmission and delivery.

Mr. Wells, in a paragraph preceding the one we have quoted, makes a comparison between the British and other foreign postal departments and our own, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. He avoids, however, in our Department in regard to registered letters is to be fairly regarded as a "confession" of general dishonesty among its employees, which interpretation will Mr. Wells give to the following, which we copy from the official "*British Postal Guide*" for January, 1873, and which has been therein published for years?

"Neither money nor any other articles of considerable value ought ever to be sent through the post, except by means of a money order or of a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an ordinary letter, does so only from a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter carrier to moral ruin."

The ingenuity which can distort a mere caution to the public to use common sense and discretion in his business transactions with the post office into a "confession" that the latter has no confidence in the integrity of its own employees, savors, in our opinion, more of the tactics of the sharp attorney than of the "clear and impartial statement" of the judge.

We do not wish to be understood as denying that money and valuables *ought* to pass through the mails unregistered, or secure from molestation as the maiden of Moore's ballad, who, openly displaying her priceless gems, passed safely through the length and breadth of Ireland's ancient kingdom; nor that the doors of bank vaults *ought* not to be left open with impunity; nor that every man *ought* not to be honest; nor that the millenium *ought not* to have arrived some time ago. Until, however, that happy time does arrive, property of all kinds will need safeguards, both in and out of the mails; but it is not fair to charge, and still less fair to insinuate, that the precautions advised and provided by the post office against *possible* dishonesty on the part of some of its servants are "confessions" of the *probable* dishonesty of all of them.

Mr. Wells' report is published in the New York *Tribune* January 13. In the same number of that paper, and under the same general heading of "Let Well Enough Alone" (that has a conservative sound, by the way, which doesn't at all remind one of the progressive founder of the *Tribune*), appears a letter from Mr. William Orton, also on the subject of postal telegraphy, addressed to Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago. Mr. Orton does not pretend, of course, to be a disinterested party. He is one of the disputants within the bar, and we can scarcely look to him for the equitically dispassionate statements which we might have hoped for from the calm and disinterested Mr. Wells, who professes to sit in cold, impartial judgment; though as to post office matters he is neither of both the gentlemen bear an equal resemblance to those of an advocate during his level (and not strictly scrupulous) best in advancement of his client's cause. And even among the legal fraternity, we believe it is not considered strictly legitimate, in "summing up," to make charges or innuendoes as to facts which do not appear in the evidence. Yet this is just what Mr. Orton has done in the paragraph below:

"And how long is it since another Postmaster-General requested the opinion of the Attorney-General to break the seals upon matter passing through the mails, for the alleged purpose of assessing it at the lowest rate of postage?"

So far as the present Postmaster-General is concerned, the answer to this covert charge of ignorance and disregard of law is easily given. Mr. Creswell *never* requested the opinion of the Attorney-General on the point above named at all. What he did ask is clearly stated in the opinion given by the latter officer:

"* * * * You submit the question whether, under the 38th section of the act [the Postal Code] which forbids the use of the post-office establishment for the conveyance of correspondence opened or intended to be opened, &c., with intent to defraud, &c., and the 302d section, which provides for the disposition to be made, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, of all letters, packets or other matter which may be seized or detained for violation of law, or in violation of other portions of the act, the Postmaster-General is empowered to order the *detention* of such unlawful mail matter by the postmaster or other agent of the Department, after it has reached its destination and is in charge of the postmaster ready for delivery."

In other words, Mr Creswell asked if he was authorized to *withhold the delivery* of matter which had *never been lawfully in the mails*—which even to Mr. Orton can hardly seem a question implying either ignorance of the law or disregard of the sanctity of the mails, on the part of its propounder. And then the Attorney-General goes on to express the opinion that the Postmaster General has not the authority to detain such matter—because the suspicion as to its nature "cannot be verified *except by breaking the seals*—a proceeding not authorized by any provision of the act" mentioned, or of any other—of which fact Mr. Creswell was already well aware, and to which his letter of inquiry had not referred at all. We do not remember to have seen (outside the columns of a newspaper whose trade is slander) a charge against a public officer which had so little foundation in fact.

In another portion of his letter Mr. Orton says:

"Much of the Government's own business is not entrusted to its own mails, and between some of the principal cities of the country this singular spectacle may be witnessed almost every day in the year: On the same trains which carry the mails, packages of bonds, currency and other valuables passing between the Treasury and its branches are withheld from the officials in the postal cars and placed in charge of the agents of the express companies. Thus the instinct of security overcomes the temptations of the franking privilege, and the Government pays for the evidence of its confidence in the fidelity of private enterprise.

There is no reason why any other than strictly postal business should be "entrusted to its own mails" by the government, and it is quite as much as the Railway Postal Clerks can do to properly assort in transit the correspondence of the public without being burdened with the care and responsibility incident to the conveyance of bulky and valuable boxes and packages of bonds and currency, or of kegs of specie, for the Treasury Department, or of packages of arms and ammunition for the War and Navy Departments. But perhaps a sufficient answer to this statement of Mr. Orton's may be found in the fact that for years past, gold in coin and "bricks" has been transported *in the mails* from San Francisco to New York (in the same trains which carry the express matter) to the amount of from $70,000 to $200,000 *per day*, thus avoiding the enormous transportation charges exacted for similar services by "private enterprise."

To this sense of private enterprise," by the way, are directly chargeable a very large proportion of the short-comings attributed to the post office. The Department is obliged to depend entirely upon "private enterprise" for the performance of that very important branch of its business, the transportation of the mails. In this matter it is, in common with the public, virtually at the mercy of the railroad corporations of the country—save that in the matter of compensation Congress is wisely fixed a limit to their demands. It is their "enterprise" which has for the past month succeeded in missing the connections of the mails on nearly every railroad throughout the country, knowing, as they do full well, that the merchants and bankers and lovers, while waiting for their delayed correspondence, will curse the post office and not them. It was their "enterprise" which not long since, when one of their frequent "smash-ups" occurred, deliberately left the mail agents and a large mail, late at night, in the midst of a swamp, nine miles from any station, after sending off the passengers and baggage on the fresh cars which had arrived to replace the wrecked ones—the conductor replying to the expostulations of the deserted officials with the brief and simple statement that he "had no orders to take the mails." It was the "private enterprise" of the contractor on the "overland route" in Nebraska last year, while he repaired the roads by filling up the ruts with sacks of newspaper mail. It was the "private enterprise" of the same contractor which secured the passage of the remarkable section (since repealed) of the act of March 23, 1864, providing that "*all mailable matter* which may be conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas, and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to *letter postage rates*"—with an exception in favor of exchanges and subscribers' newspapers—and with the intent to prevent said contractor being obliged to carry mail matter he was paid (and very well paid) for carrying.

Is it to "private enterprise," as thus exemplified, that the New York *Evening Post* refers when it says, in treating of this same subject of postal telegraphy:

"All experience demonstrates that governmental attempts to carry on business outside of its strict political and juridical functions are more costly and inefficient than the same attempts would be in private hands. Our postal establishment, compared with the express companies, is a signal instance."

Well, the "costliness" of the express system we are sure we need not talk about to any of our readers—especially to those who may chance to have sent a trunk by express from Jersey City to Williamsburgh—and as to its "efficiency!" well may the *Post* parade it in shining contrast to that of "our postal establishment"! Is it not known and felt of all men? Who that has entrusted a basket of choice fruit, for instance, to the expressman, has not been overjoyed to see—or to some other strong expression of feeling—that bland and blameless being rose to explain how "them peaches was pretty well spiled when he got 'em, and 'most all had to be chucked away to save the rest"? Who is so base as to allow his imagination to find the remotest connection between the expressman and the fact that *eleven* bottles of champagne so often seem to constitute a dozen when sent in his charge? Who ever saw a detective wink as he heard the expressman in charge of money packages tell how he was "attackted" by ruffians who gagged him after a desperate resistance, and then "went through" the safe? Isn't it one of the chief delights of travel to know that after you have surrendered your checks to the affable baggage-express agent your trunks will be taken, "with celerity, certainty and security," and delivered where you always find out *where*, after half a dozen visits to the express company's office, and receiving, from their polite and attentive clerks, the most urgent invitations to go to Hull, Howard street, Halifax or elsewhere, accompanied by complimentary references to your intellectual capacity and personal appearance? And were not the columns of a New York paper lately crowded, day after day, with unsolicited outpourings of gratitude and admiration on the part of the express companies' patrons? To be sure, they playfully sighed to those testimonials such signatures as "A VICTIM," "ONE MORE SUFFERER," etc., and disguised their praises in the language of bitter complaint and vituperation; but it was easy to see that they were only dissembling their love for the corporations they expressed so fierce a desire to kick down stairs.

And then, the telegraph companies—what does "all experience demonstrate" as to them? The present writer is happy to be able to record, to their honor, that recent experience of his own has demonstrated that after making twelve monthly calls at the head office of the Western Union Company, and writing them half as many letters, he could obtain the return of seven dollars in gold which he had paid that company to defray the charges on a cable dispatch from Europe which had been again required to be prepaid there, and further, that sending a special messenger to one of that company's offices across the North River with a "life and death" dispatch, to be sent twenty miles, the company received (and still keep) the money paid for the same, but did not send the dispatch—for the reason that they had, some weeks previously, removed the operator at the place named—though continuing to receive dispatches addressed there, and to take the money paid therefor.

It may be that the proper time has not yet arrived for the government to take charge of the telegraph system of the country. Perhaps, say many people, it would be as well to wait until Congressmen learn that their time and energies should be mainly employed in legislation, and not in superintending the distribution of offices as rewards to those who have either "worked" or promised to "work" for them; perhaps—say many other people—it would be judicious to await the period, which (now and then) seems to be coming, when that principle of "natural selection" of public servants shall prevail which will secure the "survival of the fittest;" and perhaps we have an opinion of our own on this point—but we do not propose to trouble our readers with it at present. Of one thing we are tolerably certain, however: and that is, that the time will *never* arrive when the people will be willing to see the national postal establishment turned over to the "private hands" of such self-sacrificing patriots as Commodore Vanderbelt, of the Steep Hollow Line, or Colonel Bob Hay, of the Pennsylvania Middle Pasea a Railway, to be "worked" by them on the principle of a minimum of accommodation with a maximum of dividends. And we are certain also that the opponents of a government telegraph are more likely to injure than to advance their cause by making what we will call such conspicuously inexact statements concerning the post office as those we have quoted above.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED!

The following Act has been passed by both Houses of Congress, has received the signature of the President, and is now the law of the land:

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be, and the same is hereby abolished, from and after the first day of July A. D. 1873, and thereforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other matter lawfully authorized to be sent by any officer of the Government or person now authorized to frank such matter shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons, provided that no compensation or allowance shall any more be made to Senators, Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

To Postmaster General Creswell's persistent exposures of the iniquities, real and fancied, of this gigantic abuse, the country is mainly indebted for its overthrow. Several of his predecessors have recommended the measure, but none of them have advocated it so ably, efficiently and courageously in face of the open and covert opposition of its enemies. He is to be congratulated on the "gift of continuance" which has insured his success in carrying this contest to its "bitter end"—and how very bitter that end was to some of his opponents in Congress may be judged by their making faces at him to the extent of cutting off from the legislative appropriation bill the usual item of $10,000 for the payment of temporary clerks in the Post Office Department. We would hardly advise the originator of this wise and dignified retaliatory measure (Mr. Windom, of Iowa) to boast vociferously to his constituents concerning his exploit.

Mr. Creswell's efforts toward this reform have been well seconded by Messrs. Hill and Farnsworth, of the House Post-Office Committee, and by others. They all "deserve well of the Republic."

FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS.

We publish below the order of the President affecting federal officeholders:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—By the President of the United States, the following order:

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him or otherwise under the constitution and laws of the United States, while holding such federal appointments accept as candidates for office in the States and Territories in which they reside, or of which they are citizens, for the charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby vacating the duties of the State, Territorial or municipal offices to which they have been elected, and neglect the duties of the civil office held under federal authority; and

Whereas, It is believed that with a few exceptions the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of both, to the detriment to frequently grave risk to great inconvenience and often results in detriment to the public service, and, moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the Government;

In view of the premises, therefore, the President has decided that hereafter no person holding public office not the result from and after the 4th day of March, next, 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding civil office by election or appointment under the constitution and laws of the United States, will be expected to hold office holding such office not to accept or hold any office under any State or Territorial government, or under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporation.

And further, that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office by any person holding civil office as aforesaid, under the Government of the United States, other than judicial offices, shall be taken to be an abandonment of the office under the United States, and will be deemed a vacation of the federal office held by such person, and will be taken to be and will be treated as a resignation of such federal office of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States.

The offices of justices of the peace, notary public and commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds or to administer oaths are not considered within the provision of this order, and are excepted from its operations and may be held by federal officers. The appointment of deputy marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and deputy postmasters the emoluments of whose office does not exceed $600 per annum are also excepted from the operations of this order and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial or municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmaster.

The heads of departments and other officers of the Government who have the appointment of subordinate officers are required to take notice of this order and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments, and will report as to the several persons holding appointments under them respectively. By order of the President

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By another order dated the 24th of January, the above order has been expanded so apply to "city or town officers by whatever names they may be locally known, whether held by election or appointment, and whether with or without salary or compensation."

It does not apply to positions on boards of education, school committees, public libraries, religious or charitable institutions, incorporated or sustained by State or municipal authority, provided such position does not interfere with the duties of the office. The head of the department under whom the office is held will be the judge.

It does not apply to officers of a State militia, nor to unpaid service in the departments, nor to artisans or mechanics employed in armories, arsenals, navy yards, &c., but to master workmen and others who hold appointments from any department are embraced within the operation of the order.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES IN NEW YORK.

Ten of the "Stations" or branches of the New York Post Office are *money order offices*, at which money orders are issued, and on which money orders can be drawn. They are known as stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L. Orders made payable at these stations should be drawn on "Postmaster at station A," or B, C, D," etc., "New York" and the "Advice" should in all such cases be *filled up and addressed in the same manner.*

For the convenience of postmasters at money order offices, we have prepared the following list of streets and avenues in New York embraced within the districts covered by these Stations, with the name of the Station over which orders payable to a resident of any of these streets, etc., should be drawn. Thus, if application be made at a money order office for an order payable in New York, the postmaster at the issuing office should inquire the address of the payee; and if, for instance, it shoul l be given as "150 Grand street," he will find, on referring to the list below, that for the convenience of the payee he should draw the order on "Postmaster at station A, New York," filling up and addressing the "Advice" in the same manner.

Some of the stations are several miles from the General Post Office at New York, and postmasters will confer a great benefit on the public by taking the very slight trouble to ask for the *street and number of payee in New York*, and draw the orders accordingly.

N. B.—All orders payable to persons residing or doing business in streets or at numbers *not* named in this list, should be drawn on "*Postmaster at New York, N. Y.*," and will be paid at the General Post Office.

Street.	Station.	Street.	Station.
Abattoir place	E	Hudson st., 100 to 600	A
Abingdon square	G	" place	B
" place	G	Jackson st	G
Albion place	B	" place	G
Allen st	B	Jane st	G
Amity st	B	Jefferson st	G
" place	B	" market	G
Ashland place	G	Jersey st	B
Asylum place	B	Jones st, all	G
Attorney st	B	Kosciuszko place	G
Avenue A	G	King st	G
" B	G	Lafayette place	B
" C	G	Laight st	B
" D	G	Lamartine place	B
Bank st	G	Leonard st	B
Barrow st	G	Lewis st	G
Bayard st	B	Lexington av., 1 to 450	F
Bedford st	G	" 451 out	H
Beekman place	E	Little Twelfth st	G
Belvidere place	G	Livingston place	G
Bethune st	G	Ludlow st	B
Bleecker st	G	Macdougal st	G
Bridge row	B	Madison st	B
Broadway, 1 to 250	A	" 251 to 500	B
Bleecker st., 1 to 250	B	" 501 out	C
" 251 out	C	Mangin st	B
Bond st	G	Market place	B
Bowery, 1 to 250	A	Marshall st	B
Boulevard, between 8th and 9th av.	K	Mercer st	B
" above 10th st	K	Mitchell place	H
Bowery, 1 to 250	A	Monroe st	B
" 251 out	B	Mott st	B
Brevoort place	G	Mount st	B
Broadway, 1 to 449, Bank P.O	B	Monroe st	B
" 450 to 599	C	Morton st	G
" 600 to 900	D	Morris st	A
" 1441 out	G	Mott st	B
Broome st., 1 to 250	B	Morris place	A
" 251 out	C	Mulberry st	B
Cambridge place	G	Murray st, 1 to 250	A
Camden place	G	" 251 to 500	B
Canal st., 1 to 250	B	" 501 out	C
" 251 out	C	Norfolk st	B
Cannon st	B	North st	G
Carmine st	G	Orchard st	B
Carroll place	G	Park av	H
Centre st., 1 to 250	A	Park place	A
Centre Market place	B	Perry st	G
" 251 out	C	Pike st	B
Charles st	G	Pitt st	B
" place	G	Prince st	B
Charlton st	G	Renwick st	G
Chatham st	A	Rivington st	B
Christopher st	G	Rivington st	B
Chrystie st	B	Rutgers st	B
Clarke st	G	Rutherford place	D
Clarkson st	G	Sackett st	G
Cooper st	B	Sandford court	G
Commerce st	G	Seventh av., 1 to 250	G
Congress st	A	" 251 to 600	H
" place	A	" 601 out	K
Cooper Institute	B	Sheriff st	B
Columbia st., 1 to 250	B	Sheridan sq	G
Columbia st	C	Spring st	G
Corporation court	A	Stanton st	B
Cottage place (Hamilton P.)	I	State st	A
" 1 to 50	L	" 51 to 100	B
Crosby st	B	Tompkins sq	B
Dalton st	L	Thirteenth st	G
Decatur place	G	Thompson st	G
Delancey st	B	Tompkins st	B
Dominick st	G	Tenth ave., 1 to 250	G
Downing st	G	" 251 to 600	H
Dry Dock st	B	Third st	G
Duane st	A	Third st	G
Eighth st	G	Thirty-first st	G
Elizabeth st	B	Union square	B
Elm st	B	Vandam st	G
Essex st	B	Varick st	G
Exchange place	A	Vesey st	A
Fifth st	G	Vestry st	B
Fifth ave., 1 to 250	G	Washington st, 1 to 250	A
" 251 to 600	H	" 251 to 500	B
" 601 out	K	" 501 out	C
Fifty-first st	G	Washington square, east	G
Fifty-second st	G	" north side	G
First st	G	Wall st., 1 to 250	A
" 251 to 600	H	" 251 out	B
" 601 out	K	Warren st	G
Forsyth st	B	Waverly place, 1 to 150	G
Fourteenth st, 1 to 250	G	" 151 out	H
" 251 to 600	H	Wall st	G
Franklin terrace	I	Washington st, 1 to 250	A
Garden row	G	" 251 to 500	B
Gay st	G	" 501 out	C
Gold st	B	Wooster st	G
Grand st, 1 to 250	B	Worth st, 1 to 250	A
" 251 out	C	" 251 to 500	B
Great Jones st	B	" 501 out	C
Greenwich av	G	Twenty-first st	G
Greenwich st., 479 to 600	A	Twenty-second st	G
" 601 out	B	Twenty-third st	G
Grove st	G	Twenty-fourth st	G
Hall place	G	Twenty-fifth st	G
Hamilton place	I	Twenty-sixth st	G
Hamilton st	I	Twenty-seventh st	G
Hammersley place	I	Twenty-eighth st	G
Hancock st	I	Twenty-ninth st	G
Harrison st	G	Thirtieth st	G
Hammond place	I	Thirty-first st	G
Henry st	B	Thirty-second st	G
Herman place	I	Thirty-third st	G
Horatio st	G	Thirty-fourth st	G
Howard st	B	An alley to south of 164th st, east of Wash.	I
Howe st	I	Webster st	I
Horatio st	G	Whitehall st	A
Hubert st	B	Whitlock place	I
Hudson st	G	Wyoming place	I

TO NEWLY APPOINTED POST OFFICIALS

We send to postmasters at newly-established offices, and to newly appointed postmasters at other offices of the February number of the U. S. Mail. They will see its value as an assistant in their new duties, and if they are desirous of performing such duties to the satisfaction of them selves, the people and the Department, they will be pleased with the majority of their more experienced official brethren, that they "can't get along without the Mail."

An unprecedented demand for our January number has left us without a single copy of the edition before the middle of the month. We have therefore been unable to furnish that number to many new subscribers who have requested their subscriptions to commence with it, and to make them commence with the present number.

We can heartily recommend Wade's "Index Pad Office Books" to all postmasters not already using them, as a ready and simple means of keeping "newspaper and periodical accounts." Mr. Wade is lately issued a new circular, with specimen entries. Send for one Address A. B. Wade, South Bend, Ind.

The Postmaster General has issued advertisements for bids for the new one cent postal cards. It is the intention of the Department to have the cards ready for issue by the 1st of May.

MAKE CLEAR POST MARKS.—Postmasters who have not already ordered one of Collins' Stamping Pads should not delay. It will save a great deal of trouble, so much experienced by postmasters in getting clear post marks. It is used and approved in the principal post offices; and its low price should lead to its adoption by all. See advertisement elsewhere.

BOOK NOTICES.

A Novelist of Grace and Puzzle Cary, with a memoir by her sister. By Mary Cousmer Ames. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Among the many admirers of the works of the early poets of this country, its world-wide story of its virtues will be warmly welcome. Mrs. Ames has fulfilled her task in a manner which proves her to have been worthy to undertake it, and worthy to have been the friend of the gifted women to whose memory it is a tribute. Among the "Later Poems" is one by Alice Cary, written in the autumn before her death, and entitled "The Flight of the Birds," from which we copy these verses:

"Therefore I pray, and can but pray,
Lord, keep and bring them back when May
Shall come, with shining trails,
Their broidered meads heavy and sweet of wheat,
And hatched new, and full-pinioned, and fledged pine sweet,
And yellow bees and rain.

"For, being them back across the sea,
In clouds of golden witnesses—
The grand, the grave, the gay;
And if Thy help will it be,
Keep me a little more to see
The glad and glorious day."

Bread and Cheese and Kisses. By B. L. Farjeon. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The author has already secured for his previous works a large and appreciative circle of American readers; and this one is fully equal to its predecessors.

How to Amuse an Evening Party, and Recitations, Comic and Serious, are the titles of two neatly printed books issued by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, which will be found full of entertainment for the young folks.

A Passion in Tatters. By Annie Thomas. New York: Harper & Bros.

Miss Thomas's novels are among the best of those which depend for their merits more upon a lively presentation of the various phases of English "society," than upon the working out of elaborate plots, and the detailing of sensational incidents. She has given, in this book, a story in which the tangled love affairs of the heroine are related in a style which retains the reader's interest to the end.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pay of Railway Postal Clerks.—M. W. K. M.—The pay of railway postal clerks is fixed at not more than one thousand four hundred dollars for head clerks, and one thousand two hundred for the others. Sec. 49, C. de of 1872. As low as one thousand dollars is paid.

Transcripts of Registered Accounts.—G. W. T.—N. H.—No transcripts of registered matter, either received or sent, are now required to be sent with the quarterly returns. Sec. 18, Regs. Reg. of 1873.

Money Order not used.—C. S., M.—N. Y. After a money order has been completely and correctly made out, if the remitter does not wish to send it, it should be classed as "repaid," and not as "not issued," in which case the fee should not be returned. Sec. 14, M. O. Reg.

Absence of Mail Messenger, etc.—S. W. C., S.—B.—, N. Y.—1. A substitute mail messenger should always be sworn, but whether or not the principal is entitled to the pay for the service depends on their mutual agreement. The Department, however, recognizes only the principal. The contract between a postmaster and his clerk is the same as that between any other employer and his clerk, and the right to terminate it depends upon its terms. The Department has not interfere with appointments in local post offices. 2 D. de pt.

Postal Cards, etc.—B. E. L.—, Ala.—1. No postal cards have yet been issued by the Department, no appropriation having been made for their manufacture. We presume an appropriation will be made before Congress adjourns; the cards will be ready to be prepared in due time. (See Editorial) 2. The new Postal Guide has been published in pamphlet form by the Department and sent to postmasters. 3. We cannot express any opinion about the establishment of a postal telegraph as the matter is too indefinite.

Intentional Underpayment of Postage.—M. N. P.—Section 151 of Code of 1872, is explicit in requiring "that all mail matter deposited for mailing on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid or required by law, shall be forwarded," etc., consequently a letter prepaid one full rate, must be forwarded, although the party depositing knows it requires an additional rate—or more. But if not approved the 15th of last month all third class mail matter, subject to postage, must be fully prepaid.

Refused Papers.—G. P. M. S.—, Pa., and J. B. F.—, Mich.—There is no direct regulation affecting publishers who continue to send papers to their subscribers, after being notified that such papers are not taken from the office. But as the persons addressed are no longer, in point of law, regular subscribers, the publisher might be compelled to discontinue sending the paper by requiring him to take the affidavit provided by Section 162 of Code of 1872. The claim made by some publishers that they have the right to send papers to delinquent subscribers and thus make them liable until all arrearages are paid may to a great extent be obviated if sections 3 and 4 of last the Post Office Department does not undertake to collect publisher's bills. The paper chaser under the regulations of the Department (Section 3711) of refused papers, cannot be compelled to pay the subscription price to the publisher.

Postage on Botanical Specimens.—C. K. L., V.—N. J.—1 Botanical specimens, by the act of January 13, 1873, arriving at in weight up to packages of 4 lbs. or less, charged 8 cents with postage at the *rate of one cent* for each two ounces or fraction thereof. 2. The postage on books for local delivery is at the rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each, if exceeding two ounces, two cents each. 40 D. Dec.

Postage on Weekly Sunday-School Papers, &c.—A. D. G., I.—Ill.—All weekly papers, except county papers sent to regular subscribers residing within the county, are subject to the quarterly rates of five cents a quarter if sent to regular subscribers. If sent to others, they are subject to transient rates, and prepayment is required.

Carrying Letters out of the Mail.—E. W. F. M.—M.—, N. H.—Express companies, railway companies, and in fact all public carriers are prohibited from carrying letters out of the mail, except they are in government stamped envelopes, or relate to some part of the freight or articles carried at the same time. Sec. 231, Code 1872.

Book Packets.—D. P. S., S.—, Mass.—"Book packets" in our Foreign Postage Table means every description of printed matter except newspapers, and except circulars sent to Great Britain.

Merchandize.—G. S. V. T. C.—, Pa.—Any article—except it is liquid, glass, explosive, poison, or calculated to injure the mails or person of any one engaged in the service—may be mailed at a prepaid rate of four cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, when in packages not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, and no wrapper as to permit examination, and no communication of any other writing than the address. 10 D., Oct.

Delivery of Mails by Railroad Companies.—E. L. T., M.—, Mass.—It is forbidden than any one less than sixteen years of age shall be employed as clerk or assistant in any post-office or as mail carrier, Sec. 8, Reg. 1873, and every postmaster is required to report to the department every instance in which he has employed a boy of less years to perform duties in the post office by a person under sixteen years of age. All persons employed in the postal service shall take regular oath to the same as provided by section 13 of the Code of 1872, and postmasters should report delinquencies as provided by Section 77.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January, 1873:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Name of Mail Route.
Agencia Station	Carroll	Ill.	Savanna
Alaska	Jasper	Missouri	Special
Ashland	Cass	Neb.	Special
Aurora Branch	San Miguel	New Mex.	11,418
Bethany	Gentry	Mo.	11,418
Blue	Portage	Wis.	Special
Brock's Ridge	Greenwood	Kan.	14,960
Burnt Creek	Greenwood	Kan.	14,960
Cadiz	Trigg	Ky.	11,418
Bonham	Cayton	Iowa.	11,324
Browning	Linn	Mo.	11,418
Bear Lamp	Carroll	N. H.	90
Beaver City	Furnas	Neb.	Special
Bethlehem Hollow	Grafton	N. H.	121
Brown's Station	Scott	Ill.	11,324
Birdsdale	Polk	Texas	8,814
Bay	Schuylerville	N. Y.	Special
Bufford Island	Chowan	Texas	Spec. al
Cannel Coal	Lawrence	Ohio	11,324
Calder	Bay	Mich.	12,518
Cedar	Preble	Ohio	11,324
Chap Hill	Allen	Ky.	9,423
Chapin Hospital	Tarrant	Texas	8,718
Carrington	Callaway	Mo.	10,324
Cedar Creek	Bastrop	Texas	8,814
Centre Mill	Comal	Texas	8,342
Coca Station	Jackson	Ohio	11,324
Corbett	Jefferson	Ohio	2,027
Carolina	Rhode Island	R. I.	12,027
Capell	Sapp	Ark.	12,027
Central Creek	Lincoln	Wis.	8,646
Cozy	Clark	Wis.	Special
Chatham	Columbia	N. Y.	12,027
Chatham	Carroll	N. H.	90
Centralia Center	De Kalb	Ill.	11,589
Dexter City	Noble	Mo.	10,418
Dr. Walker	Lee	Ill.	11,543
Dundee Lab	Berrien	N. J.	11,232
Dwight's Bluff	Decatur	Ind.	11,324
Deed Level	Clark	Ala.	8,177
Dutton	Hall	Ga.	11,324
East River	Cortland	N. Y.	12,563
Eureka	Lincoln	Kan.	14,960
Eureka	Lee	Ky.	9,731
Eureka	Lyon	Ky.	9,538
Ennis Store	Ohio Bha	Mo.	3,101
Eureka	Lyon	Ky.	9,538
Enterprise	Dickinson	Kan.	14,960
Fairfield	Jefferson	Ohio	11,324
Fort Sumner	San Miguel	New Mexico	11,418
Forman	Sheridan	Dakota	11,418
Fox	Chippewa	Wis.	Special
Fort Sumner	Sheridan	Wyoming	Special
Fort Pettigrew	Big Horn	Wyoming	Special
Fuller	Lee	Ky.	9,538
Green Leaf	De Kalb	Mo.	10,324
Green Leaf	Sheridan	Kan.	14,960
Greenwood	Prince William's	Va.	Special
Gilbert	Lincoln	Wis.	8,646
Grafton	Graham	Kan.	Special
Gilbert Mills	Lincoln	Wis.	8,646
Hardy's Mill	Owen	Ky.	Spe. ial
Hamilton	Hamilton	Ohio	11,543
Hampton	Warren	Iowa	11,092
Hunter's Mills	Gilmer	Ga.	11,324
Hebron	Adair	Ill.	11,232
Hebron	Adair	Iowa	11,092
Hillsboro upper Vil.	Hillsborough	N. H.	90
Hillsboro	Hillsborough	N. H.	Special
Hoylton	Hampton	Mass.	11,426
Indian Trail Post Route	Sheridan	Kan.	14,960
Indian Hill	Perry	Ala.	8,727
Jones Mills	Westmoreland	Pa.	12,027
Jones bridge	Manitowoc	Wis.	Special
Kingsley	Plymouth	Iowa	11,092
Livingston	Hancock	Ind.	11,232
Lake Station	Lake	Ind.	11,232
Lawrence	Franklin	Mo.	10,418
Lee Mountain	Pike	Ala.	8,727
Lee Mountain	San Miguel	New Mex.	11,418
Lee	Berkshire	Mass.	11,426
Lee	Wood	W. Va.	12,563
Lucinda	Clay	Ill.	11,324
Lucinda	Wilson	Ala.	8,814
Lucinda	Wilson	Tenn.	8,814
Lucy Creek	Jackson	Ohio	11,324
Lucy	Shelby	Mo.	10,418
Mallard	Hardin	Neb.	14,960
Mallard Hall	Hardin	Neb.	14,960
Mansfield	Clinton	Ind.	11,232
Mansfield	Clinton	Iowa	11,092
Mc Kinney	Monroe	Pa.	12,027
Mc Kinney	Monroe	Tenn.	8,814
Mount Lookout	Hamilton	Ohio	Special
Mount Pleasant	Hamilton	Ohio	11,324
Mesquite Grove	Calaveras	Cal.	Special
Mesquite	Lincoln	Nev.	14,879
Mexico	Franklin	Mo.	10,418
Mount Pleasant	Sheridan	Kan.	14,960
Mount Station	Scott	Ill.	11,324
Mount Vernon	Sheridan	Kan.	14,960
Mc Kinney	Monroe	Pa.	12,027
Mc Kinney	Monroe	Tenn.	8,814
Mc Kinney	Franklin	Mo.	10,418
Mc Kinney	Lincoln	Wis.	8,646
Mc Kinney	Lawrence	Wash. Ter.	13,903
Mc Kenzie	Chatauqua	N. Y.	12,027
Mc Kinney	Hamilton	Ohio	11,543

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—FEBRUARY, 1873.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST issue of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prepaid, less than the rate here specified, prepayment is optional. In all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters, per ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., per 2 oz.	Postage on Letters, per ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., per 2 oz.
☞ For References A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column. ☞ For Notes see A, B, C, &c., see Notes at foot of this page. ☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Acapulco	10	5	A	A
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	28	6	A	16
do do via Southampton	21	6	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do via Trieste	c *20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do do via Trieste	c *21	N	O	P
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.				
Alexandretta, via North German Union, direct	11	7	F	10
do do via England	12	8	G	12
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	c *11	6	O	11
do do via England	c *12	8	O	11
do N. U. & Brindisi Ry. 1st ¼ oz. per N.Y.	c *12	9	Gt	18
do do closed mail to England	c *12	9	Gt	18
do do all newspapers, and over 2 oz. in weight, to each in England				
do via N. U. & Brindisi Ry. (1873) per ½ oz.	*13	7	Gt	Gt
do do by British Mail, via Southampton	10	6	cB	cB
do do via Bremen	*11	6	cB	cB
do do via Italian open mail	c *11	W	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	CC	5	J	J
Algeria (South Coast) via North German Union direct	c 12	12	J	17
do do closed mail				
do do via England	24	18	J	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 25 each mo. from N.Y.	18	4	10	10
do British Mail, via Southampton	24	8	B	16
Aspinwall (Panama) letters, 10c. per half oz.	10	5	2	A
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	20	16	O	P
do German mail service, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do via Eng'd & Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Austria, via North German Union, direct	c *14	3	C	8
do do closed mail via England	c *14	4	C	8
do do via Trieste, once monthly	c *14	4	C	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	5	3	2	5
Bakou, via North German Union, direct	c *10	7	E	11
do closed mail via England				
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.				
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	c *14	3	C	8
do do closed mail, via England	c *14	4	C	8
Belgium	c *10	4	cB	cB
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	8	6	E	Y
do do closed mail, via Eng.	8	6	E	11
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via Kingston	17	10	5	10
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	11
do closed mail via England	c *10	6	E	11
Bermuda	c *10	2	2	5
Bogota (New Granada), Brit. b mail via Aspinwall	18	6	10	A
Bolivia, British mail via Callao	22	6	10	A
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
Bottschany, via North German Union, direct	c *10	6	E	Y
do closed mail via England	c *10	6	E	11
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	24	8	20	16
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
do by Am. packet 25d each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	c *14	3	C	8
do do closed mail, via England	c *14	4	C	8
British Columbia (if unpd 4 cts. per half oz.)	5	2½	2	A
Buenos Ayres (N. Gren.), British mail, via Aspinwall	18	6	10	A
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 25d each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	10
do British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do closed mail via Eng.	c *10	7	E	11
Burgas, do direct	c *10	6	E	Y
do do closed mail via Eng.	c *12	8	F	12
Burmah, via North German Union direct	23	12	J	17
do do closed mail via England	c *24	12	J	17
Cabul, via North German Union, direct	c *16	k 1	A 2	A 5
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	AA	6	Dt	16
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles				
do via Belgium—see Spain.	28	6	K	16
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	16
Cape de Verde Island, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	18	6	10	A
Central America	10	5	2	5
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	28	6	A	16
do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
Chili, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
do via North German Union direct	c *23	12	J	17
do closed mail via England	c *24	12	J	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do closed mail, via England	c *10	6	E	11
do British mail, via Marseilles	Dt	16	Dt	16
Corelze	c *10	6	E	Y
Corfu	c *10	6	E	Y
Crete, Br. (if 1, 2, or 3 ℔s not 14 cts. per ½ oz.) regd. fee 8c.	c *10	6	E	Y
Curaçoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	17	10	5	10
Cyprus, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do closed mail via England	c *12	8	F	12
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do Skelton, direct	c *10	6	E	Y
do closed mail via England	c *10	6	E	11
do Skelton, closed mail via England	c *10	6	E	11
do do via Hamburg	c *10	6	E	11
do closed mail, via England	c *10	6	E	11
East Indies, British, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
do British mail, via Southampton	24	8	20	16
do via Brindisi	22	8	20	16
do via North German Union, direct	c *23	12	J	17
do do via Brindisi	c *24	12	J	17
do do via England	c *24	12	J	17
do do via Trieste	c *23	12	J	17
do do via N. German Union	c *24	12	J	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent to East Indies by the British mail, via Marseilles, or to British possessions.]				
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	25	6	4	10
do closed mail, via Panama	20	5	w	
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	c *16	9	It	It
do (Middle) do do do	c *16	9	It	It
do (Upper) do do do	c *16	9	It	It
do ℔ c. letters 21c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.				
do Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail via England and Brindisi	c *17	10	It	It
do (Middle) do do do	c *17	10	It	It
do (Upper) do do do	c *17	10	It	It
do ℔ c. letters 22c. per ½ oz., ex-lusive of fee.				
do semi-mail, via Southampton	16	4	cB	cB
do do via Brindisi	20	6	cB	cB
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	c *14	W	X	X
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Rio de Janeiro	28	6	A	A
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	c *7	4	E	Y
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	16
Finland, via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do do closed mail	c *10	6	E	11
France, direct mail	10	2	2	4
do via England	CC	5	J	A
Galatz, via North German Union direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *10	7	E	11
Gambia, British mail, via Sierra Leone	c *28	6	A	16
German States, via North German Union direct	c *9	3	C	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	c *9	3	C	8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *11	4	C	8
Gibraltar, Brit. p. s. ll, via Southampton	16	4	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain				
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	A
Great Britain and Ireland	10	2	2	5
Greece, via North German Union direct	14	3	H	12
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	14	3	H	12
do via Italian open mail	c *16	Y	Z	Z
Greenland, via Denmark	7	4	Et	Et
Greytown, via Colon	18	4	10	A
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	18	4	10	A
Guatemala	18	4	10	A
Guiana (British)	18	4	10	A
do (French and Dutch)	18	4	10	A
Havana, d'rect, v. St. Thomas, 15c. p ½ oz. rec. fee 8c.	18	4	10	A
Heligoland, via England	10	6	Dt	16
Holland	c *10	4½	S	S
Honduras (British), by Mail, via Kingston	c *10	2	2	A

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Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do do do Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do do North German Un on direct via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do (and Chinese ports of Amoy, Pekin, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow), via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Horalia, via North German Union direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *10	7	E	11
Iceland, via Denmark	c *10	8	Ft	Ft
India—see East Indies.				
Ionian Islands, see Greece				
Italy, (Inland mail via England)	c *10	4	S	S
do via North German Union direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do closed mail via England	c *11	7	E	11
Ireland—see Great Britain.				
Jamaica, direct	10	6	2	5
do Mail, via	28	6	A	A
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
Java, via North German Union, direct	c *23	12	J	17
do do closed mail, via England	c *24	12	J	17
do G rman mail direct, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do American packet, via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do closed mail, via England	c *10	6	E	11
Java, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *12	8	F	12
Kaukasi, French mail	c			
do British mail, via Southampton	24	6	A	16
Kemerund, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do do do (c'd m'l via Eng.)	c *12	8	F	12
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do via North German Union, direct	c	17	11	11
do do do	c	18	11	11
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail				
do British mail, via Southampton	10	6	B	16
Malte—see Mauritius				
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	16
do do via Brindisi or Marseilles	20	8	Dt	16
do N. German via Brindisi	c *14	N	O	P
do do via England & Brindisi	c *14	N	O	P
Manilla via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	18	4	10	A
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	28	8	Ct	16
do French mail	c			
Mexico, direct from New York	10	3	s	s
Minorca—See Spain				
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do do closed mail, via England	c *12	8	F	12
do French mail	c			
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *10	7	E	11
do French mail	c			
Monaco, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do via Brindisi	24	10	20	16
do French mail	c			
Monterideo, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	B	16
do Am. Packet 25d of each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	B
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	24	8	B	16
Nassau, N. P., by direct steamer from N. Y.	3	3	2	5
Natal, Brit h mail, via Southampton	28	6	B	16
Netherlands	c *10	4	S	S
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	*6	k 1	k 2	A
Newfoundland		6	2	A 5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	18	6	10	A
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	16
do do via Brindisi	20	8	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	16
do do via Brindisi	20	8	20	16
do via San Francisco	14	5	2	5
Nicaragua	10	5	2	5
Nice	CC	5	J	A
Norway, via North German Union direct	c *10	6	Gt	Gt
do Skelton, (circuitonmed)				
do N rth Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *11	7	Gt	Gt
(Small newspapers, 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)				
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	*6	k 1	k 2	A
Panama	10	5	2	A
Paraguay, Am. packet, 25d each month, from N. Y.	18	4	10	A
Canada, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Nicaragua	10	5	2	5
Nice	CC	5	J	A
Norway, via North German Union direct	c *10	6	Gt	Gt
do Skelton, (circuitonmed)				
do N rth Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *11	7	Gt	Gt
(Small newspapers, 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)				
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	*6	k 1	k 2	A
Panama	10	5	2	A
Paraguay, Am. packet, 25d each month, from N. Y.	18	4	10	A
Canada, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Persia, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
do North German Union, direct	c *17	10	It	It
do do closed mail	c *18	10	It	It
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do closed mail, via England	c *12	8	F	12
Pietra, via North German Union, direct	c *10	7	E	11
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *10	7	E	11
Plevna-hti, via North German Union, direct	c *10	7	E	11
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *10	7	E	11
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	c *6	3	C	6
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	c *7	4	C	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union direct	c *11	6	C	8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	c *12	7	D	10
Pondicherry	c *9	6	9	A
do via Southampton	22	6	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	18	4	10	A
Portland, via North German Union, direct	c *16	9	It	It
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *17	10	It	A
do via England (see Egypt)				
Portugal, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *12	8	F	12
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	*6	k 1	k 2	A
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	c	3	C	6
do via Stettin, once a month	c *6	3	C	6
do via North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	c *7	4	C	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	16
do do via Brindisi	22	8	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	c *12	8	F	12
Rio Janeiro, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	c *10	6	E	9
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *11	7	E	11
do do French mail	c			
do do closed mail via England	c *10	4	Gt	9
Roumania via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do (closed mail, via England	c *10	6	E	11
Russia, do do direct	c *11	6	Gt	9
do do (closed mail, via England)	c *12	8	Gt	9
do via Bremen or Hamburg	10	6	Gt	11
do closed mail, via England	11	9	Gt	11
Salonica, via North German Union, direct	c *10	7	E	11
Sandwich Islands	10	5	2	5
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	18	6	10	A
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States	CC	5	J	A
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	c *9	3	C	6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *9	4	C	6
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	c *9	3	C	6
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *9	4	C	6
Scio, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do closed mail via Engl.	12	8	F	12
Scotland—see Great Britain.				
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	11	7	F	10
do do closed mail via Eng.	13	8	F	12
Servia, via North German Union, direct	11	6	E	11
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng.	9	9	E	11
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	c			
Shanghai—see China	10	5	2	A

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Siam, British mail via Southampton	*28	6	A	16
do do via Brindisi	*24	8	20	16
do via North German Union direct	c *20	N	O	P
do do do else mail via England	c *21	N	O	P
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	28	6	A	16
do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do N German Union mail, direct	c *20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	c *11	7	F	12
do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *12	8	F	12
Spain, via New Orleans	10	5	2	A
do British mail, via Southampton	AA	6	Dt	16
do open mail, via	10	2		
do via Belgium	AA	7	U	U
do via Bremen or Hamburg	c *11	6	Gt	9
do do via England	c *12	8	Gt	11
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	16
St. Thomas, British mail, via Southampton	18	4	10	A
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do via Stettin, once a month	c *9	3	G	11
do do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,	c *10	3	G	11
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England	c *11	9	G	15
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	c *10	4½	Bt	Bt
do via Bremen or Hamburg	c	8	3	A
Syria—see Turkey				
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	10	6	B	B
Tasmania—see Van Diemen's Land				
Tripolis, via North German Union direct (and Brindisi	c	14	K	L
do do via Eng and and Brindisi	c	15	K	L
do by Italian open mail	c	14	W	X
Tunis, N. Ger. Union, Brindisi Ry. 1st ½ oz. per N.Y.	c *14	9	K	L
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, to 10c. 20c.	c *15	W	X	X
do do Italian open mail	c *14	W	X	X
TURKEY (European and Asiatic) Letters for Adrianople, Andivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Cadik, Canallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Inebolt, Kustendji, Lacoe, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Samos, Scutari, Smyrna, Soudjouk, Salona, Stanchio, Simpne, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tekirne, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo, Widdin & Yenikoi via North German Union direct	c *11	7	F	10
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	c *12	8	F	12
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (Registration to Alexandretta, Latakie, Mersina, Rettino or Tripoli)	11	7	F	10
do do do (closed mail, via England	12	8	F	12
Turk's Island (postage on ltr. 1st. 2nd. per ½ oz.)	18	4	10	10
Uruguay, by Am. pkt 25d each month from N.Y.	18	4	10	10
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10c. per half oz.)	*6	k 1	k 2	A 5
Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	28	6	A	A
British mail, via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Venezuela, by American packet	10	5	2	5
do British do	10	5	2	5
Victoria (Port Phillip), British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	5	2	5
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	c *9	6	E	Y
do do closed mail, via Eng.	c *10	7	E	11
West Indies, direct	10	5	2	A
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	18	4	10	A
do (not British), do do	18	4	10	A
[See "Notes to West Indies" foot of this Page.]				
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	10	2	2	5
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan				
do do North German Union via Brindisi	c *20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi	c *21	N	O	P

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by A, B, C, etc.

	Postage on Letters, per ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., per 2 oz.	Postage on Letters, per ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, Samples, &c., per 2 oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	2	8	14
B.—via Southampton	6	2	10	14
C.—via Southampton	10	2	12	16
D.—via North German Union direct	4	2	8	14
E.—via North German Union, closed mail via England	5	2	8	14
F.—via N. G. Union, direct via Brindisi	3	2	8	14
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	8	14
H.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	5	2	8	14
I.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	6	2	8	14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	7	2	8	14
K.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	8	2	8	14
L.—via N. G. Union direct	9	2	8	14
M.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	10	2	8	14
N.—via N. G. Union direct	11	2	8	14
O.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	12	2	8	14
P.—via N. G. Union direct	13	2	8	14
Q.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	14	2	8	14
R.—via N. G. Union direct	15	2	8	14
S.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	16	2	8	14
T.—via N. G. Union direct	17	2	8	14
U.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	18	2	8	14
V.—via N. G. Union direct	19	2	8	14
W.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	20	2	8	14
X.—via N. G. Union direct	21	2	8	14
Y.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	22	2	8	14
Z.—via N. G. Union direct	23	2	8	14
AA.—via N. G. Union, direct mail via England	24	2	8	14
B.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5	2	10	14
C.—German mail via England & Brindisi	6	2	10	14
D.—German mail via Trieste direct	7	2	10	14
E.—do do via England & Trieste	8	2	10	14
F.—German mail via Brindisi direct	9	2	10	14
G.—German mail via England & Brindisi	10	2	10	14
H.—German mail via Trieste direct	11	2	10	14
I.—do do via England & Trieste	12	2	10	14
J.—German mail via Brindisi direct	13	2	10	14
K.—German mail via England & Brindisi	14	2	10	14
L.—German mail via Trieste direct	15	2	10	14
M.—do do via England & Brindisi	16	2	10	14
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	17	2	10	14
O.—do do via England & Brindisi	18	2	10	14
P.—German mail via Trieste direct	19	2	10	14
Q.—do do via England & Trieste	20	2	10	14
R.—German mail via Brindisi direct	21	2	10	14
S.—do do via England & Brindisi	22	2	10	14
T.—German mail via Trieste direct	23	2	10	14
U.—do do via England & Trieste	24	2	10	14
V.—via Belgium	5	2	10	14
W.—	6	2	10	14
X.—	7	2	10	14
Y.—	8	2	10	14
Z.—	9	2	10	14
A1.—	10	2	10	14
B1.—	11	2	10	14
C1.—	12	2	10	14
D1.—	13	2	10	14
E1.—	14	2	10	14
F1.—	15	2	10	14
G1.—Direct mail via Bremen or Hamburg	6	2	12	16
H1.—Closed mail do do	7	2	12	16
I1.—Direct mail	8	2	12	16
J1.—Closed mail	9	2	12	16

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Islands, via Belgium:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1 ounce 16 cents; exceeding 1 but not over ½ ounce, 22 cents; exceeding ½ ounce but not over 2 ounces, 32 cents; exceeding 2 but not exceeding 3 ounces, 48 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction of an ounce, prepayment optional.

On letters for Gibraltar of 1 ounce or under, 12 cents; over 1 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 16 cents; over ½ but not over 2 ounces, 26 cents; over 2 but not exceeding 3 ounces, 42 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, *prepayment optional.*

On letters for the Canary Islands, via Marseilles the rates are as follows: For any weight not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz., 32 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 48 cents, and the like charges for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, *prepayment optional.*

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Turkey, via American packet (prepayment compulsory). Newspapers, 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces; *not* subject to additional fee. Printed matter (except books and circulars). 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and an additional fee of 2 cents for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition one cent *for each ounce*; 5 cents for every pattern of merchandise, and in all newspaper and other printed matter between the two countries.

CC.—Open mail to England 4 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional—Via England: For 1 oz. or under, 5 cents per ½ oz.; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 10 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 3 oz., 15 cents; over 3 oz. and not over 4 oz., 20 cents; and 5 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory. Registering the weight, 15 cents each letter. Registration to Savannah and westward, or Lake or inland ports of Savannah or New Orleans, 20 cents each. Registration to or west of Omaha to San Francisco, 25 cents each letter. Registration to Pittsburg, Pa., 15 cents; to Chicago, Ill., 20 cents; to Omaha or San Francisco, 25 cents each letter. Registration to Savannah and west of Pittsburg, Pa., 20 cents; to Chicago, Ill., 25 cents; to Omaha or San Francisco, 30 cents each letter. Registration to St. Louis, 15 cents; west of St. Louis and Savannah, 20 cents.

Circulars containing full tariffs of rates for newspapers, packages of all kinds, valuables, etc., sent free of application.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM TO

Bremen, London, Havre & Southampton.

The elegant, first-class steamships of this line will leave regularly as follows:

FROM NEW YORK, every Wednesday and Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Wednesday and Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday and Friday.

Taking passengers from NEW YORK to BREMEN, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE at the following rates, payable in gold:

FIRST CABIN.....$75
SECOND CABIN.....72
STEERAGE.....35

And from BREMEN, HAVRE, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK:

FIRST CABIN.....$75
SECOND CABIN.....70
STEERAGE.....40

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP may be obtained at the following prices in gold:

FIRST CABIN.....$135
SECOND CABIN.....125
STEERAGE.....80

Freight taken at current rates, and through bills of lading given for goods to London,

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIII., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1873. WHOLE NO. 150.

MONSIEUR TONSON AGAIN.

POND LILY, February, 1873.

Cousin Gracious did not return for some time after the holidays, and had he made the attempt to come back before he did he would have failed to effect an entrance into the grounds or mansion house of Pond Lily, which an army of sappers and miners had prepared the approaches for him. The whole estate was snowed under, and for four days no living thing crossed our threshhold. Thanks to the dear dame for her wise forethought in laying in a bountiful supply of creature comforts, or we should have suffered for the want of the wherewithal to subsist on. It seemed a very long time to be shut off from the outside world, but we lived through it bravely, and had the gratification of seeing a thoroughfare cut through from our front door to the beaten highway on the evening of the fourth day of our blockade. To give you some idea of the magnitude of the obstructions to be removed before we could open communication with our neighbors, I will merely state that our new thoroughfare was over a quarter of a mile long, and between soft walls of snow from six to nine feet high. Indeed, I believe nearly all the snow that had fallen within the circumference of a mile had drifted on to our ground—or once out on the main road we could see bare spots in every direction in the fields beyond.

Of course my first move after being released from winter quarters was to visit the post office, to procure our accumulated mail matter and to learn the current news, and it was really wonderful to hear how much had transpired while we were in durance vile; but of all that had occurred nothing surprised or pained me so much as to learn that the postmaster's son, who had been temporarily filling the place of one of the female clerks, was under arrest for a series of offences, contemptible in themselves, against the postal statutes—but very serious in the eye of the law. From what I could learn the young man had been caught in the act of removing uncancelled stamps from books, magazines and newspapers deposited in the office for mailing, and those stolen stamps he would put among the supply belonging to the post office, taking the value thereof from the cash drawer, which would keep his father's account all right, and himself in pocket money.

He had also been caught in appropriating mail packages containing gloves, photographs, etc., which had reached the office with the covers torn just enough to disclose the contents, and upon examining his trunk a quantity of this kind of property was found. There seemed to be no question about his criminality, and the young fellow will no doubt spend the initial years of his manhood in the State Penitentiary. Poor Grawdles was almost frantic at the disgrace to his family, and the struggle between indignation at and sympathy for his son was really painful to behold. No one else, however, appeared to have any pity for the young scamp, and the people of the village will see him go to his doom without the least sorrow for his fate. To me it appears there is nothing more despicable, paltry, mean, pitiful and disgusting in the whole category of crime than the stealing of postage stamps from mail matter. To steal the packages outright shows infinitely more third class courage. It is no doubt impossible to keep dishonest men entirely out of post offices, yet it must be very limited when we take into consideration the number of people employed therein throughout the country—else would we hear a hue and cry—but any one connected with the service who can stoop so low as to be shameless enough to steal stamps off mail matter must have a heart so small that a myriad of them would not make a load for a flea to draw.

When I returned home and told J. M. she remembered those two or three books she had mailed to the Rev. Mr. Mobile which he wrote he had not received, but the dame had some misgivings as to the truth of the denial, and her respect for her former pastor had somewhat diminished, but now she was convinced that the cause was attributable to young Grawdles, and Mr. Mobile in her estimation is "himself again," and a visit to or from him is imminent.

The sleighing was excellent, but the air was biting cold; nevertheless, the lads and lassies of Ottoe Angle and around Pond Lily were out in full force, and vehicles of all sorts, from the "Farm Pungs" pulled by musty quadrupeds to the elegant cutters drawn by spanking "two forties," were put in requisition. As the gay equipages (for no matter what sort of conveyance it was, the laughter of its inmates entitled it to the appellation of "gay") whirled past our house, J. M., who stood alongside of me as I looked out on the road, seemed visibly impatient and dissatisfied, and on my guessing the cause, and proposing that as we had lately received a splendid new horse that I had never driven, and as we had a magnificent sleigh, we also should join the lively burly and go sleighing, but the cloud cleared away, and I knew I had guessed right. She at once entered to robe herself and I to visit the stable, and give directions as to harnessing our new horse, and when I had done so and he was brought round to the gateway, I looked at him with great satisfaction. "In truth, he was a noble steed," but not "a Tartar of the Ukraine breed," but another kind of Tartar, as I subsequently found out. He had been groomed by Mike the stable boy, and as he stood in a brand new harness champing his bit, and throwing up his head in pride, he presented a beautiful picture. Oh! the brute, he very nearly deprived me of the pleasure of paying my monthly respects to you and your readers—but this is digressing.

In due time J. M. made her appearance, and getting into the sleigh and wrapping ourselves up well, off we started. As we glided along, I became more and more delighted with the animal, as he appeared to be kind and docile. His pace also was not to be sneezed at, and as we left sleigh after sleigh behind I the comments of the occupants thereof confirmed my opinion of his speed. We had driven some four or five miles, and were feeling delightful, when a whistle from the railway which ran over a bridge about half a mile directly ahead of us disturbed our feelings, and the horse's too, and the first intimation I had of one of the good qualities of the latter was seeing that intelligent quadruped stand on his hind legs and dance, amid my nervous exclamations of of "Whoa! ho!" He heard and obeyed me, and stopped at once his terpsichorean performance; but, taking the bit between his teeth, he ran like lightning. Luckily, as I supposed, there was no more danger to be apprehended than from an overturn, and as the snow to the right and left of us was deep and soft I thought nothing serious could possibly happen. "Ho-hold ste eady," I said to J. M., as the sleigh bounced from side to side in a very unpleasant manner; "we'll pi ick ourselves up if we upset; do-on't get frightened—I—and a—m!" Just as I got this out the scream of the engine, now very close, roused me to the full peril we were in. Our road ran directly across the railway, and the approaching train, should we be unlucky enough to cross its track, would make mincemeat of us. I redoubled my efforts to stop the maddened animal, or to turn him aside, but they were unavailing, and we were packed too tight to jump out; the furious brute ran right on, and just as we came in sight of the track the cars were approaching rapidly. We gave ourselves up for lost. I dropped the lines, clasped J. M. in my arms, commenced to pray—and the sleigh turned over and dumped us both out. Neither of us knew how it happened, but I subsequently learned that a cart load of horse flesh was removed from the track, and an old woman who lives close by the railway was heard to remark shortly afterward, that "she never know'd afore that sleighs made such nice firewood." To be laid up for a period of two weeks, and then to have three black eyes, a badly damaged nose, and a few bruises more or less, were very little to complain of between two, and then sleigh-riding, you know, don't amount to much any way. For the benefit of whom it may concern, J. M. and your humble servant are prepared to verify, under oath if necessary, that to the best of their knowledge and belief it is impossible to stop a train of cars under full headway by placing a horse and sleigh in front of it, no matter how much the horse may cost.

Shortly after our mishap Gorgeon Knott called upon us; this dame, of course, was not in a condition to come company, and the old gentleman had some difficulty in recognizing me, owing to the peculiar app arance of my visual organs, but he heartily condoled with us when he heard of the disaster. From his friend Dr. Caudex he had learned the sequel to the Pizzmire affair, and he related it to me. Pizzmire was the chief priest and banker of the sawdust gang, and proprietor of various done where this and other modes of swindling credulous people is practiced, by means of the most cunning devices.

The old villain who attempted to murder Caudex was recently out of the State pr son, where he had been sent for a term of years for worse than murder, but, through the cunning of Shyster Fatly, he was granted a new trial on a technical quibble of law, and he was now out on bail.

The lunatic had formerly been a minister of the Go pel in good standing, but, being tempted by one of Pizzmire's plausible circulars—which promised to supply a certain amount of greenbacks printed from the plates stolen from the United States Treasury—he invested what funds he could raise, and transmitted it to Pizzmire. Not getting a reply as soon as he anticipated, he determined to visit New Census personally; and, having procured more money by borrowing from his flock, he gave out that he had fallen heir to some property, and was going East to get possession of it. At New Census he fell in with Pizzmire's emissaries, who lulled him into the belief that his first investment was safe, and then induced him to part with the rest of the money in his possession, after which they furnished him with a package carefully wrapped and tied, and bade him not open it until he reached home. Too impatient, however, too see his supposed wealth, he repaired to his hotel, opened the treasure box and discovered nothing but sawdust. Supposing there must be some mistake, he hastened back to the den he had just left, when he was confronted by entirely different persons, who, upon hearing his statement, feigned indignation at the idea of their being engaged in any illicit business, and threatened to hand him over to the police for attempting to purchase counterfeit money. Penniless and alone in a strange city, in his desperation he communicated to an officer his distress and the cause of it. He was laughed at. The newspapers got hold of it, published his name in full, and ridiculed him fearfully. His congregation heard of it, he was discarded from the church, and became insane.

The matter got to Pizzmire's ears; he was fearful that an avenger from some quarter would rise up, so he put his pimps to work, had the miserable man conveyed to his country residence, and put him temporarily in charge of the ex-convict doctor, and, finally, through the instrumentality of Blarnish, secured the services of Caudex in hopes of barging his victim killed or cured by a reputable physician, should the matter ever become the subject of investigation. In conclusion, Mr. Knott informed me that Caudex had called upon Blarnish for an explanation as to why he was employed; that Blarnish had satisfied him that he was innocent of any criminal collusion with Pizzmire in regard to this poor man; that between them they had found the lunatic at an asylum in the city, had ascertained his friends were poor, and had sent for them, and they had come on at once, and had taken him to their home. They promised, however, to keep Pizzmire in remembrance, and if they do not get even with him before they are through, there is no virtue in perseverance or ingenuity.

MOSS TONSON.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM—PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The following communication t , New York *Evening Post* is from the pe or s Jon. Sanford E. Church, a distinguish envelo of New York, and is a forcible stat ment the views of those who are usually printed o ate the horrors of "government ini from their in matters affecting the general wo y, deface *To the Editors of the Evening Post.*

The *Evening Post* takes *ground to a* inst the government proposal of telegraphic reform, and its objection upon the ground of a general opposition to all government interference in matters of public works which may be accomplished by private enterprise.

As in this the *Evening Post* has not the sympathy of a large, and I think growing, class of its readers, and as the question is an important one, and a variety of applications, will you permit me to give a brief expression to a dissenting view.

The principle which seems to underlie the opposition to government works in the interest of the people is, that the true business of governments is to govern, and not to construct railroads and telegraphs, even under pretence of the public benefit, and that every departure from this strict business of governing is a departure from the true functions of the government. In pushing this principle to sometimes seems as if it was the intent of at least a portion of our newspaper press to arouse a feeling of jealousy against the government, as if it were the business of the press to set over against the people, separate from them, hostile to them, and constantly seeking to aggrandize itself by pitching from their rights.

Now, a very little reflection, will, I am sure, show how little ground there is either for the philosophy or the sentiment of this opposition. It is not the business of the people, as chief business of governments simply to govern. If we may take as authority on this subject the teachings of that wonderful venerated document called the Declaration of Independence, we shall learn that "governments are instituted among men to provide for the common defence and to promote the general welfare." Whatever, then, is necessary for the general welfare is a legitimate subject of government care—not, certainly, to the extent that the government should do everything which is for the public benefit, and refuse to do for that might not prove to be for the general welfare, but such things as will better promote this welfare than it left to private hands. As to the feeling of jealousy against the government, where, especially under our system, is the foundation for that? What is our government but the united voice of the people speaking through the ballot box and legislating and executing their own will? To say, then, that the government shall not do this or that, is simply to say that the people shall not do this or that, and to say that this or that public enterprise is unwise or injurious to the public interest is simply to say that the people themselves do not know what is wise or what is likely to promote their welfare. I am sorry that I have to instruct the *Evening Post* in such a sound democracie doctrine as this.

Now, when it is proposed that the government shall undertake any public work, as the building of railroads, canals, ships, telegraphs and the like, the simple question is: Will it best promote the public interest to have these things done by the government or by private enterprise? If by the government, let the government do it; if by private enterprise, then let it be left to private enterprise; but in all fairness and justice to the question the ment be left out of the case, for if the government does it, it is the people themselves who do it, and jealousy is simply an absurdity.

As to what the government should and what it ought not to do, in the matter of public works, no fixed rule can be stated. Each case must stand upon its own merits. But the broad principle of public benefit is the true public welfare. If this will be b st served by making it a government work, it ought to be made such; if by leaving it to private enterprise, it ought to be left there.

But while no fixed rule can be given, general principal can be stated, which, I think, will determine nearly every case. Where the work is one of public interest, and where the interest, affecting the masses of the people, upon which their property depends, and where it is a work of great magnitude such as from its cost and character prevents free competition, and if left to private enterprise, necessarily falls into the hands of monopolies, such a work ought never to be intrusted to private hands, but ought always to be held by the people themselves, and be prosecuted in their own interest as a government work.

The reason is plain. Private corporations have been organized for the purpose of making profit, except such as are purely selfish. Their interest lies in dividends. In these they live, and more and have their being. With no heart, no soul, no sense of moral responsibility, and very little of legal, their whole life consists in one continuous and ingenious device to increase the amount of their dividends and the frequency of their occurrence. And these dividends must come from the pockets of the people. Institutions with characteristics and qualities such as these are always liable to corruption of plunder, are not the fit custodians of the public interests, and cannot safely be charged with the keeping of the public welfare.

The application of these principles is very easy. Our national postal system is a government work. It was an interest too great, too intimately affecting the public welfare, to be entrusted to private corporations. The result is that we send letters across the continent for three cents. Turn the business over to monopolists with divi'dends to earn, and it would cost us twenty five cents. The people propose to do their own telegraphing at half the present cost, because they have no dividends to pay, does the *Evening Post* see danger in this? The best things we have in this country are the things which the people have done for themselves. The Erie Canal was the making of our State; the Croton Aqueduct, our public parks, streets and avenues, and our educational system, are the making of our city and State. Side by side in our houses we have gas and water—the one furnished by the people themselves, the other by private enterprise. Does the *Evening Post* see no choice between them?

I add only, that if ten years ago the people of this city had taken into their own hands the business of furnishing rapid transit for themselves through this island, instead of leasing it for Cornelius Vanderbilt to furnish at a cost greater than the annual charge between New York and New Haven, New York would to-day have contained two millions of inhabitants, and that transit would have been almost free.

S. E. CHURCH.

POST OFFICE RULES.

The following rules, furnished us by a correspondent, are full of a humorous sarcasm, which will amuse those who "tend delivery" in country post offices, and might instruct "callers" in many of those amenities and courtesies, the lack of which are not the least of the annoyances of official duty:

It had been thought necessary by some to circulate the new post office rules. But it was finally deemed unnecessary, except for the larger villages, as they are pretty generally understood in all the rural districts.

1. All who live in sight of a post office should not bring their letters to the office until the mail coach arrives, for, if you take them into the office before the usual time by the "aside," and forget to mail them. It is very important to observe this rule, and if you have a letter to be registered the carrier can wait.

2. Although the law and regulations heretofore published do not require any postmaster to mail any letter before the usual time unless brought a full half hour before the usual time of making up the mail, which law and instructions are not repealed, yet they need not be regarded, but if the letter mail is put up and locked—"but been unlo ked three or four times, the postmas er declines opening the bag for the fifth time, or the carrier declines to wait, yet mail rules are to be for th of them up, giving them to understand that they should serve you personally instead of the government and the public generally.

3. Never buy any thing of a boy till you take your letters to the post office. Then hand the postmaster a V. or an X. and, when he hands you the change and stamps, leave the stamps lying loose on the box and go off —especially if the postmaster is very busy.

4. When convenient, bring your letters for the postmaster to direct, and insist on his doing it before he does any thing else. Unless he does so, other business—as this is a great source of profit and of pleasure, as well as a part of his official business.

5. If there are two or three post offices in the town where you wish to send letters, be particular to put all the names on, so that they reach the right one; then, if you get the wrong answer, some of the many will be sure to go (to the dead letter office).

6. If you put on the name of the county and State, you may omit the name of the post office, as it is by no means unusual that the postmaster knows, or ought to know, the name of every person, old or young, residing in his county, especially at the principal distributing office on each route.

7. If by mistake you get to the office before the mail arrives, never hand your letters to the postmaster until it does arrive, mail assorter, and the postmaster is about to, or has, locked the mail bag.

GETTING YOUR MAIL.

ARTICLE 1. As in mailing letters, keep watch for the mail coach to arrive, then rush in and before the horse can be unhitched commence to inquire if there is anything for you, and keep asking so that the postmaster's mind may not be on other business.

ART. 2. Never close the outer door until you have inquired for your mail and the postmaster has had time to examine. N. B.—This rule need not be observed in mild or warm weather, but only in very cold weather.

ART. 3. If the office be kept in a store and the postmaster is in the office, go and stand in the furtherest corner of the store till he comes to you—then ask him if there are any letters for you.

ART. 4. If none for you, call again, or send other members of the family to inquire; and when you receive any, never forget to ask, "Is this all?"

ART. 5. Again: It no mail for you, ask the postmaster what is the reason, and when he supposes it will come.

ART. 6. Drive, on in front of post office, and if the postmaster is very busy and don't seem to notice you, strike your whip on the office window till he comes to the door. This rule may be applied when calling for your mail, and when you wish to mail a letter—especially if you have no stamp on it and wish the postmaster to change a bill for you.

THE WRONG DIRECTION.—The Newburyport *Herald* states that the mailing clerk of that paper, last evening, on his arrival Friday morning, found among his wrapp rs some waste title pages of a sermon printed in its job office, and on it was as much, so that the direction on one of the packages read, "New York City. Always abounding in the work of the Lord." The incongruity of such a direction, in view of the Ring swindles and the innocent murders which have of late characterized the city, was so striking that he called attention to the curious coincidence of words. A gentleman who called at the *Herald* sanctum was reminded by this of an incident which occurred at a great religious gathering in Chicago a few years since, at which he was present. Among the speakers was the venerable Rev Dr. Goodell, Broker in mind and body, but animated by the occasion, the aged clergyman said, "Friends, I am for one upon my journey toward the Celestial City, but I could not be induced in any way to attend this meeting in Chicago. Here a voice from the multitude was heard by all, "Chicago is not on that road." The effect was electrical, especially upon the poor old gentleman, who was so confused that he could say no more and obliged to sit down.

An old lady, hearing somebody say that the mails were very irregular, said, "It was just so in my young days—no trusting on 'em."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR FEBRUARY, 1873.

1. Route agents are appointed for a probationary term of six months, during which time their conduct and capacity can be tested as required by the civil service system, subject to such competitive examination as may be directed thereafter. If at the end of that time proper satisfactory to the Department, they are continued.

2. Postmasters are required to distribute *weekly* to each family to which they deliver or sending to the county where printed and published—free of postage; but when delivered by letter carriers from the office at which they are mailed, the usual rates must be charged—5 cents a quarter. On monthly or daily papers, by mail to subscribers, regular rate must be collected, but such as may be deposited in a letter carrier office, for city delivery, are subject to drop rates of postage, under Code, section 29.

3. There is no additional charge for a card *printed* or otherwise upon a paper, but any matter mailed at less than letter postage must be unaccompanied by any writing other than the address.

4. Postmasters at county seats of territorial courts have the right to indorse on their packages and receipts for mails, upon them to without additional charge, the fact that the appearance of a circular subjects the package to transient rates, which must be doubled if it reaches its destination without prepayment.

5. Packages so wrapped that their contents cannot be examined are subject to letter rates of postage, without regard to the weight.

6. There is nothing in the Proclamation of the President prohibiting a postmaster whose salary is less than $1,000 a year from holding the office of School Commissioner, provided it does not interfere with his duties as postmaster.

7. All third-class matter must be prepaid *in full* by postage stamps affixed at the office of mailing, otherwise it shall not be forwarded. Act January 9, 1873.

8. Post office boxes in all post offices, except those in government buildings, are the property of the postmaster who chooses to put them up, and the Department does not pay or make any allowance for them. The postmaster who puts them up has the right to sell them to his successor or to the person who succeeds him if refuses to buy them. Chapter 12, Regulation 1-6.

9. Letters directed to a locality where there is no post office should be sent to the next post office near such locality. If the party addressed cannot be found, the letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

10. A subscriber to a paper, periodical, etc., when he changes his residence, should notify the publishers to send his future papers to his new address; then the certificate of the postmaster at his old office showing that he has paid his postage in advance will be sufficient authority for the postmaster at his new office to deliver his paper for the term paid for without further charge.

11. Manuscript for publication in a newspaper, periodical or magazine must be prepaid at letter rates of postage by postage stamps affixed. Book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher are entitled to pass at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Code, section 156. They must be so wrapped as to admit of easy examination.

12. Owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1873, the Department is unable to pay the usual compensation to any carrier. The new appropriation will become available July 1, 1873, when applications for increased compensation will be considered.

13. Parties who own boxes in post offices have the right to take them away, but so long as they remain in the office the postmaster has the right to pay the rent which postmasters are bound to account for to the Department.

14. The law regulating the transmission of *small* newspapers by mail at reduced rates of postage, Act June 8, 1872, requires that they shall be sent free quarterly from office to office. Packages of such papers may be sent by mail at 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, postage stamps affixed at the mailing office, to one address.

A married woman *can* serve as postmaster.

If a female marries while holding the office of postmaster, she can be re-appointed under her new name if she wishes to continue. The bond upon which case she will be required to give a new bond to conform to her change of name.

15. Special mail messengers and letter-carrier places in local post offices should be made to the local postmasters and not to the Department. All of the former positions are filled by the postmasters, and the latter on their recommendation.

16. Under the law fixing the rates of postage of the postal laws and regulations, which requires that payment of postage on letters shall be by stamps affixed at the office of mailing, etc.

19. The provision of law in regard to newspapers paying postage at the office only to *weekly* papers when sent to subscribers from the office of publication, and only to subscribers to such papers who reside in the county in which they are printed or published.

20. Letters addressed to fictitious persons or to those who are dead, or who have left no address, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the end of each month.

21. "Book Manuscripts" marked on a package in addition to the address subjects it to letter postage. Letters reading book manuscript to a publisher, or to the effect that the contents of the package to the postmaster's assistant in order that it may be mailed at the rates of printed matter.

22. Mail carriers, contractors or stage drivers cannot legally carry out of the mail any letter or packet, unless the postage be prepaid by a stamped envelope of suitable denomination.

23. It is estimated that an appropriation of $12,000,000 will be required for the service next year, sent from the Appointment office of this Department for the year ending June 30, 1874—two-thirds more than for the year 1873, and the remainder for the other portions of the office.

24. The President order does not prohibit Federal officers from holding positions on boards of education or school committees, provided such positions do not interfere with their duties as Federal officers.

25. It is optional with a postmaster to put up *boxes* or queens on two-letter and a provision. Prepayment at the office of mailing is required for more than one year, and may be made at the office of mailing or delivery, as the subscriber may elect.

26. Under the opinion of the Attorney General of the 25th of February, 1871, where the amount of prepaid rate should be collected at the office of delivery, viz.: Three cents for each unpaid half ounce or fraction thereof. If paid at the mailing office, instead of six cents, as has been the custom under the new Code. This opinion, however, applies only to letters upon which no postage was paid. Letters entirely unpaid, or having less than one full rate prepaid, are still subject to the charge of double rates. Code, section 29. Such half ounce when they reach the office of delivery.

27. The prohibition of the franking privilege does not take effect till July 1, 1873.

28. All communications on official business addressed to the Executive Departments or Bureaus of the Government, or the heads of Bureaus thereof, or to Chief Clerks of Departments, shall be received and conveyed in the mails free of postage when bearing franked or indorsed "official business."

29. Business cards containing no other writing than the address may be mailed at one cent.

30. The law limits the weight of packages to be conveyed by mail to 4 pounds; the only exceptions are books and documents printed and circulated by order of Congress.

31. Packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, deposited in a letter carrier office for city delivery, by the office or its carriers, are subject to a postage charge of 2 cents each. Code, section 29. If sent by mail, as transient matter, the postage is one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Code, section 163. These rates must be postpaid by postage stamps affixed.

32. A postmaster who puts up boxes in his office, at his own expense, has the right to remove them, on returning from office, if his successor declines to buy them.

33. The President's recent order does not forbid Federal officers from holding positions on boards of education, school committees, public libraries, or other similar trusts of municipal corporations, established or sustained by State or municipal authority, neither is unpaid service in local or municipal fire departments prohibited, as an office within the intent of the order referred to, provided that they do not interfere with the proper discharge of their duties as officers of the General Government.

34. Franked matter may be forwarded to the parties addressed who may have changed their post office, the same as prepaid matter. But franked matter having reached the person addressed, cannot be remailed without the postage being paid for forwarding or without being again franked.

35. A package of franked documents may be mailed to one address, and the addressee may take them from the office and add on the several packages the addresses of persons living within the office of delivery and replace them in the office, in which case the postmaster should deliver them without charge for postage; but they cannot be forwarded to another office unless prepaid.

36. Chromos, being classed as printed matter, may be mailed in a package not exceed ng 4 pounds in weight, at the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid in full by postage stamps affixed. But if through the interference of the postmaster they shall be mailed without prepayment, double the prepaid rate of postage must be collected at the office of delivery.

37. Letters sent by mail must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed (the stamped letter envelope rates excepted for each 2 ounce) should be collected at the office of delivery.

38. Notice that a paper is not taken out of a post office should be addressed to the *postmaster* at the mailing office, and not to the publisher, and may be franked, and addressed to the publisher it requires no payment.

39. Copies of papers on file in the Department are not furnished, as a matter of course, but cannot that they are material evidence in a suit then pending.

40. Any writing on a card other than the address subjects it to letter postage.

41. A postmaster has no right to make any inquiries as to the contents of packages without the consent of the Department.

42. Packages of seeds sealed up so that their contents cannot be examined without destroying the wrappers are subject to letter postage.

43. Publishers may, under any circumstances, deliver letters from the Persion Office or its agents, addressed to pensioners, to attorneys, claim agents or others.

41. Weekly newspapers (not exceeding 4 ounces in weight) are subject to 5 cents postage per quarter in advance, when delivered by mail to subscribers residing in the county in which they are printed and published, in which case they are not entitled to pass free of postage; but when delivered by letter carrier they are subject to the usual rate.

HOW THEY TREAT BROKEN PACKAGES IN THE LONDON POST OFFICE.—There is no saying of Yankee baggage-smashing in this section of the country, but the manner in which badly broken parcels are treated in the London Post Office, and this was at Christmas, too, when there is a great rush of mail matter. They are taken to the top of the building, which is called "the hospital"—and in this post-office infirmary two clever surgeons dexterously stitch up their wounds, set all their broken limbs in splints, and bind up the wounds of them as are at all curable in a marvelously short space of time. Some of the patients seem past cure. Alas for the pretty box of bonbons which has broken open, and the contents of which are brought piecemeal into hospital, where the surgeon receives them with a shake of the head. In *extremis* seems to be the only term applicable to a parcel of soft soap, which, in consequence of its coming off, whose nose has been store in, and one of whose mother hairs arrives some time after the fracture to which it belongs. A bit of string tied up a box containing a lump of plum cake half cased in sugar, but there is no cure for this packet of Tabby's snuff, addressed in a woman's handwriting to a woman, and the contents, after carrying the atmosphere generally, set everybody a sneezing. Decidedly upon for inspection" is the doll in this parcel; the head sticks up out of the paper, and a smashed nose has been given madame a black eye. A box of real roses, sent from France to Scarborough, has got broken, and some of the leaves fall on the surgeon's table as he dislocates a doctor's arm. With tender finger he handles the beautiful bouquet, and let us hope the fair recipient whose love he will advise by to-morrow night will scarcely be cognizant of the mishap. The crushed bowl in this package has not been seriously injured, nor has the snipe in this other, but the surgeon smells disaster at its high condition as he rakes it fit for the road again. After all it is not so bad—very dead puppy which passed through the other night. The other's wife, bottle, whose contents have been scorched by a chignon addressed to a lady. A woolly dog, that has when it was brushed, is laid out, kennel. A box of mistletoe has sent to the feret, but the doctor Gehilfe to the front, and cherry lips must for her kisses for it. Will gentleman who sent the beautiful the lady in Surrey inclose it in a wooden and why, oh! why, was not the dish forwarded in the same envelope? A fragile case of paper, so as to avoid amalgamation into which they had entered with the contents of Master Jack's paint box.

Name of the Line.	Government belonging to.	Date of Departure.	DESTINATION.
Aspinwall	U. S	1	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
W. Star	U. S	1	British and French Mail
Bremen	U. S	1	Continental Europe & Bremen
Union	U. S	1	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S	6	Europe
Colon	U. S	6	Europe Fly. Ch. & Ham.
Bremen	U. S	8	French Mail Direct
Aspinwall	U. S	8	British and French Mail
Bremen	U. S	8	Continental Mail Bremen
Bermuda	U. S	10	Bermuda
Aspinwall	U. S	10	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Bremen	U. S	12	German States & Bremen
Europa	U. S	13	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S	13	Europe Fly. Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S	15	Havana
Union	U. S	15	Continental Bremen & Mediterranean
W. Star	U. S	15	British and French Mail
Union	U. S	19	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S	20	Europe Fly. Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S	20	Havana
Aspinwall	U. S	20	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.
Bremen	U. S	22	Continental Bremen & Mediterranean
W. Star	U. S	22	British and French Mail
French	France	22	French Mail Direct
Brazilian	U. S	24	Brazil, St. Th's & Argen.
Union	U. S	26	Europe via Liverpool
Hamburg	U. S	27	Europe Fly. Ch. & Ham.
Havana	U. S	27	Havana, Wes. Ind. & Isthmus
W. Star	U. S	29	British and French Mail
Bremen	U. S	29	Continental & Bremen Mediterranean
Aspinwall	U. S	29	S. Pac. and Cent'l Amer.

$400,000 00

$472,627 91

$872,627 91

UNITED STATES LAWS, DECISIONS AND Post Office Assistant.

Established 1869. . . By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, ... Editor.
H. S. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1873.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any time, and will commence with the first number of the current volume.

Subscriptions containing remittances for subscription, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. MAIL," and *not* to the Editor.

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Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **150** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

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Four dollars is the regular subscription price of each of the above, and our offer supplies to all OLD AS WELL AS NEW SUBSCRIBERS who remit four dollars to us. Send by money order or registered letter. Address Publishers U. S. MAIL, New York.

We are by similar arrangement enabled to supply the MAIL and N. Y. WEEKLY POST for two dollars, or the SEMI-WEEKLY POST and MAIL for three dollars per year.

OFFICE OF U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT,
NEW YORK, March, 1873.

To Postmasters at Money Order Offices:

Ten of the "Stations" or branches of the New York Post Office are *Money Order Offices*, at which money orders are issued, and on which money orders can be drawn. They are known as Stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L. Orders made payable at these Stations should be drawn on "Postmaster at Station A, or B, C, D," etc., "New York," and the "advice" should in all cases be *filled up and addressed in the same manner.*

For convenience of postmasters at money order offices, the publishers of the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT have prepared a list of streets and avenues in New York embraced within the districts covered by these

M... with the name of the Station on
... for do
... payable to a resident of any of
the newly-
... Oakland, should be drawn. Thus, if ap-
... Office
... plies to James H. Fernandmade at a money order office for
... Fokeham,
... ble in New York, the postmaster
... Francis, ... office should inquire the *address*
... Guiste, ... to whom it is to be made pay-
... do
... Gansles, consulting the Table will be able
... Germa... order in the form most convenient
... ope...

... of the Stations are several miles from
... General Post Office at New York, and Postmasters would confer a great benefit on the public by taking the very slight trouble to ask for the *street and number of payees at New York* and draw the orders accordingly, which the use of this Table will enable them to do.

The Table is printed in convenient form for ready reference.

Single copies sent post paid on receipt of Fifteen Cents. Two Copies for Twenty-five Cents; Five Copies for Fifty Cents.

Address PUBLISHERS U. S. MAIL, Post Office, New York.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to Postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to Postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL]

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., February 12, 1873.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for publication in the next issue of your paper, a notice establishing an exchange of *registered* letters between the United States and Newfoundland.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. ser'vt,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

Editor U. S. MAIL, New York, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D.C., February 12, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made for the exchange of registered letters between the United States and Newfoundland, to go into effect immediately.

The register fee for each registered letter is five cents in addition to the ordinary postage, and the transmission of such letters within the United States is subject to the same rules and regulations as govern the transmission of domestic registered letters.

New York and Boston are the only United States exchange offices for Newfoundland mails.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department will immediately conform to the within opinion of the Attorney-General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

February 15, 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Feb. 7, 1873.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipts of your letter of 31st ultimo, calling my attention to certain sections of the Revised Statutes, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department" (chap. 335, Pamphlet Laws, 1872), and also to an act approved January 31, 1873, amendatory of section 133 of said act; and with reference thereto presenting for my consideration the following question: "Should letters not fully prepaid be charged at the office of delivery with double the deficient postage, or only with the balance not prepaid?"

The answer to this question depends upon the meaning of sections 150, 151, and 152 of said act.

Section 150 provides: "That postage on all mail matter must be prepaid by stamps at the time of mailing, unless herein otherwise provided for."

Exceptions are made by several of the subsequent sections of the law, but it is only necessary to notice the partial exception made in Section 151, as follows:

"That all mail matter deposited for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid as required by law, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with such rate, and to be collected on delivery."

Section 152 provides: "That if any mail matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall, by *inadvertence*, be sent in its destination without such prepayment, *double* the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery."

It will be observed in the first place that the rule of postage charge shown on all letters for their transmission through the mail is fixed by Section 156 of the act at "three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof." With regard to this description of mail matter, then, the phrase, "one full rate of postage," used in Section 151, must mean simply the amount of postage required to be paid for a half ounce of such matter, viz., three cents. So that the latter section applies and requires that a letter weighing a half ounce in weight, on which at least three (3) cents postage, (one full rate) has been paid, is deposited in a post office for mailing. In such case, though full postage, or the amount chargeable under the provisions of Section 156, may not have been paid on the letter, yet, as the law directs the postmaster at the mailing office to forward the same to its destination, it is charged with the unpaid rate," etc. The inquiry here arises, What is meant by the "unpaid rate?"

I understand postmasters employed in section 151 to signify such rate (or rates) of postage as had not been paid on the letter or other matter at the time of mailing, and which rate (or rates) was chargeable by law, in addition to the rate (or rates) of postage that had been paid thereon. Thus, if a letter weighing an ounce, upon which one rate (three cents) was paid, were deposited for mailing, inasmuch as a letter of that weight is chargeable under the provisions of law with two rates (six cents), the unpaid rate on the letter so deposited would be three cents, a sum which, with the rate already paid, would make up the full amount of postage authorized to be charged at the mailing office. And if the letter weighed a fraction over an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce and a half, and only one rate had been paid thereon, the unpaid rate or rates would amount to six cents; and so on, the unpaid rate in each instance depending upon the weight of the letter, and the amount (if any) of postage paid (or to full postage) already paid on it when deposited for mailing.

Section 151 only takes effect when mail matter is deposited in the post office charge able with two or more rates, one of which has been duly paid; and in regard to such matter, both the paid and the unpaid rate are, as I conceive, governed by the same standard. The only limitation placed on that section corresponds in amount with the rate paid, referred to in the same section, in the *inspection* by the mailing office of the full amount chargeable correspondents with the weight covered by the letter, both rates, in the case of letters, being determined by the provisions of section 156.

This interpretation of section 151 derives support from the language employed in section 152, and is, I think, consistent with the other interpretations adverted to in your communication. Section 152 directs that double the rates which it applies, "double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery." The presence of a term in this section descriptive of the deficiency of postage to be charged and collected in the case there mentioned, and the absence of any term of like character in the section last referred to, raises the inference that no increase of postage, in the case provided for in the latter section, was intended by Congress to be charged and collected.

In answer, then, to the question presented by you, I have to say that in my opinion letters not fully prepaid at the time of mailing should be charged with double the de ficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepaid.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

BRISK TRADE.—The following are the amounts received from the sale of postage stamps (in sums less than one dollar) at *one* of the stamp-windows of the New York Post Office during the year 1872:

JANUARY	$5,979 49	August	$5,358 63
February	5,906 00	September	5,774 61
March	5,198 00	October	4,592 81
April	5,047 44	November	4,530 86
May	4,676 65	December	4,016 75
June	4,818 00		
July	4,895 97	Total	$60,490 66

During the year ending June 30, 1873, $99,246,974 07 surplus money-order funds were remitted through the mails to depository offices. Of this amount $4,058 was lost in transmission. As money-order funds are registered, this small loss is evidence of the security of the registry system.

DUPLICATE MONEY ORDERS.

The question of the ownership of duplicate money orders having been frequently presented to us, we publish below a circular issued by the Superintendent of the Money Order System:

CIRCULAR IN REGARD TO DUPLICATE MONEY ORDERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
October 15, 1872.

SIR—I have to inform you that, in an opinion given on the 25th September, 1872, the Attorney-General of the United States officially declared "that the payee of the money order is entitled to the money upon demand and upon complying with the statutes and regulations of the Post Office Department, but with/anding the protest of the remitter; and that the remitter of the money order cannot legally stop payment of it by any notice to the office at which it is made payable before it has been paid."

It clearly follows from this opinion, by which this Department is bound to be guided in its transaction of its money-order business, that the payee of a money order is the person entitled to receive payment of the amount thereof, and that if a duplicate be issued to replace an original order which has been lost or destroyed, *such duplicate must be made payable to the payee of the original*, unless the latter consents to the payment of the duplicate to the remitter.

It will therefore be necessary for the remitter of a lost order, before a duplicate can be issued payable to himself, to forward to this office the written consent of the payee (or, in case of endorsement, of the endorsee of the order), to the payment thereof, together with the certificate of the paying postmaster as to the genuineness of the signature of such authorization.

It is expected that the issuing as well as the paying postmaster will, upon application of the remitter, and him as far as practicable in his efforts to communicate with the payee or endorsee, as the case may be.

If the owner of the order (whether the payee or endorsee or personal representative *cannot, after the lapse of a reasonable time, be found*, the remitter should forward to this office satisfactory evidence of that fact. A bond of indemnity, with a penal sum of double the amount of the lost money-order will then be sent to him to be executed by himself and two sureties, and returned to the department; the execution of such bond being that if, after the issue and payment of a duplicate order to the remitter, any other person establishes a valid adverse claim to the original order, the amount paid on the duplicate shall be refunded to the Post Office Department. Upon full compliance with the above requirements, the remitter thus situated will receive a duplicate of the lost order.

I am, respectfully, etc.,

C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

Postmaster New York, N. Y.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

The following suggestions from the Detroit *Tribune*, though some months old, are like good wine, none the worse for age:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PREPARING LETTERS ETC., FOR THE POST OFFICE.

Almost daily, as will be seen by the lists published in the *Tribune*, from ten to fifty letters have been dropped into the post office, are detained for various reasons, and if they are not called for, they are sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington. Some of these letters have not stamps sufficient upon them, others have no stamps at all, while others again are not addressed properly. Of the latter, it is not an unusual thing to find a letter addressed with simply the name of the person for whom it is intended, and without the county, State, or country. In some cases the name of the State, is given, but no town or county mentioned. All these things are the result of carelessness, and of the letters do not reach their destination, the post office authorities are blamed. These officials have enough to answer for without being subjected to accusations of dereliction of duty, which the accusers are, as shown above, directly responsible. If letter-writers would exercise more care in the particulars, there would be less occasion for fault-finding.

There is also another class of persons that needs instruction. We refer to persons who are in the habit of mixing the correspondence of others, owing to the letters being imperfectly addressed, or a similarity of names. When errors of this kind are discovered, the letters should be surrendered to post office authorities in person, and not dropped into the nearest letter-box. Then, again, persons who receive letters with instructions to have them forwarded to whoever they are intended, are, in many instances, unprovided with the idea that all that is necessary is to insert them into the first post-office box that is presented to view, and move off with the consolation that their friends' letters have been "forwarded." The ruling of the Post Office Department is to the following effect: "Letters once taken from the post office by the proper parties, or delivered to the addressee, cannot be forwarded without again being prepaid." When this rule is not observed, the letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

As in the routine of daily life, there are rules to be observed in the transactions of business through Uncle Samuel's mails. Letters, etc., should be posted as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case. The trouble of the post office is much diminished, if circulars, before being posted, are tied in bundles with the address on all in one direction.

Make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the post office, and if there be more than one in the United States of that name, or if the post office be not well known, adding the name of the county to that of the town or State. The number of the house, too, if in a city, and the name of the business, is a great assistance. It must not be supposed that because a letter will eventually reach its city destination without a number, the omission is not a detriment, and a cause of delay in the process of sorting for delivery, or in the delivery-rooms; and when such delays occur frequently they tend greatly to retard the general distribution. In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the county, as well as the town or city and country, should be given in full. Attention to the latter precaution will often assist in enlightening the mind of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent, where there are two towns of the same name in different countries.

When newspapers are done up to be sent away, the covers should be firmly put on so as to prevent the contents from slipping out. This is easily accomplished by folding a portion of the wrapper of the paper instead of simply pasting the edges with it.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, &c., into the box, always be certain that the packet falls into the box, and does not stick in the opening. Never send money or any other article of value through the post, except either by means of a money order, or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin. Every letter which contains money or other valuable article, even when registered, ought to be securely sealed, and when consigned to the mail of letters lost, miscarried or delayed, furnish information as precise as possible regarding all the facts in the case, and inclose whatever documents may throw light upon it. The day and hour at which the letter was posted, as well as the office at which and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated; and when possible the cover, in an entire state, should be sent, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the stamps. Cases frequently occur in which complaint is made against the post office, and redress expected, although little or no means of tracing the error, and of guarding against a repetition of it, are supplied by those who alone are able to do so.

See that every letter contains the full address of the writer, in order to insure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always either fully and plainly written inside or embossed on the envelopes.

To the above we will add that postmasters *forwarding or returning* letters should invariably put mark them with the stamp of their office. Particularly should a Return Letter bear the post mark of the returning office—as evidence to the writer that the letter was originally duly sent.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.

In another column will be found an abstract of the late decisions of the Post Office Department touching the rates of postage on letters, newspapers, etc., and circulars, which will be of vast importance to everybody, as I when generally known more relieves persons entering a car at dead of trouble, and parties sending mail matter may feel assured that it will be safely transmitted.

It occurs to our mind, however, that some of the decisions, if strictly enforced by post masters everywhere, regardless of circumstances, will do great injustice to the people, and in the end materially reduce the amount of postal revenue. Take, for instance, the decision relative to "postage on newspapers published in the county in which the post office may be situated, but *out* of the county in which the subscriber may reside. Now, the spirit of that decision is that newspapers published in the county in which the post office is located, and deposited in that post office for *bona fide* subscribers who reside in another county, are subjected to newspaper postage. Such being the construction of the decision (and language can make it nothing else), its impolitic and impracticable features are apparent.

It is true that general laws cannot be made to suit exceptional cases, but it is equally true that provisions may be made to meet emergencies and demands that in the nature of things [illegible] possibly arise, and which cannot very [illegible] 10 | be evaded without infringing on, and di[illegible] 12 | who rights of the citizen. And in wh[illegible] 11 | the decision referred to makes a de[illegible] 9 | book unpaid and impolitic, and [illegible] A P. O. Department ought to mod[illegible] earliest possible moment. Good govern[illegible] 20 | 16 | properly administered, is not only an [illegible] of the citizen, but an unswerving, insa[illegible] protects his rights and ministers to his political wants.—*Commercial, Union City, Ind.*

It is true that general laws cannot be made to suit exceptional cases.

The law providing that county newspapers may pass through the mails free to subscribers was intended to promote the circulation of county information. The question of distance does not enter into charges for the transmission of mail matter. If papers were allowed to be sent free a certain distance, the editor, "or any other man" who lived ten feet beyond the limit, would be just as dissatisfied in paying postage as he now is living ten feet beyond the county line.

AMONG the "institutions" of New York connected with the newspaper business, is the "Mailing Agency" of Mr. James Brady, No. 27 Rose street. The business of the Agency is to fold and wrap newspapers as they come from the press. The folding is done by machinery similar to the printing-press, one machine being capable of folding 5,000 sheets per hour. Brady commenced business about eighteen months ago with one machine; he has now several in operation, running day and night. He folds and mails for thirty-eight different new-papers, among them the U. S. MAIL, sending to the post office about 100 sacks of papers a day.

MAKE CLEAR POST MARKS.—Postmasters who have not already ordered one of Collins' Stamping Pads should not delay. It will save a great deal of trouble, so much experienced by postmasters in getting clear post marks. It is used and approved in the principal post offices; and its low price should lead to its adoption by all. See advertisement elsewhere.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR: I am the Postmaster in a small town, the name of which does not stand in bold relief among those found in ancient or modern history; its population must have settled immediately after their return from Babel, for even to this day such a confusion of languages was never known.

You may imagine that their milling and receiving letters is a herculean task to your incumbent. A few examples:

"Mishter Bostmaster," cries a Teuton of the first water, "here ish a leder vat ish to go to Charmony, and I dells you if my mutter don't receve it it ish your blizzin ss."

"Bad ess to you," vociferates here a Patlander, interrupting the Teuton, "an' are ye going to Jabber the hole day and have Jintelmen to sthand here."

"Parblen!" exclaims Monsieur Crapaud, "vat is re mittair vir dese. I vait vou half our, an' it is not possiblo to be zo receevaire or zo leisure vat is ritsin by zo amiable demoiselle viz mitch I have consoiled in love."

"Patience, gentlemen!" exclaim I; "every one in his turn," and I turn to the boxes for their letters, if any.

The exclamations of wrath, owing to their disappointed hopes, would beggar description, and after I have made up the mail I shall consider whether it is not better to retire from a position whose income consists of more abuse than dollars.

POSTMASTER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notifying Publishers.—C. L. G., F. W——, Tex.—A postmaster notifies a publisher by writing a statement of the facts to that effect on the publisher's place of business, these statements to be countersigned by the receiving postmaster to the publisher concerned. Rec. 3rd Reg. 1868.

Changing the Name of a Post Office.—A. G. L., N. S——, Tex.—To have the name of a post office changed, a petition or request should be presented to the Postmaster-General, with a statement of the reasons for the change.

Unsealed Letters.—F. B. H——, H——, Tex.—The postage on an unsealed letter is the same as if it were sealed. The only written matter allowed to be sent by mail at less than letter rate is the following: Bills to papers to regular subscribers; manuscript and corrected proofs between authors and publishers. Secs. 141, 136, 157, code of 1872.

Post Office Marking Stamps.—J. C. G., B——, C——, W. Va.—Offices the gross receipts of which are over $100 per annum are entitled to post marking stamps. Application for them should be made to the Appointment office, Washington, D. C. Sec. 14, Reg 1869.

Newsdealers, etc.—M. B., B——, C——, Ind.—Newsdealers cannot have their papers delivered from post offices, free of postage, not even if the papers are county papers. 2 The rates of postage on newspapers and packages received by mail are the same as the quarterly rates on papers to regular subscribers, but they may pay on each package as received. 3 Newsdealers cannot send quarterly newspapers free to their subscribers, even in the county of publication. 9 D., Sept. 4. After the publication of a newspaper has ceased, the publisher has no right to the exchanges except for perusal the days age thereon. 36 D., January 3. Double postage is no longer collected on letters insufficiently prepaid. See instruction elsewhere.

Exchanges, etc.—W. T. S., B——, Mo.—1. See preceding answer. 2. When a mail arrives on Sunday, the postmaster is required to keep his office open one hour or more after the arrival and assortment thereof, unless it be during the time of public worship, in which event he may keep his office open one hour or more after the religious services have ceased. Sec. 27, Reg. 1866. 3. The deficient postage, at postpaid rates, is all that must be charged in the case of letters addressed to fictitious names. See section 60 of Regulations of 1866, and the following decisions, 28th September, 25th October, 23d for December, and 20 in this issue.

Postage on Letters from Canada.—M. T. M., J——, N. C.—Where the postmarks are in red ink, postage should not be collected on letters from Canada. Red ink indicates prepayment. Black ink, that postage has not been prepaid, but must be collected on delivery.

The President's Order.—A. W. S., P. C——, Mass.—The President's order respecting holding State offices, does not apply to postmasters whose salaries are not over $400.

Assistant Postmaster.—A. N. L., M——, Wis.—A postmaster's wife may be his assistant. She should be sworn, however.

Balances due the Department.—E. L., H——, N. Y.—Balances due the Department, whether from errors in the quarterly account current, or collection on account, or other cause, are paid by drafts or orders on the postmaster. Every postmaster should keep a "general account," by which he will credit the United States with the balances due on his quarterly returns, and also enter any corrections for or against himself of which he may be notified by the Auditor, etc. Rec'd Chapter 335, Regulations as of 1869. If you have not already a "General Account," we advise you to open one at once.

Boxes.—B. V. B., L——, Ill.—The rule has been established that not more than one box will be rented to the same post office box. 28 and 32 D., January. It is a good rule; one made necessary by the trouble caused to the Department by complaints arising from the promiscuous use of boxes.

Boxes.—C. J., G——, Mo.—Boxes at the private property of the postmaster (except in government buildings), hence a retiring postmaster has the right to take away the boxes if his successor will not purchase the same. 30 *Ang.*

Registration.—C. McV., St. M——, Pa.—A person may have letters registered at any office he pleases. There is no restriction in the choice of offices. 49 D., January. . . J. S., P. M——, Ohio. The registration regulations do not fix any hours for the reception of registration; local circumstances must govern in most instances, though the hours for registration should conform to those of the usual post office hours. The same remarks apply to the hours for money order business. In both cases due consideration should be had for the public convenience, necessary care and caution in conducting the business. In the instance you give of one person missing the train that takes him to his business, because of the delay in the mail matter, while the clerk is issuing a money order, or receipting for a registered letter, you lose sight of the probability that the applicant for the order, or the registered letter receipt, may be as much inconvenienced as the other by having to wait. Where a post office is not large enough to have a clerk for each department of business, "first come first served" appears to be the only fair rule.

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Arkansas City	Chicot	Ark	Lake Village
Allard's Corners	Orange	Ind	Camden
Bell	Webster	Neb	Red Cloud
Bell	Pawnee	Neb	Table Rock
Bell	Pawnee	Mo	St. Cloud
Calcasieu	Calcasieu	La	Lake Charles
Canton	Sharp	Ark	Ash Flat
Dennis Mills	Lee	Ark	Marianna
Depoll	Jefferson	Ky	Louisville
Depoll Settlement	Jefferson	Ky	Depoll
Dewey	Grundy	Mo	Trenton
Dry Creek	Jefferson	Col	Golden City
Fallsburgh	Clay	Ohio	Perrysburg
Fredericksburg	Wayne	Ohio	Orrville
Freeburn	Forsyth	N. C	Salem
Hall	Jackson	Ohio	Wellston
Huntington Corners	Chenango	N. Y	North Norwich
Hutton	Jefferson	Ky	Louisville
Hutton	Jefferson	Ky	Depoll
Hutton Station	Jefferson	Ky	Depoll
Hurricane	Carroll	Md	Hampstead
Hurricane	Carroll	Md	Manchester
Jones Island	Jefferson	Ky	Depoll
Kinsale	Westmoreland	Va	Oak Grove
Knobs	Holt	Mo	White Cloud
Leading	Clay	Mo	Liberty
Lawrence	Lawrence	Ohio	Proctorville
Lawrence	Lawrence	Ohio	Ironton
Morris	Harrison	Iowa	Logan
Mount Sinai	Jefferson	Ky	Louisville
Nancy	Pulaski	Ky	Somerset
Nancy	Pulaski	Ky	Somerset
Nancy	Pulaski	Ky	Somerset

Postoffices, W. Va. 4 72
Wellsburg, " 5 00
Wheeling, " 9 00
Wellsville, O. 4 00
Weirton, W. Va. 1 80
Zanesville, O. 10 00
Total 19,440 00

Agents moving south connect at Elmira with the Erie Railway Post Office car.
Agents moving south connect at Canandaigua with Rochester and Auburn Railroads.

Seneca Lake Agent.

Leaves Geneva 5:30 a. m. Arrive Watkins 10:0 p. m.
Leaves Watkins 2 p. m. Arrive Geneva 6:30 p. m.
Agent moving north connects at Watkins with the Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua Railway.
Agent moving south connects at Geneva with Albany, Syracuse and Rochester Railway Mail.

Ithaca and Owego Agent.

Leaves Ithaca 5:30 a. m. Arrive Owego 9:45 a. m.
Leaves Owego 4:45 p. m. Arrive Ithaca 9:00 p. m.
Agents moving north connect at Owego with the Albany, Syracuse and Rochester Railway Mail.

Williamsport and Elmira Agent.

Leaves Williamsport 6:45 p. m. Arrive Elmira 10:30 p. m.
Agents moving north connect at Williamsport with the Philadelphia and Erie Railway Mail.
Agents moving south connect at Elmira with the Erie Railway Post Office car.

Harrisburg and Lock Haven Agents.

Leaves Lock Haven 5:45 p. m. Arrive Harrisburg 10:45 p. m.
Leaves Harrisburg 4:30 p. m. Arrive Lock Haven 9:45 p. m.
Agents moving north connect at Hillsburgh with the Philadelphia and Erie Railway Mail.
Agents moving south connect at Harrisburg with the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railway Mail.

Harrisburg and Williamsport Agent.

Leaves Harrisburg 5:45 p. m. Arrive Williamsport 10:45 p. m.
Leaves Williamsport 4:30 p. m. Arrive Harrisburg 9:45 p. m.
Agents moving north connect at Williamsport with the Philadelphia and Erie Railway Mail.
Agents moving south connect at Harrisburg with the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railway Mail.

Harrisburg and Baltimore Agent.

Leaves Harrisburg 3:0 p. m. Arrives Baltimore 6:45 p. m.
Leaves Baltimore 8:30 a. m. Arrives Harrisburg 12 m.
Agents moving north connects at Lake Roland, Md., with Mail Agent and Agent.
At Harrisburg with Harrisburg and Frederick Railroad for Frederick, New Oxford and Gettysburg.
At Harrisburg with Northern Central Railway for New York, Philadelphia, Columbia and Lancaster Railroads.
At Harrisburg with Harrisburg and Lock Haven, Cumberland Valley and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads for New York city and Philadelphia by through packets.
Agent moving south connects at Hanover Junction with Mail Agent, Erie Mail Agent and Mail Agent and Messenger for Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad.
At Baltimore with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Washington, Harper's Ferry, Wheeling and Washington Railway Post Office and a messenger with mail for Washington and with Washington, D. C., by through packets.

Columbia Railroad Agents.

Leave Williamsport 9:00 a. m. Arrive Port Clinton 3:45 p. m.
Leave Port Clinton 11:45 a. m. Arrive Williamsport 4:30 p. m.
A mail agent connects at Tamaqua with the Harrisburg and Pottsville Railway Mail.
Agent connects with the Penn Haven and Mt. Carmel Railroad.
At Mt. Carmel with the Harrisburg and Lock Haven Agent moving north.
At Northumberland with Mail Agent, Williamsport and Elmira Agent moving south.
At Northumberland with Mail Agent moving west through to Rupert Post Office.
At Northumberland with Mail Agent moving east.
At Northumberland with the North Central Railroad Post Office car moving north and Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Baltimore by through packets.

Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Agent.

Leave Sunbury 6:45 a. m. Arrive Hazleton 2:45 a. m.
Leave Hazleton 4:15 p. m. Arrive Sunbury 4:45 p. m.
Agent moving north connects at Sunbury with the Lehigh Valley moving south, and with Philadelphia and New York Railway Mail.
Agent moving west connects at Sunbury with the Harrisburg and Lock Haven Agent moving north, and Northern Central Railway Mail.

Shamokin Division Railroad Agent.

Leave Mt. Carmel 7:40 a. m. Arrive Sunbury 9:35 a. m.
Leave Sunbury 4:40 p. m. Arrive Mt. Carmel 4:30 p. m.
Agent moving south connects at Sunbury with the Harrisburg and Lock Haven Agent moving north.

Hazelton and Pottsville Agent.

Leave Hazleton 10:00 a. m. Arrive Pottsville 2:30 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 11:30 a. m. Arrive Herndon 5:00 p. m.
Agent moving west connects at Tamaqua with the Catawissa Railroad Agent moving north and south.
Agent moving east connects at East Mahanoy Junction with the Catawissa Agents moving north and south.

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Ag nt.

Leave Pottsville 8:03 a. m. Arrive Harrisburg 11 a. m.
Leave Harrisburg 2:40 p. m. Arrive Pottsville 6:35 p. m.
Agent moving north connects at Pine Grove with Tremont Mail Agent.
At Schuylkill Haven with Mineraville by through pouch.
At Pottsville with Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Ashland and Shamokin by through pouches.

Hanover Branch Railroad Agent.

Leave Frederick, Md., 5:45 a. m. Arrive Hanover Junction, Pa., 9:45 a. m.
Leave Hanover Junction, Pa., 4:10 p. m. Arrive Frederick, Md., 7:40 p. m.
Agent moving north connects at Hanover Junction with the Northern Central Railway Mail Agent moving north, and with Baltimore by through pouch.
Agent moving south connects at Hanover, Pa., with the Gettysburg Railroad Agent.

Gettysburg Railroad Agent.

Leave Gettysburg 8 a. m. Arrive Hanover 8:45 a. m.
Leave Hanover 11:30 a. m. Arrive Gettysburg, 12:15 p. m.
Leave Gettysburg 1:15 p. m. Arrive Hanover 2:05 p. m.
Leave Hanover 4:00 p. m. Arrive Gettysburg 4:55 p. m.
Agent moving east connects at Hanover with the Hanover Branch Railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore and York by through pouches.

JOHN A. HARY,
Supt. Railway Mail Service, 84 Div.
New York, March 1, 1872.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, etc., etc., for February, 1873.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Frederic B. Hard, at Large.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

J. B. Rose, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
R. T. Lockwood, transferred, New York, to Washington, D. C.
A. H. Tyner, head clerk, transferred to Lafayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
J. H. Dodd, head clerk, Cleveland to Indianapolis.
E. J. Spencer, " " Detroit to Chicago.
S. B. Baker, head clerk, Peoria, Ill., to Burlington, Iowa.
T. P. Kingsbury, transferred to Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
E. W. Alexander, head clerk, transferred to Lafayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
W. Benning, head clerk, transferred to Chicago to Iowa City, Iowa.
J. O. Neal, Lafayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
H. C. Hemenway, Freeport to Bloomington, Ill.
C. D. Coleman, transferred Detroit to Chicago.
H. McCabe, transferred to St. Louis to Atchison, Kan.
N. H. Nichols, transferred to Buffalo to Toledo, O.
L. Mayfield, New York to Jersey City.
L. Von Report, transferred to Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
C. S. Harrsberg, New York to Boston.
J. E. Hard, New York to Albany.
T. Fisher, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
C. E. Hastings, assistant, Chicago to Toledo, O.
J. Kelly, head clerk, Buffalo to Toledo, O.
A. Mills, Buffalo to Toledo, O.
C. D. Eaton, clerk, post to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
W. G. Lewis, transferred Cleveland to Toledo, O.
Geo. Christ, head clerk, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
B. T. Teller, Peoria, Ill., to Burlington, Iowa.
J. H. Woodward, Lafayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
Fred. Powell, transferred Detroit to Chicago.
J. E. Hodges, Cincinnati to St. Louis.
C. B. Bertrand, transferred to Hastings to St. Paul, Minn.
Medford Powell, transferred to Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
C. C. Pillsbury, transferred to Chicago to Green Bay, Wis.
Geo. W. Litt, Rolla to Toledo, O.
Henry Bell, transferred to Quincy, Miss.
Smith Decker, New York to Buffalo.

ROUTE AGENTS.

J. W. Scott, Huntington to Cope's Creek, Md.
H. B. Hynson, Kent Island to Dover, Del. Ter.
H. Johnson, Lewisburg, Ky., to West Point, Miss.
J. Wilson, Mobile, Ala., to New Orleans, La.
J. H. Hunsdon, Harrisburg, Pa., to Corning, N. Y.
C. W. Langdale, to Rock Springs, Ala.
C. F. Ringer, St. Joseph, Mo., to Alexandria, Neb.
S. Wilson, Macon, Ga., to Clayton, Ala.
W. T. Richardson, Binghamton to New York, N. Y.
A. Clark, transferred to Detroit to Greenville, Mich.
A. J. Fields, transferred Cincinnati to Dayton, O.
A. J. Smith, Keokuk to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
J. F. Sawtell, transferred to Cuero, Tex.
J. H. Owens, Houston to Longview, Tex.
W. J. Brown, Galveston to Houston, Tex.
D. J. Kelly, Harrisburg to Columbia, Tex.
J. P. Sawtell, transferred to Austin, Tex.
Fred. D. Packard, Mount City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dak.
H. A. Brewster, United lightning to Rock Island.
Reed Hoskins, Lexington to Louisville, Ky.
F. H. Thompson, Covington to Niche ssville, Ky.
D. Williams, Fenwick to Fort Wayne, Ind.
John N. Perry, raid, Jackson to Kalamazoo, Mich.
William Ross, Canandaigua to Tonawanda, N. Y.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Table of Rates of Domestic Postage.

The following are the rates of postage on DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER of the different classes.

[NOTE.—All domestic mail matter (except *free* or *properly franked* matter, and except newspapers, periodicals and books sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication) must be prepaid by postage stamps.

A letter on which *one full rate* of postage is prepaid, but on which further postage is chargeable will be forwarded, when discovered in a post office, charged with the unpaid postage to be collected on delivery. If the postage, with which such letter is charged, be not fully paid, it will be "held for postage" and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Should it reach its destination by inadvertence, however, it will be charged with *double postage* on delivery. "One full rate" means, in the case of mail letters or other first-class matter, *three cents*.

In large cities and adjacent districts of large population, having two or more post offices, within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter posted at one of such offices, and addressed to a box by way in the delivery or keeper of such office, which shall have been *a month previously* prepaid at the "drop" or local letter rate as postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

If articles chargeable with different rates of postage are sent together in one package, the whole will be charged with the highest rate of postage; but two or more different articles, both charge able with the *same* rate of postage, may be sent in one package on payment of that rate on the whole package.

The following articles are EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS: Liquids, Poisons, Glass, Explosive Materials, Books, Pamphlets, Pictures and other publications of an obscene or indecent character; also, all letters or packages of which, and postal cards upon which, scurrilous epithets are written or printed or engraved, or disloyal devices printed or engraved; and all articles which from their nature or nature are liable to destroy, deface or injure the contents of mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

Postmasters are *not allowed to give credit for* postage, nor to forward mail matter until all postage due thereon has been paid.]

First Class.

On letters, sealed packages, mail matter wholly or partly in writing (except *book manuscripts* and *corrected proof sheets* passing between authors and publishers, and except local or "drop" letters); on all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print (except the correction of typographical errors); on all matter not otherwise in the classes; on all packages of matter not in its If chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage, *three cents for each* **half ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On local or "drop" letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is established—**2 cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On local or "drop" letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established—**1 cent per half-ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

Second Class.

NOTE.—Mailable matter of this class embraces all newspapers, magazines and periodicals exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, and addressed to regular subscribers.

The postage on this class of matter must be prepaid in money for not less than one quarter (three months) nor more than one year, at the following rates, and such payment may be made either at the office of mailing or at the office of delivery. The postmaster receiving such prepayment must mail it in the official quarter in which it is received.

Publishers may write or print upon their publications, sent to regular subscribers, in addition to the address, the dates when the subscription expires, and may also inclose therein bills and receipts for subscriptions, without extra charge for postage.

Persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive at one time by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as received, at the same rates, *pro rata*, as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

The following matter of this class may be sent *free* through the mails: Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication; *weekly* newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published (but *carriers* shall not be required to distribute such papers, unless postage is paid upon them at the usual quarterly or transient rates); and actual subscribers *residing* within the county where a weekly paper is printed and published may receive it free at a post office not within the county, provided it is the office at which he usually receives his mail matter]

Postage on *Daily Papers*, not over 4 oz. in weight, to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months), 35 cents.

Six times per week, per quarter (three months), 30 cents.

For Tri-Weekly, per quarter (three months), 15 cents.

For Semi-Weekly, per quarter (three months), 7½ cents.

For Weekly, per quarter (three months), 5 cents.

POSTAGE FREE QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz., 6 cents.
Semi-monthly, over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 12 cents.
Semi-monthly, over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 18 cents.
Monthly, not over 4 oz., 3 cents.
Monthly, over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 6 cents.
Monthly, over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 9 cents.
Quarterly, not over 4 oz., 1 cent.
Quarterly, over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 2 cents.
Quarterly, over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 3 cents.

Third Class.

[NOTE.—Packages of mailable matter of this class must be prepaid by stamps, and must not exceed the weight limited by law, which is *four ounces*, except in the case of books and other printed matter, and except packages of coins, woods and plants each weighing not more than eighteen pounds, which are permitted to be sent in the mails at the rates of postage prescribed in the following table. All packages exceeding the prescribed weight are to be returned to the writer. All matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

On pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines and periodicals; book bills; posters; sheet music; unsealed circulars; unsealed pictures; book manuscripts and proof-sheets; printed cards, maps, lithographic prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions—**1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On mailable patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, in sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, playing cards, and all other articles for which the rates of postage are not prescribed in this table, and which are not by law excluded from the mails—**2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On *books*—**2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On packages of woollen, cotton or linen clothing and fibrous substances, dry goods, boots and shoes—**1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *two pounds*.

On unsealed circulars, newspapers (whether sent to regular subscribers or to public offices—no copies *weekly* papers, which may be delivered to subscribers on pre payment of regular quarterly rates) and on newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight, when any of the same are deposited in a letter carrier office or for delivery by the officer in carriers—**1 cent each.**

On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carrier—**2 cents each.**

As economical individual handed in a letter at the post office to be weighed. It was a little over the half ounce. Our friend took out his pocket knife and whittled off the corners, lightening the letter to the right point, then attached his three-cent stamp, and went his way rejoicing. "E onomy is wealth."

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, if insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two months. Double postage in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, to or from Great Britain and Ireland are chargeable with a fine on delivery, in addition to the postage. In the case of such letters arriving in Great Britain, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, sent direct in closed mail via England, are also chargeable with a fine on delivery in addition to the postage. In the case of letters arriving in the United States the fine is *five cents*. In both cases the amount is marked on the letters at the various exchange offices, and collected at the offices of delivery. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to and from the North German Union including Austria and Luxembourg are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in regard to Canadian correspondence, three directions must hereafter be observed.

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange office. Such letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter from Canada is six cents, if paid in advance, if fully prepaid, and *ten* cents, if unpaid or insufficiently paid. Prepayments must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages on unpaid letters received from foreign countries by the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States coin (or its equivalent in gold offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post bills. Prior to such coin being delivered at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Money Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received from the countries mentioned.

On out-going letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates of currency are found to be sufficient.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be *registered* in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, (including Austria), for the German States of Hamburg, Bremen, and all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Tripoli, Smyrna and Beirut; also for Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island can be registered, also to Newfoundland. Letters can be registered (by British mail, via Ireland) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt (viz: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. There is an additional ordinary postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other mailable packages to Germany, as well as on *letters* to all countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the places in Turkey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, to Austria and its States, or to Belgium and The Netherlands, to Italy and the Roman or Papal States, and to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five cents*—on letters and other postal packets for all other countries, *ten cents*. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States, which can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokahama, in Japan, and Shanghae, in China, on payment of a registration fee of *eight cents* in addition to the proper postage. Such letters, like registered domestic letters, should be sent to the first distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

The registration fee to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On letters, packets, &c., the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

1. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers, (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographic stones, &c., &c.) may be sent, if not inclosed in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

2. BOOK PACKETS.—No book packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, or letter memorandum, unless the whole of such letter or memorandum be written upon the wrapper, or upon a label attached thereto, or inserted in the book packet, or upon some detached sheet of paper contained therein, or unless the whole of such letter or memorandum have been previously forwarded by the post. Books, periodicals, &c., may be sent from one part of the same country to another, or from one country to another, by book packet, provided the packet be so made up as to admit of its being easily examined, and provided it contain no letter or memorandum, or other article prohibited to be sent by book packet. Any packet which is not open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of its being examined in the manner above mentioned, will be charged with letter postage, and will be liable to be detained for such postage, if sufficient postage be not prepaid thereon.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value. They must be free from the mails all articles of a saleable nature, or which may have a market value of their own apart from the use as a pattern or sample; nor where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having no other object than that of sale.

Mails are due at the New York Post Office.

NORTH—[Through] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P. M.
[Local] 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 & 10:30 P. M.
EAST—[Boston Express] 2 A. M.; 8 A. M.; 12 P. M.
[Shortest Way to Boston] 2 A. M.; 12 M.; 6 P. M.
[Via Shore, by Rail] 6:30 A. M. [by Boat] 7 A. M.
SOUTH—[Through] 7:00 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
[Philadelphia Mail] 7:30 A. M.; 10:30 P. M.
WEST—[Through Mail] 7 A. M.; 12:40 & 10:30 P. M.
[via Erie Railway] 9 A. M.; 12 M., 4:30 & 11 P. M.
CALIFORNIA—[Overland, via Allentown] 6:45 A. M.; 12:30, 10:30 P. M.

Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

North Mail.....5:00 A. M.; 2:00, 9:00 P. M.
" [Way].....8:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
East Mail.....5:00 C. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 6:00 P. M.
" [Boston Express].....2:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
" [via New Haven Way].....8:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
South.....7:00 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
West [Through].....7:00 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
" [Way].....8:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
" [to Philadelphia and Baltimore].....10:30 P. M.
West [via Allentown].....7:00 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
Cal. [overland, via Allentown].....7:00 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
" .....3:00 & 4:30 P. M.
New Jersey Central R. R.....4:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Erie Mail.....8:00 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
" [Way] to Middletown.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Freehold.....5 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.
Hyde Park.....5 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Long Island.....5:00 A. M.
" to Mineola.....8:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
" to the South Side R. R.....5 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Canada.....5 A. M.; 2, 4:00, 9 P. M.
SUNDAYS all mails close at 11:00 A. M.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of exchange for British French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails.

Boston is an office of exchange for British, French, North German Union, and Belgian Mails.

Philadelphia and *Chicago* are offices of Exchange for British, French and North German Union Mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British Mails.

Baltimore and *San Francisco* offices of Exchange for British Mails only.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco daily.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st and 15th of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) in about 27 days, and (from October to March) in about 27 days.

Leave Yokohama for Hong Kong and by branch steamer for Nagasaki and Shanghai (from April to September the 20th, and (from October to March) the 5th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer the 15th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokhama, the 12th of each month.

Leave Yokohama for San Francisco, on the 22d or 23d of each month.

Due San Francisco (in summer) 21 days and (in winter) 24 days thereafter.

N B.—In all cases where the sailing day falls on Sunday, the departure will be the day preceding.

GIUSEPPE TAGLIABUE,

THERMOMETER,
BAROMETER and
HYDROMETER
MANUFACTURER,
Also Patentee and Sole Manufacturer of the
HYDROMETER
Adopted by the U. S. Government as standard for the Inspection of Spirits.
302 PEARL STREET, near Beekman,
(Established 1834) NEW YORK.

All kinds of Instruments used by Brewers and Distillers, such as Gauging Tools, Thermometers, Hydrometers and Saccharometers constantly on hand.

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WATCHES.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THESE WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, AND CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND THEM AS THE BEST TIME-PIECES MADE.

HOWARD & CO.,

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BANNING TRUSS & BRACE CO.,

No 312 Broadway,

AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Instruments Applied. Send for Printed Essay

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OF ALL KINDS.

Fully described in Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any applicant.

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STAMFORD, Conn.

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FOR POSTMASTERS AND ROUTE AGENTS.

SENT BY MAIL FOR $1 00.

Address, LUTE C. COLLINS, Sole P. M.,

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IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

Improved Stamping Ink.

All know the great merit of a good Stamping Ink. We offer an article now used by the New York, Boston and Philadelphia offices. Our Stamping Ink does not require a pattern or sample, and where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having no other object than that of sale.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

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EXPRESS TO EUROPE.

The North Atlantic Express Comp'y,

GENERAL OFFICE,

NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Offices and Agencies in all parts of Europe.

Merchandise packages, reliable of every kind transported and delivered in any part of Europe at fixed tariff rates, as per Company's Circular.

Small Prepaid Parcels. Rates,

Covering all transportation and delivery charges whatsoever to all parts of Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, etc.

Not Exceeding 1 lbs. weight, $3 00.
Not Exceeding 2 lbs. weight, $5 00.
Not Exceeding 3 lbs. weight, $7 00.
Not Exceeding 4 lbs. weight, $8 25.

Circulars giving full tariffs of rates, and all information sent free on application, by post or otherwise, to the Company's Offices.

Packages sent through any of the Express Companies, Agencies, or Offices.

North Atlantic Express Company,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

will be duly forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe.

W. B. FARWELL,
General Superintendent.

GET THE BEST.

STONE'S P. O. ACCOUNT BOOK.

Price $3, postpaid.

Circulars, with full description, sent free to any applicant.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,

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JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,

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Over 18 Years in Successful Business in this City.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,010
SURPLUS (March 1, 1872) OVER...$200,000

$400,010

Insures against Loss by Fire on the best Terms.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Pres't.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Sec'y.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

120 Broadway, cor. Cedar Street,

Cash Capital, - - - $400,000 00
Cash Surplus, - - - 472,627 91

Total Assets, Jan. 1, '72, $872,627 91

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. RENSEN LANE, Sec.
HENRY KIP, Asst. Sec.

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DECKER BROS.

Are Superior to Any Others.

DECKER BROS. are now but the best materials offered in the market; they employ none but the most skilled workmen in the city; they are practical Pianomakers of great reputation, and personally superintend the construction of their instruments. DECKER BROS.' Pianos are the cheapest, because they surpass all others in Tone, Finish and Durability. They offer the

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ATTENTION given to all Claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including accounts of Contractors, Claims for Lost Registered Packages, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Free Carrier's Office, Cincinnati, O. post Post Office,
Aug. 19, 1872.

No.	Mail Boxes.	Patrons.	Letters.
1st ward	1,117	1,117	1,117
2d "	1,145	1,145	1,145
3d "	1,175	1,175	1,175
4th "	1,204	1,204	1,204
5th "	1,233	1,233	1,233
6th "	1,262	1,262	1,262
7th "	1,291	1,291	1,291
8th "	1,320	1,320	1,320
9th "	1,349	1,349	1,349
10th "	1,378	1,378	1,378
11th "	1,407	1,407	1,407
12th "	1,436	1,436	1,436
13th "	1,465	1,465	1,465
14th "	1,494	1,494	1,494
15th "	1,523	1,523	1,523
16th "	1,552	1,552	1,552
17th "	1,581	1,581	1,581
18th "	1,610	1,610	1,610
19th "	1,639	1,639	1,639
20th "	1,668	1,668	1,668
21st "	1,697	1,697	1,697
22d "	1,726	1,726	1,726
23d "	1,755	1,755	1,755
24th "	1,784	1,784	1,784
25th "	1,813	1,813	1,813
26th "	1,842	1,842	1,842
27th "	1,871	1,871	1,871
28th "	1,900	1,900	1,900
29th "	1,929	1,929	1,929
30th "	1,958	1,958	1,958
31st "	1,987	1,987	1,987
32d "	2,016	2,016	2,016
33d "	2,045	2,045	2,045
34th "	2,074	2,074	2,074
35th "	2,103	2,103	2,103
36th "	2,132	2,132	2,132
37th "	2,161	2,161	2,161
38th "	2,190	2,190	2,190
39th "	2,219	2,219	2,219
40th "	2,248	2,248	2,248
41st "	2,277	2,277	2,277
42d "	2,306	2,306	2,306
43d "	2,335	2,335	2,335
44th "	2,364	2,364	2,364
45th "	2,393	2,393	2,393
46th "	2,422	2,422	2,422
47th "	2,451	2,451	2,451
48th "	2,480	2,480	2,480
49th "	2,509	2,509	2,509
50th "	2,538	2,538	2,538
51st "	2,567	2,567	2,567
52d "	2,596	2,596	2,596
53d "	2,625	2,625	2,625
54th "	2,654	2,654	2,654
55th "	2,683	2,683	2,683
56th "	2,712	2,712	2,712
57th "	2,741	2,741	2,741
58th "	2,770	2,770	2,770
59th "	2,799	2,799	2,799
60th "	2,828	2,828	2,828
61st "	2,857	2,857	2,857
62d "	2,886	2,886	2,886
63d "	2,915	2,915	2,915
64th "	2,944	2,944	2,944
65th "	2,973	2,973	2,973
66th "	3,002	3,002	3,002
67th "	3,031	3,031	3,031
68th "	3,060	3,060	3,060
69th "	3,089	3,089	3,089
70th "	3,118	3,118	3,118
71st "	3,147	3,147	3,147
72d "	3,176	3,176	3,176
73d "	3,205	3,205

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—MARCH, 1873.

K. B.—Always consult the LATEST issue of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prepaid, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional. In all other cases prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.

☞ For References A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.

☞ For References a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of the page.

☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c., for every additional 2 ozs.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not exceeding 4 ozs.	Postage on Commercial Papers, for every additional 2 ozs.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	10	2	A	16	10
Aden, British mail, via Brindisi	24	8	A	20	16
do do via Southampton	24	8	A	20	16
do do German mail direct, via Bremen	*24	8	A	20	16
do do do via Trieste	*26	Q	B	17	11
do do via England and Brindisi	*21	Q	K	8	17
do do do and Trieste	*27	Q	K	8	17
do via Pan Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Africa—see Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia.					
and Cape of Good Hope and Natal					
Alexandria, via North German Union direct	11	7	F	10	...
do closed mail, via England	12	8	F	12	A 8
Alexandria, via North German Union, closed mail, via Ostend	*11	8	G	13	A 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. let. 15c. per ½oz.	*12	6	G	13	A 8
do closed mail via England	*12	8	G	13	A 8
do (small newspapers under 2 ounces, 2 cts. each)					
do via Brindisi, each via England					
do via N. G. U. & Brindisi reg. let. ½ oz. or	*13	7	cB	cE	A 8
do via N. G. U. via Italian open mail	16	4	cB	cE	A 8
by British Mail, via Southampton	20	6	cB	cE	A 8
do via Brindisi	20	8	W	2	12
do via Italian open mail	*14	4	W	2	12
Algeria, open mail	CC	6	J	17	11
Algiers (Exchanges), via North German Union direct	13	13	J	17	11
do do closed mail					
do do do via England	24	13	J	17	11
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 25d each mo. from N.Y.	18	4	10	10	A 8
do British Mail, via Southampton	20	6	B	16	A 8
Argyll mail (Reserved letters 15c. per ½oz. &c.)	16	6 2	s		
Asiatic Ports, via Southampton	16	4	A	16	16
Australia, &c., direct, via Southampton	20	10	A	16	16
do French Mail, via Brindisi	*20	N	O	P	P8
do German mail direct, via Bremen	*20	N	O	P	P8
do do via England and Brindisi	*21	N	O	P	P8
do via San Francisco, once a month	10	2	s		
Austria, via North German Union, direct	5	3	C	8	8
do closed mail via England	*7	4	C	8	8
do via Brindisi, once a month	*6	3	C	8	8
Azores Islands, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	16	16
Bahama Islands, direct-steamer from New York		5	2	s	
Bahama, via Florida, direct-steamer from New York	*7	6	A	8	8
Bahrein, via North German Union direct	*10	7	E	11	A 8
do closed mail via England	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Baleares Islands, via Belgium—see Spain.					
Barbadoes, via Southampton	20	6	A	A	16
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	24	8	20	16	...
do via Brindisi	*24	8	20	16	...
do via North German Union, direct	*26	3	C	6	8
do closed mail via England	*26	4	C	6	8
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	*10	2	C	8	8
do closed mail via England	*10	4	C	8	8
Belgium	5	6	E	9	A 8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	8	6	E	11	A 8
do closed mail, via Eng.	10	8	E	11	A 8
do via Austria, direct	8	6	E	11	A 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via Kingston	15	6	B	16	16
Berlin, via North German Union, direct	*7	6	E	9	A 8
do closed mail via England	*10	6	E	11	A 8
Bermuda	*10	6 2	s		
Bogota, via Panama, British mail via Aspinwall	18	6 4	10	10	A 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	25	6	A	A	16
Borneo, British mail via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
Bottler Lady, via North German Union, direct	*20	3	C	6	8
do closed mail via England	*20	4	C	6	8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	*20	3	C	6	8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	24	6	B	B	16
do by Am. packet 25d each month from N. Y.	*24	4	B	B	16
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	*6	3	C	8	8
do closed mail, via England	*7	4	C	8	8
do do via Belgium	*6	4 2	s		
British Columbia (if unpaid 10cts. per half oz.)	*6	4	10	10	A 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 25d each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	10	A 8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 25d each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	10	A 8
do British mail, via Southampton	20	6	B	16	A 8
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	*9	6	E	11	A 8
do closed mail via Eng.	*10	7	E	11	A 8
do direct	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Bureos, do direct	*12	8	F	12	A 8
do closed mail via Eng.	*13	8	F	12	A 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	23	13	J	9	17
do do closed mail via England	24	13	J	9	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	*6	4 1	A	3	A 8
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	AA	6	Dt	Dt	16
do British mail, via Spain					
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	24	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verd Islands, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	18	6	10	10	A 8
Central America	10	6 2	s		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16	16
do German mail direct, via Bremen	*20	N	O	P	P8
do do via England and Brindisi	*21	N	O	P	P8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	24	13	J	9	17
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	10	2	s		
do via North German Union direct	23	12	J	7	17
do closed mail via England	24	13	J	9	17
do German mail direct, via Bremen	*20	N	O	P	P8
do via England and Brindisi	*21	N	O	P	P8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	24	6	B	16	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	16	...
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	*10	6	G	13	A 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	*11	7	G	13	A 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	Dt	Dt	Dt	16	
Corsica	10	6 2	s		
Costa Rica	10	6 2	s		
Cuba, direct, 1 to 3 ozs. 15c.; 4 to 7 ozs. reg. fee 8c.	18	4	10	10	A 8
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	18	4	10	10	A 8
Czernowitz, via North German Union, direct	*11	7	F	12	A 8
do do closed mail via England	*12	8	F	12	A 8
Denmark, via North German Union direct	*9	6 2	s		
do Stettin, once a month	10	6 2	s		
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	*10	7	E	12	A 8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	7	4	E	10	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
do British mail, via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	28	8	20	16	...
do via North German Union direct	23	12	J	7	17
do do via Brindisi	*26	12	Q	E	17
do do via Trieste	*26	Q	K	8	17
do do close mail via England	24	13	J	9	17
do do do via Trieste	*27	Q	K	8	17
do do do via Turkey	*27	Q	K	8	17

[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]

Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	25	6 4	10	10	A 8
do closed mail, via Panama	20	2	s		
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	*16	9	Ir	Ir	A 8
do (Middle) do do do	*16	9	Ir	Ir	A 8
do (Upper) do do do	*16	9	Ir	Ir	A 8
do Letters 20c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee	*17	10	Ir	Ir	A 8
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England and Brindisi	*17	10	Ir	Ir	A 8
do (Middle) do do do	*17	10	Ir	Ir	A 8
do (Upper) do do do	*17	10	Ir	Ir	A 8
do Letters 25c. per ½ oz. exclusive of fee					
do British mail, via Southampton	16	4	cB	cE	d16
do do via Brindisi	20	6	cB	cE	d16
do (see Abyssinia, via Italian open mail	14	W	X	X	16
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	*9	6	E	11	A 8
Fayal, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	B	16
Finland, via North German Union direct	9	6	E	9	A 8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	*10	6	E	11	A 8
France, direct mail	*5	6 2	s		
do via England	CC				A 8
Gaiatz, via North German Union direct	*9	6	E	11	A 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	*6	3	C	8	8
do via Ostend	*7	4	C	8	8
do (closed mail, via Eng.)	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	16
do via Belgium		6	2	s	
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	B	10
Great Britain or Ireland	*6	4	E	11	A 8
Greece, via North German Union direct	*11	7	H	14	A 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	*15	10	H	14	A 8
do via British mail	*20	6	B	16	A 8
do by Italian open mail	*16	4	W	2	14
Greenland, via Denmark	7	4	Ir	Ir	10
Greytown, via Aspinwall	18	6	10	10	A 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	18	4	10	10	A 8
Guatemala	10	6 2	s		
Guayaquil, via Panama	25	6	A	A	16
do (French and Dutch)	18	4	10	10	A 8
Havana, direct, 1, 2 & St. Thomas, 15c. per ½ oz. reg. fee 8c.	10	6 2	s		
Heligoland, via England	*10	6	E	11	A 8
Holland	5	6	E	9	A 8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via Kingston	18	4	10	10	A 8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c., for every additional 2 ozs.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not exceeding 4 ozs.	Postage on Commercial Papers, for every additional 2 ozs.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	24	8	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	*26	3	C	6	8
do do via England and Brindisi (and Chinese ports)	*21	3	C	P	8
do Amoy and Foochow), via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Horatia, via North German Union direct	*9	6	E	11	A 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Iceland, via Denmark	10	6	Ft	Ft	10
India—see East Indies.					
Ionian Islands, see Greece					
Ireland—see Great Britain.					
Jamaica, direct	10	6 2	s		
do British mail	24	6	10	10	A 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	34	13	J	J	A 17
do do do close mail via England	34	13	J	J	A 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	*30	N	O	P	P8
do do via England and Brindisi	*31	N	O	P	P8
do American packet, via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Java, via North German Union direct	*9	6	E	9	A 8
Jaxy, British mail, via Southampton	*10	7	E	11	A 8
do via Brindisi	28	6	A	A	16
Jersey, British mail, via Southampton	34	8	20	20	16
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	*12	8	F	12	A 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	*12	8	F	12	A 8
Kerikal, French mail					
do British mail, via Southampton	22	6	A	A	16
Kertsund, via North German Union direct	*11	7	F	10	A 8
do do do (c'ls'd m'l via Eng.)	*13	8	F	12	A 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	26	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union, direct	26	17	11	11	...
do do closed mail	26	17	11	11	...
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of, French mail					
do British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	16
Malacca—see Straits.					
Malte—see Mauritius					
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	B	16
do do via Messina or Marseilles	20	8	Dt	Dt	16
do do N. German via Brindisi	*14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	18	4	10	10	A 8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	24	8	Ct	Ct	16
Mayotte, French mail					
Mexico, direct from New York	10	3	s		
Minorca—See Spain					
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	25	6	A	A	16
do Am. Packet 25d of each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	10	A 8
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	20	6	B	B	16
Morocco, Am. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	8	3	2	s	
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	*10	6	Ir	Ir	A 8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	*6	4	1	2	A 8
Newfoundland	6	6 2	s		
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	18	4	10	10	A 8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	20	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	20	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Nicaragua	10	6 2	s		
Nice	CC	6			
Norway, via North German Union direct	10	6	Gt	Gt	A 8
Stettin, (discontinued)					
do North Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	*11	7	Gt	Gt	A 8
do (Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)					
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	*6	4	1	2	A 8
Panama	10	6 2	s		
Paraguay, Am. packet, 25d each month, from N. Y.	18	4	10	10	A 8
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	*30	N	O	P	P8
do do via England and Brindisi	*31	N	O	P	P8
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Peru, British mail, via Colon	24	6	A	A	16
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	34	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
do via North German Union, direct	27	17	11	11	...
do do closed mail	28	17	11	11	...
Philippeville, via North German Union, direct	*11	7	F	12	A 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	*12	8	F	12	A 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	*9	6	E	11	A 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	*9	7	E	11	A 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	*11	5	C	8	8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	*12	6	D	10	A 8
Pondicherry	10	6 2	s		
do via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	18	4	10	10	A 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	*16	10	H	12	A 8
do closed mail, via Eng.	*17	10	H	14	A 8
do via England (see Egypt)					
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	16	6	B	B	16
Prevesa, via North German Union, direct	*11	7	F	10	A 8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.	*12	8	F	12	A 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per h'f oz.	*6	4	1	2	A 8
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	*6	3	C	6	8
do Stettin, once a month	*6	3	C	6	8
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	28	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	*11	7	F	10	A 8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	*12	8	F	12	A 8
Rio de Janeiro—see Brazils					
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	*10	6	E	9	A 8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	*11	7	E	11	A 8
do do French mail					
do do closed mail via England					
Roumania via North German Union, direct	*9	6	E	11	A 8
(closed mail, via England	*10	7	E	11	A 8
Russia, do do direct	*6	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via England	*7	4	C	8	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	*6	3	C	6	8
do closed mail, via England	*7	4	C	8	8
Salvador, via Colon	10	6 2	s		
Sandwich Islands	6	6 2	s		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	18	4	10	10	A 8
Savoy	CC	6			
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.					
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	*6	3	C	6	8
do closed mail, via Eng.	*7	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	*6	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	*7	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	11	7	F	10	A 8
do closed mail via Engl.	12	8	F	12	A 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.					
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	11	7	F	10	A 8
do closed mail via Eng.	13	8	F	12	A 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	*9	6	E	9	A 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng.	9	7	E	11	A 8
Servia, via except Belgrade), French mail via Austria					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	10	6 2	s		

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Postage on Newspapers, Books, Patterns, &c., for every additional 2 ozs.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not exceeding 4 ozs.	Postage on Commercial Papers, for every additional 2 ozs.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail, via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	24	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	17	11	J	7	17
do do do closed mail, via England	18	11	J	9	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	34	8	20	20	16
do N German Union direct	*24	N	O	P	P8
do via England and Brindisi	*21	N	O	P	P8
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Smyrna, British mail via German Union, direct	*11	7	F	10	A 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	*12	8	F	12	A 8
Spain, via New Orleans	*10	3	G	V	
do British mail via Marseilles	AA	6	Dt	Dt	16
do open mail	*4				
do via Belgium	AA	6	E	U	
do via Bayonne or Hamburg	12	7	G	11	
do do do via England	12	7	G	11	
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
Stettin, British mail, via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	28	16	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	*10	3	G	11	A 8
do via Stettin, once a month	10	3	G	V	
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England	*11	9	G	13	A 8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.					
Switzerland, direct, (closed mail via England)	*10	4	B	B	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	8	3	A	A	8
Syria—see Turkey					
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	16	6 4	B	B	
Tasmania—see Van Diemen's Land					
Tripoli, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	14	K	L	M	
do via England and Brindisi	14	W	X	X	
do by Italian open mail	14	W	X	X	
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi reg. let., 15c. 5oz.	*14	K	L	M	8
do via England, (direct (closed mail via England)	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antioch, Bagdad, Beyrout, Caiffa, Cavalla, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernowitz, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Jantina, Jerusalem, Ismid, Kutayah, Kingston, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonika, Samsoun, Scres, Santi Quaranti, Smyrna, Scutari, Supply, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchiesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	*11	7	F	10	A 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	*12	8	F	12	A 8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*See notice on top of this page.*)	11	7	F	10	A 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	12	8	F	12	A 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 15c. per ½ oz.)	10	6	A	A	16
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 25d each month from N. Y.	18	4	10	10	A 8
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	*6	4	1	2	A 8
Van Diemen's Land, via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
British mail, via Brindisi	28	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Venezuela, by American packet	10	6 2	s		
do British do	18	4	10	10	A 8
Victoria (Port Philipp), Brit. mail via Southampton	24	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	28	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	10	6 2	s		
Wales—see Great Britain.					
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	*9	6	E	9	A 8
do closed mail, via Eng.	*10	7	E	11	A 8
West Indies, direct	10	6 2	s		
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas	18	4	10	10	A 8
do (Havana consular) do do	18	4	10	10	A 8
do (not British), do do do	18	4	10	10	A 8
(*See "Rates to West Indies" first of this Page.*)					
Yamaun, by direct mail to France	5	6	E	9	A 8
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	10	6 2	s		
do North German Union via Brindisi	*20	N	O	P	P8
do do via England and Brindisi	*21	N	O	P	P8

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters A, B, C, etc.

	Letters, 15 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 20 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 30 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 40 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 50 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 60 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 70 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 80 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 90 grs. each ½ oz.	Letters, 100 grs. each ½ oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	6	8	10	12	14	...	...	...	14
A.—via Brindisi	6	8	12	16	20	24	...	...	...	30
B.—via Southampton	4	6	8	10	12	14	...	...	...	16
B.—via Brindisi	6	8	12	16	20	24	...	...	...	30
C.—via N. G. Union direct	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
E.—via N. G. Union direct	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
F.—via N. G. Union direct	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
F.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
G.—via N. G. Union direct	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
H.—via N. G. Union direct	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6	8	12	16	20	24	...	...	...	30
K.—German mail via England & Brindisi	5		7		9		11		13	
K.—do do via Trieste direct										
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5		7		9		11		13	
L.—do do via England & Brindisi	8		10		12		14		16	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5		7		9		11		13	
M.—do do via England & Brindisi	8		10		12		14		16	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5		7		9		11		13	
N.—do do via England & Brindisi	8		10		12		14		16	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5		7		9		11		13	
O.—do do via England & Brindisi	8		10		12		14		16	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	9		12		15		18		21	
P.—do do via England & Brindisi	12		16		20		24		28	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct	7		11		15		19		23	
Q.—do do via England & Trieste	12		16		20		24		28	
R.—do do via England & Trieste	7		11		15		19		23	
S.—do do via Belgium	10		12		14		16		18	
T.—via Belgium	5		7		9		11		13	
U.—	4		6		8		10		12	
V.—	5		8		11		14		17	
W.—	6		9		12		15		18	
X.—	7		10		13		16		19	
Z.—	8		11		14		17		20	
A.1.—	4		6		8		10		12	
B.1.—	5		7		9		11		13	
C.1.—	6		9		12		15		18	
D.1.—	7		10		13		16		19	
E.1.—	8		11		14		17		20	
F.1.—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	4		6		8		10		12	
G.1.—Closed mail do do	5		7		9		11		13	
H.1.—Closed mail	6		9		12		15		18	
I.1.—Closed mail	7		10		13		16		19	
J.1.—Closed mail	8		11		14		17		20	

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Islands, via Marseilles:

On Letters to Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Islands, via Marseilles, 15 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Letters for Gibraltar, over ½ but not exceeding 1 ounce, 20 cents; over 1 but not exceeding 2 ounces, 40 cents; and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction of an ounce or additional ounce.

On letters for Gibraltar of 1 ounce or under, to centre; over 1 but not exceeding 2 ounces, 2 centres; over 2 but not exceeding 3 ounces, 3 centres; and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction of an ounce or additional ounce.

On letters for the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, the rates are as follows: For not over ½ oz., 15 cents; over ½ and not over 1 oz., 30 cents; over 1 and not over 2 oz., 60 cents; over 2 and not over 3 oz., 90 cents; and for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, 30 cents.

Bill.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Spain and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Islands, via Marseilles: Newspapers, 2 cents each; other printed matter, 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof and one cent in addition for each newspaper or article of printed matter to which a separate address is given; but the postage on any single article must not exceed four times the rate for 4 ounces. Patterns of merchandise, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof and one cent in addition for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, but the postage on any single article must not exceed four times the rate for 4 ounces. Commercial papers, 2 cents for each 4

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIII., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1873. WHOLE NO. 152.

MONSIEUR TONSON AGAIN.

POND LILY, April, 1873.

After the festive demonstration referred to in my last, Dominie Meddle kept his room for nearly three days, and when at length he made his appearance he had changed—yes, fearfully changed—but not for the better. His cheeks, formerly as plump as oranges, were now flabby and sunken; his eyes, which were wont to shine with extraordinary brightness, had lost their lustre, and his countenance, hitherto remarkable for its benignant and genial expression, had become cadaverous and of a leaden color—in fact, his whole appearance had undergone such a transformation as to be positively startling.

At dinner he bluntly declined to indulge in any dessert, and unqualifiedly attributed his present physical demoralization to some charlotte russe which was, as he put it, a treacherous thing, and J. M. coincided with him, but the sly winks Cousin Gracious gave me plainly indicated that thirty or forty glasses of diff-rent kinds of win partaken of on the day of the feast was the real cause of Mr. Meddle's disorganization-.

J. M. was perfectly armed at the "used up" appearance of her favorite former pastor, and proposed as an inaugurating amusement a trip to Sledge Hammer Point—a natural curiosity—which is on of the features of the country near Pond Lily. It is a part of the Dromedary rang- of mountains, and is, as its name implies, a point-r projecting part formi-g right angles with the original chain. Its sides are almost perpendicular, and from the top, which is about 950 feet from the ground, a magnificent view of Pond Lily and its surroundings can be obtained except when fog, mist or other cloud material obscure the view. The madam's proposition was evidently Meddle's "Eureka," for he instantly seized upon it, and agreed it strenuously. S ikes, I knew, regarded Meddle as a bore of the first water, but consideration for J. M. and the innate promptings of a refined gentleman prohibited him from manifesting his feelings by even word or look—and luncheon was packed and other preparations were accordingly made for the excursion.

In the meantime, I drove up to the "Angle," or our mail matter and to obtain the latest ews from other sources. I found a new postmaster in charge, and, as usual with new incumbents, he had made some sweeping im provements—and there was cause enough and room enough. Grawdles had made a very good average postmaster, but he was more passive than active, and paid very little more attention to the "breaches" of the rules and regulations of the Department than he did to their "observance," and the consequence was that the establishment absolutely run itself. Of course, during the later days of his official career, he had much improved the appearance and business facilities of the post office, but he nevertheless lacked the necessary executive capacity to preside over it properly, and it was his indifference and lack of official vigilance that probably threw his son in the way of temptation and dishonesty. Under his rule the clerks were constantly complaining of the hard labor they had to perform, and were perpetually clamoring for more help. Under the new functionary, who I understand is a strict disciplinarian, the present employees declare they can do easily what is required of them, and more, if necessary—so that we may anticipate no increase of or change in the present force at the Ottawe Angle Post Office, and the citizens will be glad of it, for there has been no cause of complaint lately against its management.

But it is wonderful what an amount of zeal and energy, and a desire to drive things generally, pervades a community of officials when a new chief is placed at the head of affairs. Labor is apparently a luxury, and official duties are assiduously performed during the initial days of his incumbency—and, just then, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If discipline is the order of the day and system the rule, the ways of the new man and his subordinates during their official connection will be ways of pleasantness, and all their paths will be peace and brotherly love will prevail generally; but if otherwise, "otherwise" will come out ahead.

When I returned the party had completed their preparations and off we started. A walk of about two miles brought us to the foot of our destination, and after taking breath we commenced to climb. It was fearful work, but we finally attained sufficient altitude to warrant us in striking out horizontally for the point. As we trudged along our path began to grow wider and wider, and gradually merged into a broad road, which I knew portended our near approach to the "Sledge-hammer," and soon a vision of beauty burst upon us. Before us in the earth seemed to come to an end and to present a sheer fall into chaos; for, instead of seeing the sandy road, we saw directly ahead a bank of white fleecy clouds and we appeared as if about to step on it. This, said Sakes, is "Sledgehammer Point," and he apparently awaited the burst of admiration such a beautiful scene is sure to awaken—and it came, from J. M., in this shape: "Let's have luncheon"—and we lunched accordingly.

Mr. Meddle really appeared to be much impressed with the locality, and remarked that "it must have been a noted landmark and object of interest to the aborigines of the country and to the early pioneers." "Oh yes, it was indeed," replied Sakes, but I saw mischief in his eye; "and there are enough tales and legends connected with it to take weeks in telling." "Pray can't you tell us one, Mr. Sakes; it would be so very interesting to hear it on the spot," queried the Parson.

"Well, I'll try," said Cousin Gracious. "I am not a very good hand at 'spinning yarns,' and it is a long since I heard what I am going to relate, that I have no doubt I have forgotten something. I got it from an old trapper who lived near us when I was a little boy, and he called it the 'Story of Old Sledge.'

"Some time ago, when the red man claimed this spot as his own, there resided about two miles from here a tribe of Williwinkle Indians, a haughty band of reds, whose chief had recently 'passed in his chips,' and his place was filled by his daughter, the lovely Oleaginee. Her noble demeanor and determined manner had commanded the love and obedience of all her tribe, and her beauty and urbanity, combined with the impressive way in which she took her fire-water straight, had aroused kindly feelings in some white people who had squatted near the Indian village. Indeed, such affection did they feel for her, that if she visited them in conjunction with some of her braves—as she often did—they made it a point to rake together as many muskets as possible, and every man in the settlement endeavored to make a walking battery of himself to do her honor; and, as a further evidence of great respect, the settlers would make these occasions special holidays, and, in order to receive their guests as becomingly as their dignity certainly demanded, they would drive their cattle inside of a circular building which they face iously calle l a fort, and then follow them with their wives and children. You can see from this that the most friendly relations existed between the reds and the whites. But, alas! the destroyer came. While one day, as the Indians visited the settlement for the purpose of borrowing something—which they were accustomed to do, and in fact were such friends that they rarely asked permission to take any article they might require (which conclusively shows what harmony there was between them and the pale-faces)—a young man, the sole son of the owner of nine swine and a cow, was stricken with admiration at the sight of Oleaginee and her suite, playfully bearing away a portion of his senior's flock, and quitting the fort he quietly endeavored to make an impression on her obdurate heart—with a love message cased in lead—and his efforts were eminently successful. But it was too much for the sweet creature, for overpowered she fell from her horse, and after a few groans and gasps expired, a victim to the subtle influences brought to bear upon her. Her henchmen picked her up and bore her away, and for several days and nights the air was filled with doleful cries of mourning or something else, and the settlers, deeply sympathizing with the bereaved tribe, kept their doors closed and their weapons cocked, as a mark of high respect to the "late lamented." But the grief-stricken Indians were not alone in this mourning. The fame of the lovely Oleaginee, the proximity of the Willicwinkies to the whites and the neighborly love existing between them, had reached the ears of other tribes, and two bands of gentle ravages, the Los and Humbugs, came over to participate in the ceremonies of this solemn occasion. The walls of these combined lodges of sorrow were too overpower ng to the ears, and the diffusion of fire-arrows (to which the young braves resorted to divert their minds temporarily from the painful event) was too trying to the nerves of the white people. They left—and to avoid what might have appeared as an ill-timed and discourteous departure, they went away unobserved on a dark night—and stayed away.

"But the sequel is yet to come; a young chieftain who had fondly loved Oleaginee, and had aspired to her hand, when she yielded herself to the cold clutch of death, grew inconsolable. Two days after she had gone to the happy hunting ground, he placed himself upon yonder cliff, and throwing his head back he filled his mouth with powder, laying a communicating train along his lower lip, which he touched with some tinder that he had ignited for the purpose, and in an instant his skull flew into the air, and his body fell to the distant earth a mangled corpse. This, said Sakes, in conclusion, is one of the legends of Sledge Hammer Point."

The narrative was too much for Mr. Meddle's sensitive nature—the sad fate of these two interesting young people moved him to tears—and he besought us to leave a place so full of tragic memories at once, and we did.

The next morning he took his departure, and J. M. and I accompanied him to the train. For some reason or other he did not wish to sit in one of the passenger coaches, but expressed his determination to ride in the mail car, and entered it for that purpose, but he was peremptorily ordered out by the official in charge, who informed him that none but authorized persons were permitted therein, but as there were people then inside who were private citizens of Ottawe Angle, and as I had frequently seen on that route, and on others, unauthorized people making themselves entirely at home in mail cars, I thought the discrimination against this clergyman was drawing the point a little too fine. Meddle was a good deal irritated and said "he would see about it," but no doubt the good man forgot all about it by the time he reached his council at Clambank.

MOSE TONSON.

On a recent trial in South Wales to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became imprired 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 mail to a place he mentioned.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

(From the London Times, March 10.)

On Friday evening, Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, C.B., delivered a lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, with reference to the postal and telegraphic systems of this country. The lecture was entitled "On a Cooperative Society." After noting at length the early history and development of the post office, Mr. Scudamore went on to say that posts which at first were unremunerative had in the course of years become profitable, and that the increase of correspondence when there were but 4,500 receptacles for letters, the average number posted in each receptacle was 37,000. Last year, when there were 20,000 receptacles, the average number posted in each during the year was 40,000. The population of the country was greater, of course, than it was in 1840, but the increase of letters had been enormously the increase of population. In 1840 there were but seven letters to each head of the population. In 1871 the number was twenty-four letters for each head of the population. The progress of education since 1840 had been great, but it was hard to say that education had done more for penny post letters than pennyworths of bread for education. During the last twenty years the net revenue of the post office had steadily and constantly increased. In the five years of this period it averaged £599,000 per annum; in the second period of five years it averaged £1,000,000 per annum; in the third period of five years it averaged nearly £1,200,000; and in the fourth and last period of five years it had averaged nearly £1,400,000 per annum. The Money Order Office, which was a branch of the bank for the transmission of money, could never have attained its present proportions, or have become so useful as it was, if it had not been established on the post office, and the growth of which institution it also had grown. It was not established with a view to profit, but for the distinctly expressed purpose of affording the poorer classes of the community with some means of remitting small sums of money. For a few years it was actually carried on at a loss (although the charges to the public were much higher than they now were), but by means of successive improvements in the mode of carrying on the work it was made to produce a moderate amount of profit. It was a bank, having at the present time about 4,500 agents, each of whom could draw at sight upon all the others. The development of the post office, under the operation of the present system, had been very rapid, but by means of successive improvements in the mode of carrying on the work it was made to produce a moderate amount of profit. It was a bank, having at the present time about 4,500 agents, each of whom could draw at sight upon all the others. The development of the post office, under the operation of the present system, had been very rapid, but by means of successive improvements in the mode of carrying on the work it was made to produce

UNITED STATES
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Post Office Assistant.

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J. GAYLER, ... Editor.
F. S. THOMSON, ... Publisher.

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☞ In all cases accompanying remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. MAIL," and *not* to the Editor.

SPECIAL NOTICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a number in addition to the address. The number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 152 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper sent immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

TO POSTMASTERS AT MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

OFFICE U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, New York, March, 1873.

Ten of the "stations" or branches of the New York Post Office are *Money Order Offices*, at which money orders can be drawn. They are known as Stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L. Orders made payable at these Stations should be drawn on "Postmaster at Station A, or B, C, D," etc., "New York," and the "advice" should in all cases be *filled up and addressed in the same manner.*

For convenience of postmasters at money order offices, the publishers of the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT have prepared a list of streets and avenues in New York embraced within the districts covered by these Stations, with the name of the Station on which orders, payable to a resident of any of these streets, should be drawn. Thus, if application be made at a money order office for an order payable in New York, the postmaster at the issuing office should inquire the *address* of the person to whom it is to be made payable; and by consulting the Table will be able to issue the order in the form most convenient to the payee.

Some of the Stations are several miles from the General Post Office at New York, and Postmasters would confer a great benefit on the public by taking the very slight trouble to ask for the *street and number of payees at New York* and draw the orders accordingly, which the use of this Table will enable them to do.

The Table is printed in convenient form for ready reference.

Single copies sent post paid on receipt of Fifteen Cents. Two Copies for Twenty-five Cents; Five Copies for Fifty Cents.

Address PUBLISHERS U. S. MAIL, Post Office, New York.

Since its establishment in 1850, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to Postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postage, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to Postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent change.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Postal Cards—Circular to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL, DIVISION OF POSTAL SUPPLIES, REGISTER LETTER OFFICE AND POSTAL CARDS,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

The necessary appropriations having been made for the purpose, the Department will, on the 1st of May, 1873, commence the issue to postmasters of the Postal Cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872.

DESCRIPTION.

The card adopted is five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches in length and three (3) inches in width; and is made of good stiff paper, water marked with the initial letter U. S. P. O. D. in monogram.

The face of the card is engraved on steel, surrounded by a border, in scroll work, one-eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp, printed on the upper right hand corner, is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty looking to the left, and surrounded by a lathe work border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inserted above and "One Cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with directions to "write the address only on this side—the message on the other." Underneath, and occupying the lower half of the card, are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being printed with the word "To." The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color, the body of the card is light cream, the printing, velvet brown.

No variation in size, stamp, color, or in any other particular, will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the cards to fund that specified in the description.

PRICES.

Postal Cards will be sold for one cent each, net her more or less, whether in large quantities or in small.

OBJECT.

The object of the Postal Card is to facilitate letter correspondence, and to provide for the transmission through the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink. They may therefore be used for invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, *except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writers, or sent to the Dead Letter Office.* If not delivered within six (6) days from the time of receipt they will be burned by Postmasters.

IRREGULAR CARDS.

Any ordinary *printed* business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one-cent postage stamp attached; but such card must contain absolutely *no written matter except the address*; otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails.

COUNTERFEITS.

All cards different from those herein described, with postage stamps printed or embossed thereon, and purporting to be U. S. Postal Cards, are COUNTERFEITS; and the manufacture of such cards, or the attempt to use the same in the mails, *will render the offender to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for five years.* (Sec. 176, Postal Code.)

SPOILED CARDS.

Postmasters will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to redeem or exchange Postal Cards that may be soiled or otherwise spoiled in printing, or otherwise *rendered unfit* for use, in the place of private holders.

REQUISITIONS.

The Department will not furnish less than five hundred (500) Cards on the order of a postmaster. Individuals desiring Postal Cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as is the case now they obtain them upon direct application to the Department.

Retain this circular for future reference.

E. W. BARKER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Postage on Correspondence for Portugal via German Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that correspondence from the United States for Portugal may hereafter be forwarded in the mails to Germany at the following rates of postage, to wit:

Letters per ½ oz.	Other printed matter and samples.	Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., to Subscribers.	Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., to Agents.
By German mail direct..... cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
By German closed mail, via England.....	3	4	8	11
	6	4	8	11

Registered letters are subject, in addition to the postage on ordinary letters, to the international registration fee of 8 cents per letter.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters is *optional*, and on registered letters and other correspondence *compulsory*.

The rates above stated apply also to correspondence for *Madeira* and the *Azores*, via Portugal.

By order of the Postmaster General,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

POSTAL NOMENCLATURE.

Every science has its special descriptive terms, or, we might rather say, every science should have its special descriptive terms. We look upon postal matters as a science which requires such terms, and further, one which requires on the part of those engaged in its pursuit, a devotion, knowledge, integrity and skill applicable only to itself.

A postmaster should be a postmaster in deed as well as name. He should not only know enough of the ordinary details of his duty to conduct his office well, but he should practice what he knows. He should be regular, orderly and systematic, with a place for everything, and see that everything is in its place. His office, both in the part open to the public and in that devoted to the details of business, should be clean and quiet, the former so that say, even the most delicate, may safely enter it, the latter, that there may be nothing to call attention from duty.

The clerks should partake of the spirit of the postmaster, being prompt in the discharge of their duties, not the least onerous of which is to meet the requirements of callers Railway postal clerks and route agents, too, should feel an *esprit du corps* in the performance of their duties—with every one, in fact, there should be the desire to make the Post Office Department of the fullest utility to the public.

But another need, and one of which we set out to speak, is the want of a *postal nomenclature*, to consist of words or phrases relating to postal matters, which in their meaning and use shall be clear, direct and free from chance of misunderstanding. Not only in official communications, nor in official intercourse with the public, but in legal proceedings before the Courts, the want of postal nomenclature is strikingly apparent.

At a recent trial in Trenton, N. J., for taking letters from a post office, the indictment being "for robbing the mail," Court, jury, lawyer, witnesses and spectators were bewildered and befogged and bewildered over the simple proposition whether a theft of letters from a post office was a theft from the mail, and the momentous question is still unsettled. The word *mail* is used, indeed, in a variety of senses; sometimes it refers to dropping a letter in the reception box at a post office, sometimes to letters postmarked and tied up in packages for forwarding, sometimes to the pouch in which they are forwarded, sometimes to the vehicle in which the pouch is carried, sometimes to a post office, and sometimes to the individual mail matter which a person receives. It is evident that if this word "mail" had its own specific legal meaning, a great deal of bother and misunderstanding would be avoided. Our legislators might learn a valuable lesson in this respect from the Canada Post Office Act.

This act begins with definitions of postal terms. Among them we find the following:

"The term 'mail' includes every conveyance by which post letters are carried."

"The term 'any post office' means any building, room, street, letter box, receiving box, or other receptacle or place where post letters or other mailable matter are received or delivered, sorted, made up or dispatched."

"Post letters" and "mailable matter" are also defined. Here is no opportunity for misunderstanding. A prosecuting attorney can or should make no mistake in drawing an indictment, and judge and jury have no difficulty in understanding it.

But very often what the law fails to accomplish can be done by a combined effort and consent of the parties interested. We propose to make a "Postal Dictionary," and hope that it will merit and meet the approbation of our readers, and that they will use their efforts to make it popular and bring it into use. It will not, of course, have a legal force, but its popular force, beside benefiting the people, will act on administrators of the law, and aid and guide them in their efforts.

Address.—The name of the person for whom a letter is intended or to whom it is to be delivered.

Addressee.—The person for whom a letter is intended, or to whom it is to be delivered.

Addresser.—The person who writes the letter.

Card.—The name of the writer on an envelope.

Direction.—The place where the letter is to be delivered.

Domestic.—Relating solely to the United States and Territories.

Foreign.—Relating to other countries than the United States.

A Letter.—Any mail matter containing writing, except postal cards.

Mail.—Any conveyance by which mail matter is carried.

Mailable Matter.—Any matter that may be carried by mail.

Mailing.—Preparing a letter by the Postmaster for forwarding.

Postage.—The legal charge for the conveyance and delivery of mail matter.

Post Office.—Any building, room, etc., where, in accordance with law, mail matter may be, or it is intended to be.

Posting.—Depositing by the writer or his agent a letter in a post office for mailing.

Request.—A request to return on an envelope.

Valuable Matter.—Any matter included in section 281 of the Code of 1873, or any registered matters, whether intrinsically valuable or not.

We would particularly call attention to the proposed distinction between "mailing" and "posting" a letter. The writer, either in person or by agent, "posts" the letter, that is, places it in the custody of the Post-Office Department; the postmaster mails it, that is, prepares it for forwarding, by postmarking, defacing the stamp, inclosing in the pouch, and delivering the pouch into the "mail."

We have made this article long enough; if our proposed "Postal Dictionary" meets the approbation of postmasters, we shall enlarge it from time to time, with the hope that it may be some day legalized.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—Those of our readers who are preparing to visit the World's Fair at Vienna cannot do better than to secure their passage by the Bremen Line from New York (North German Lloyds), whose advertisement will be found on our fourth page. We speak of what we know by experience, in saying that passengers by that line will find comfortable accommodations, excellent fare and courteous treatment from the able officers who command the steamers of the Bremen Line.

MAKE CLEAR POST MARKS.—Postmasters who have not already ordered one of Collins' Stamping Pads should not delay. It will save a great deal of trouble, so much experienced by postmasters in getting clear post marks. It is used and approved in the principal post offices; and its low price should lead to its adoption by all. See advertisement elsewhere.

Our friends, the Yale Lock Company, have a new advertisement in this number. This advertisement is worth the attention of postmasters; while its specialty is post-office boxes, and locks for such boxes, the company manufactures locks suitable for all purposes, from the tiny casket that contains "my lady's jewels" to the prison that should contain the burglar who would like those jewels.

On the 1st of June next, the Post Office Department will issue a circular to postmasters, directing them to keep an account of stamps canceled, etc., for six months, beginning with July 1, for the purpose of readjusting salaries. We will publish in our June number the circular, with some suggestions to postmasters in complying with it.

EVERY money-order post office in the country should have one or two copies of Streets and Stations of New York. See first column, second page.

We call the attention of our readers to our advertisement on 4th page.

Why is an ignorant post-office clerk like an unpaid domestic letter? (Original.)

A letter postmarked Freehold, N. J., directed and as follows, was lately received at the post office in Brooklyn, N. Y.:

To the Gentleman who keeps the
Store of Cotton Goods Damaged
by Fire and Water,
Fulton Street,
Brooklyn.

Owing to the local knowledge of Assistant-Postmaster Simonson, it was delivered to ex-Alderman Newman, who was ascertained to be the gentleman for whom it was intended.

BOOK NOTICES.

OLD ENGLISHMEN. A Novel. By Miss Thackeray. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Two of the previous stories by Miss Thackeray display talent of a very high order; but the shows even greater power and a wider knowledge of human nature. Dolly Tankerough, the heroine, is a very charming woman. Not over brilliant, but always sweet-tempered, but unselfish, true-hearted and unfailing in her devotion to her ungrateful brother. To watch her patient endurance of her many trials, and to witness her final happiness, will afford permanent delight to any consistent novel reader. The plot is well carried out, the story is fresh and bright from beginning to end, the characters all stand out with a marked individuality, and the reader's interest will not flag even after the last page is read. The illustrations are of a superior order, and add very materially to the interest of the work.

MIDDLEMARCH. A study of provincial life. By George Eliot. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The greatest work of fiction that has been published in many years, wherein the reader will find clear and beautiful, yet terse style of the English, a vivid portrayal of real human beings and a penetrating knowledge of the inside and hearts of our fellow mortals.

The author has chosen to interest her readers in two good women of totally different types, and through their different experiences, not of a very tragic nature, yet her genius makes their history one of intense interest. With many readers the main attraction of the story will not centre in the heroine Dorothea, who is a very beautiful and very religious English girl. Mary Garth, a less noble but equally good and more humorous, practical and sensible girl, makes a more attractive character. Among the men, Lydgate, the young doctor, is the one to whom the author has given the most care. His fortunes we follow with the greatest interest. His connected disgrace, the shipwreck of all his ambitious hopes excite our warmest sympathy. Altogether, independent of her skill as a story writer, the author possesses a power which raises her above the level of any other living novelist—her ability to search out and describe the inmost workings of the human soul. Who that reads her books will not fail to see often his own most secret processes of thought and feeling laid bare before him.

The book, like Romola, is one which will bear many times reading, each repousal revealing many new beauties.

LITTLE KATE KIRBY. By F. W. Robinson. New York: Harper & Bros.

The latest and one of the best productions of this prolific writer. The story is rather that of Kate's sister than of Kate herself—the latter chiefly impressing the reader as forming an effective foil—in her character of a rather fast "girl of the period," to the sedate and eminently "proper" (but not stupid) actual heroine, sister Faith. The most experienced novel reader will be obliged to confess to the absolute originality of the plot, the interest of which is well maintained throughout. It is handsomely illustrated.

ERNEST CHELTENHAM: his Adventures and Opinions. By H. L. Bulwer, Lord Lytton. New York: Harper & Bros.

It is difficult to realize that this well-told story of the life and loves and ideas of an English gentleman comes from the same pen that long years since gave us Eugene Aram, Paul Clifford and the Pilgrims of the Rhine. A sound and healthy tone pervades the work, and though startling incidents and elaborate plot are absent, the interest of the reader is secured to the end. Such books as this, attentively read, give one a better idea of the actual social life of England of to-day than could be obtained by any other means than a long residence there.

FARM BALLADS. By Will Carleton. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A collection of home stories in verse, written, as the author admits in his modest preface, not always with strict regard to poetic rules, but in a genial and cheery spirit, which finds "the bright side" of even the most untoward domestic mishaps, and a silver lining to every cloud. Not farmers alone, but all who can appreciate humor that does not depend on blasphemy for its point, and poetry that conveys a moral without being insanely "goody," will like this book—and we advise them to read it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WE publish a few letters showing what their writers think of the MAIL. We have more of the same sort left, but no room for them:

OWASCO P. O., CAYUGA CO., N. Y., April 15, 1873.

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL: *Dear Sir*—I send herewith $1 in payment for your paper for one year, as per bill inclosed.

I consider your paper worth many times its cost to any postmaster desiring to know and to do his duty, and as being really a saving of time and trouble by giving a piquant and plain explanation of the regulations, thus keeping them fresh in one's mind.

I wish all postmasters would subscribe for it.

Yours,
B. H. LEONARD.

POST OFFICE,
KATRONA, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
April 23, 1873.

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find one dollar to renew my subscription to the MAIL. I would not be without it and r any consideration. Monetary Transactions letters are worth the subscription price, besides the other valuable information.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL HUNTER, Postmaster.

KATRONA, Allegheny Co., Pa.

LEEDS POST OFFICE, GREENE CO., N. Y.,
April 17, 1873.

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL: *Dear Sir*—Inclosed please find one dollar, credit the same to me as per bill.

* * * * *

Even now, after having held the office for over twenty-five years, I would not think we could dispense with the monthly visits of the MAIL. It is a convenient, necessary appendage to the office—a right hand friend.

I am, respectfully yours,
SILLICK D. SMITH, P. M.

We received the following letter too late for its publication to have any effect on the late Congress, which had under consideration the Farnsworth bill, and therefore reserved it for a time when it would be more convenient to publish it. In order to get an expression of the feeling of county subscribers, the plan proposed by our correspondent is worthy the attention of postmasters:

———, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1873.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I take the liberty of addressing you, suggesting the idea of publishing in the next issue of the MAIL an article to postmasters, suggesting the propriety of their getting up petitions in favor of the Farnsworth postal bill for the prepayment of newspaper postage. I am doing so, and meet with success. I believe I can control, could the people give expression, a majority in favor, as much so as the abolition of the franking privilege. Honest people just as fair pay paper postage in advance as they do letter and rogues, let them be who they may, should be made to pay. I have made it a rule to charge up all newspapers as they come in, and at the end of each quarter foot it up and pay the postage. In collecting postage, I do the best I possibly can, and an experience of forty years and the last three with Wadell's Double Index book has helped me, but I know I am out of pocket every quarter. To fully enforce the law in every instance is to put yourself to a great deal of annoyance, at least, and make yourself universally unpopular, and I, for one, had rather suffer a little pecuniarily than do it.

Prepayment on all mail matter and the revenue will be greatly increased and justice will be done to all.

The trouble is, I think, newspapers will universally oppose the bill, and make themselves heard. The people will say nothing, unless petitions are gotten up. G. W. C.

CHANGES IN MAIL ROUTES DURING APRIL.

Route 219, Weeks' Mills to South China, Me., temporary contract, April 1 to June 30.

Route 7,006, Fulton and Barneveille, Miss., extend to Fulton.

Route 12,571, Dexter to Howell, Mich., curtail to and from Howell.

Route 14,402, Fort Kearney to Arrapahoe, Neb., omit Fort Kearney and begin at Lowell.

Route 7,176, Fort Ann to Alexandria, N. Y., curtail to commence at Thereas, omitting Evans Mills.

Route 1,496, Philadelphia to Sterlingville, N. Y., discontinued.

Route 6,618, Mobile to Mt. Vernon, Ala., extend to Jackson.

Route 1,593, Carthage to Theresa, N. Y., service ordered on Dicks and Black River Railroad.

Route 7,176, Fort Ann to Alexandria, N. Y., contract ordered.

Route 1,101, Cairo to South Gilboa, N. Y., discontinued service between Gilboa and South Gilboa.

Route 4,342, Washington to Alexandria, Va., service discontinued on Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad.

Route 12,497, Holly Springs to New Albany, Miss., omit Moody and embrace Chewalla Mills.

Route 6,127, Ponce de Leon to Geneva, Ala., extend service to Gaylesville and Warrenton.

Route 6,827, Vernon, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., Ala.-sama, embrace Bedford, Ala., and Buttahatchie.

Route 13,297, Antrim to Madella, Minn., extend service to begin at Pleasant Hill.

Route 15,727, Weiser to Indian Village, Idaho, extend to Salubria.

Route 1,120, Carmel to Croton Falls, N. Y., discontinued.

Route 11,921, Chicago to Milwaukee, service ordered on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Route 7,031, Holly Springs to Hernando, Miss., embrace Lowery and Pleasant Hill.

Route 7,026, Nesbit's Station to Pleasant Hill, Miss., discontinued.

Route 9,694, Cynthiana to Rutland, increase service to two a week.

Missouri: route 10,096, Neosho to Murphysburg, increase service to six times a week.

Kansas: route 14,111, Junction City to New Scandinavia, curtail, to begin at Clay Centre.

Kansas: route 14,112, Junction City to Clay Centre, route discontinued.

Kansas: route 14,104, Junction City to Clay Centre, new route, to include offices dropped on routes 14,111 and 14,112.

Colorado: route 17,090, Fort Lyon to Sargent Ran., new route, service ordered.

Missouri: route 10,260, Columbia to Fulton, curtail to end at Centralia.

Illinois: route 11,053, Raleigh to Ocasott, curtail to end at Rectorville.

Missouri: route 11,782, Jordan to Marshfield, route discontinued.

Michigan: route 12,635, Tekonsha to Coldwater, route discontinued.

Michigan: route 12,660, Coldwater to Union City, embrace Girard.

Texas: route 8,027, St. Francisville to Clinton, increase service between Jacksonville and Clinton to six times a week.

Iowa: route 11,079, Orleans to Wells' Mills, discontinued.

Illinois: route 11,638, Mount Zion to Lovington, discontinued.

Wisconsin: route 13,388, Fort Howard to Flintville, discontinued.

Oregon: route 15,123, Portland to Salem, four additional trips per week authorized between Sheridan and Salem.

Oregon: route 15,169, Union to Wallawa, once-a-week service ordered.

New Hampshire: route 296, Marion Village to Peterboro, curtail to end at Temple.

Alabama: route 6,822, Vernon, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., increase service to three times a week.

Alabama: route 6,732, Eufaula, Ala., to Marianna, Fla., extend to Neal Landing.

Minnesota: route 13,690 Blue Earth City, to Yankton; omit Heron Lake, Graham Lake and Turner, and embrace Okabena Creek, Lake City and Findley; also increase service to three times a week between Jackson and Yankton.

Minnesota: route 14,914, Sebastened to Guernsville; omit Sebastopol, and begin at Santa Rosa.

Ohio: route 9,117, Mantua Station to Burton, extend to embrace Shalersville and Havonna.

Oregon: route 15,123, Portland to Salem, embrace Verman.

Texas: route 8,675, Kaufman to Waxahachie, curtail to end at Ennis.

Illinois: route 11,536, Sanbury to Smithdale, discontinued.

New York: route 1,474, Brockton Station to Oregon; omit tri-weekly service between Stockton and Oregon.

West Virginia: route 4,137, Ganley Bridge to Lewisburgh, curtail; begin at Hawk's Nest.

Texas: route 8,683 Hondon to Palestine, extend to Tyler.

Wisconsin: route 13,175, Waupaca to Ogdensburgh, discontinued.

Dakota: route 13,901, Vermillion to Yankton, discontinued.

Missouri: route 10,516, St. Louis to Memphis, service increased to three times a week.

Kansas: route 14,092, Emporia to Wamego, service increased to six times a week.

Nebraska: route 14,440, Lincoln to Orrville, embrace Shipley.

Dakota: route 13,929, Sioux City to Vermillion, extend to Yankton.

Nebraska: route 14,479, Lincoln to Grand Island, curtail to begin at Seward.

Nebraska: route 14,483, Nebraska City to Lincoln, extend to Sheridan.

Illinois: route 11,629, Sterling to Yorktown, discontinued.

West Virginia: route 4,249, from Huntersville to Bath C. H., increase service to twice a week.

Ohio: route 9,500, Bucyrus to Bucyrus, embrace Tiro.

South Carolina: route 8,797, Port Royal to Aldindale, extend to Augusta, Ga.

Alabama: route 6,781, Clayton to Midway, service suspended.

Mississippi: route 7,206, Ashland to Hickory Flat, extend to embrace Rock Hill.

Wisconsin: route 13,168, Yelp to Stiles, omit Verly and embrace Lena Junction.

Kansas: route 14,025, Bloomington Grove to Burnard, service discontinued.

Nebraska: route 14,389, Berne to Willahms, service discontinued.

Alabama: route 6,684, Jacksonville to Jacksonville, extend to embrace Arbacoochee.

New York: route 1,624, Geneva to Watkins, service ordered.

Pennsylvania: route 2,715, Ransom to Baldmount, increase service to six times a week.

Texas: route 8,675, Kaufman to Waxahachie, omit Cumming's Creek.

Texas: route 8,734, West Point to Shackleford, service ordered.

Texas: route 8,838, Nacogdoches to Tyler, curtail service to end at Lindale.

Pennsylvania: route 2,750, Uptonville to Great Bend, omit Great Bend and embrace Great Bend Village.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

LIVE LETTERS.

For the convenience of those who find it necessary to dispatch letters at the latest moments, two boxes (painted red) have been placed outside the Grand Central Depot.

One is in New Avenue, near the baggage entrance of the

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad;

and for letters going to places on that route and beyond by 8 a. m. mail, at Fourth Avenue. Collections will be made from this box at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

The other is in Vanderbilt Avenue, and letters should be deposited for places south of Newburgh.

For the New York and Boston Route

is placed near the exit for passengers in Forty second street. This box is for letters going to New England, and collections will be made from it at 7.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Letters deposited here are the quickest in the city of the 8 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. trains.

On Sundays collections will be made from the red boxes only for the 8 a. m. N. Y. C. & H. R. train, and the 8.30 p. m. Boston express train, and in each case 15 minutes previous to the time of starting.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE SOUTH.

Mail Messenger Service having been authorized by the Department between the N. Y. P. O. and the S. O. at M. C. & H. R. R. R. Lehigh, one of the through mails sent by that route are now closed in the N. Y. P. O. at 6 p. m. instead of 4 p. m. as heretofore.

Navigation is resumed on Lake Champlain and on Cayuga Lake and the steamer mail arrangements are now in operation.

The afternoon mail for the Shipping Valley Railroad is now dispatched by 4.30 p. m. N. Y. & N. E. train instead of 3.45 p. m. as at present.

On the 15th ult., a direct exchange of pouches was established between New York and Painesville, R. I.

By order of the Department, mail is all of the to the Second Division is to be sent via St. Louis Mo., and not by Cincinnati, Ohio, as has been the practice heretofore kept separate. It should be made up by itself and marked "Via St. Louis, Mo." D. P. O. Texas."

Upon the representation to the Department by Mr. Bruce, postmaster at Syracuse, of the advantage to the public which would result from the distributing of the mails at his office during the night, he has been authorized to establish a work for that purpose.

This is a progressive step, which public will do share the example of many post offices of more note and importance in North and South, while the route outside of Syracuse itself.

The Contractor on Railroad Route No. 1,599 from Cayuga to Aurora, N. Y., has been instructed to run a second car on order of the Postmaster at Aurora, to attend route from Aurora by Ridder's Ferry, Lake Ridge, Ludlowville and South Lansing to Ithaca, under the late effect of the 5 p. m. train.

GENERAL NOTICE TO RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS AND ROUTE AGENTS.

The signing of the names by the clerks for registering arrivals and departures should not only be done at the time specified in the Time Schedules, but in the books of the post office clerks and route agents, and as heretofore, the exact time of arrival and departure should be done that the record shall be an actual and real one.

For instance, if a clerk goes with mail to his run at 4 p. m. and leaves it at 10 p. m., he will enter on his departure from the post office, and write after the time of departure, 4 p. m.

The same course would be proper when a clerk goes to his run at 10 p. m. and remains there until 4 a. m.

If for any reason a clerk is late in the work on his arrival post office with his mail, he must make arrangements to have his (the) record of arrival made, and that record must show the point at which he got on the train, and the time of arrival, with the name of the agent or post office clerk, and who performed the service as substitute.

All records of arrival and departure should be made at the earliest moment after arrival, and at the last moment before departure, and the exact time of arrival of your mail car at the depot, which entry should be made in a separate column provided for the purpose and designated accordingly.

TIME OF TRANSIT OF MAILS.

A. M. from New York via Hudson River Railroad, close at the New York Post Office at 5 A. M. Leave Chambers street at 5 A. M. Arrive at Albany at 12.30 A. M.

New York, Liberty street.	Leave	5.00 a.m.		
Yonkers	5.30	6.00		
Tarrytown	6.00	6.30		
Sing Sing	6.30	7.00		
Peekskill	7.00	7.30		
Garrisons	7.30	8.00		
Cold Spring	8.00	8.30		
Fishkill	8.30	9.00		
New Hamburgh	9.00	9.30		
Poughkeepsie	9.30	10.00		
Rhinebeck	10.00	10.30		
Hudson	10.30	11.00		
Stuyvesant	11.00	11.30		
Kinderhook	11.30	12.00		
Albany	12.30			

A. M. from New York via Harlem, close at New York Post Office at 5 A. M.

New York, Liberty street.	Leave	9.00 a.m.		
Harrisburgh	181	Arrive	5.30 p.m.	6.30
Pittsburgh	430	Arrive	3.30 p.m.	9.35
Indianapolis	811	Arrive	6.45 p.m.	10.45
Chicago	1,048	Arrive	10.45 p.m.	2.45
Omaha	1,388	Arrive	10.45 p.m.	2.45

Time to various points West. A. M. from New York via Erie or New York Central Railroad.

New York Depot.	Leave	9.00 a.m.		
Detroit	606	Arrive	9.30 p.m.	12.30
Chicago	918	Arrive	9.30 p.m.	12.30
Fort Wayne	836	Arrive	3.35 p.m.	6.40
Indianapolis	1,130	Arrive	6.40 p.m.	9.45
Michigan City	1,007	Arrive	5.45 p.m.	8.45
St. Paul	1,307	Arrive	6.10 p.m.	9.15
St. Louis	1,069	Arrive	7.00 a.m.	10.00

Time to various points West. A. M. from New York via N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad. Close at the New York Post Office at 9.00 A. M. Leave Chambers street at 9.00 A. M. Arrive at Buffalo 11.45 P. M.

New York	Leave	7.00 a.m.		
Albany	111	Arrive	3.15 p.m.	8.15
Fort Wayne	836	Arrive	6.45 p.m.	10.45
Indianapolis	811	Arrive	6.45 p.m.	10.45
Michigan City	1,007	Arrive	5.45 p.m.	9.45
St. Paul	1,307	Arrive	6.10 p.m.	9.15
St. Louis	1,069	Arrive	7.00 a.m.	10.00

New York to San Francisco, Cal. P. M. from New York via N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad. Close at the New York Post Office at 4.30 P. M. Leave Chambers street at 4.30 P. M. Arrive at Buffalo 11.45 P. M. and Dunkirk at 1.15 P. M.

New York Depot.	Leave	4.30 p.m.		
Buffalo	440	Arrive	12.30 p.m.	18.30
Cleveland	442	Arrive	6.00 p.m.	6.30
Toledo	517	Arrive	11.50 p.m.	12.00
Chicago	959	Arrive	8.30 a.m.	8.45
Omaha	1,409	Arrive	8.30 a.m.	8.45
Cheyenne	1,906	Arrive	12.50 p.m.	12.50
Salt Lake	2,092	Arrive	6.30 p.m.	6.30
San Francisco	3,317	Arrive	8.45 p.m.	11.30

New York to Chicago. P. M. from New York via Albantown, close at New York Post Office 4.30 P. M.

N. Y., Liberty st.	Leave	5.30 p.m.		
Harrisburg	181	Arrive	12.30 a.m.	6.45
Pittsburgh	430	Arrive	9.00 a.m.	8.30
Chicago	856	Arrive	8.50 a.m.	11.50

Time to various points West. P. M. from New York via Erie or New York Central Railroad.

N. Y. Depot	Leave	8.00 p.m.		
Detroit	606	Arrive	9.40 p.m.	12.40
Cleveland	471	Arrive	6.00 a.m.	6.30
Fort Wayne	836	Arrive	3.35 a.m.	11.30
Indianapolis	811	Arrive	6.45 a.m.	10.15
Milwaukee	1,065	Arrive	12.15 p.m.	12.30
Chicago	1,048	Arrive	6.15 a.m.	9.30
St. Louis	1,069	Arrive	7.00 a.m.	10.00
Denver	2,092	Arrive	6.30 p.m.	6.30
Salt Lake	2,092	Arrive	7.30 p.m.	119.30

Time to various points West. P. M. from New York via Albantown.

N. Y., Liberty st.	Leave	5.30 p.m.		
Fort Wayne	743	Arrive	10.50 p.m.	12.20
Indianapolis	811	Arrive	6.45 a.m.	10.10
Milwaukee	1,065	Arrive	12.15 p.m.	12.30
St. Paul	1,307	Arrive	6.50 a.m.	11.45
St. Louis	1,069	Arrive	1.15 p.m.	11.45

Mail that may arrive sooner in first division.

New York and Boston Railway Post Office.

Leave New York 4.00 p.m. Arrive Boston 7.30 a.m.
Leave New York 4.00 p.m. Arrive Boston 7.00 a.m.
Leave Boston 8.00 p.m. Arrive New York 4.45 a.m.
Leave Boston 9.00 p.m. Arrive New York 4.45 a.m.
196 miles—4 clerks.

Boston and Albany Railway Post Office.

Leave Boston 7.00 a.m. Arrive Albany 1.30 p.m.
Leave Boston 1.00 p.m. Arrive Albany 10.35 p.m.
Leave Boston 7.00 p.m. Arrive Albany 4.30 a.m.
Leave Albany 6.30 a.m. Arrive Boston 3.30 p.m.
202 miles—4 clerks.

Boston and Bangor Railway Post Office.

Leave Boston 7.30 a.m. Arrive Bangor 5.00 p.m.
Leave Boston 1.00 p.m. Arrive Bangor 10.30 p.m.
Leave Bangor 8.15 a.m. Arrive Boston 5.45 p.m.
Leave Bangor 6.00 p.m. Arrive Boston 4.00 a.m.
Leave Boston 3.15 p.m. Arrive Portland 7.30 p.m.
Leave Portland 9.55 a.m. Arrive Boston 3.45 p.m.
347 miles—6 clerks.

Boston and South Berwick Railway Post Office.

Leave Boston 7.30 a.m. Arrive South Berwick Junction 10.35 a.m.
Leave Boston 2.00 p.m. Arrive South Berwick Junction 6.10 p.m.
Leave South Berwick Junction 11.45 a.m. Arrive Boston 2.45 p.m.
Leave South Berwick Junction 4.36 p.m. Arrive Boston 8.15 p.m.
74 miles—4 clerks.

*Bo

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The following statement shows the operations of the free delivery system for the month of March, 1873:

FREE DELIVERY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1873.

Cities.	No. Mail Routes.	Miles Mail Routes.	Papers, Letters & Circulars Delivered.	Letters Collected.
Boston	21	237	1,044,146	721,478
New York	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Philadelphia	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Brooklyn	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Baltimore	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Washington, D. C.	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Cincinnati	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
St. Louis	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Chicago	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
San Francisco	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000
Total	17	110	1,294,577	1,040,000

Letters addressed to street and number are delivered accordingly, *free of charge*. Collections from letter boxes are also *free*.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1873:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Name of Mail Route.
Ashland	Boyle'sville	Ky.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—MAY, 1873.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST issue of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prepaid, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Printed Matter, Patterns, Samples, &c.	Postage on Book Packets.	Postage on Commercial Papers.	Postage on Registered Letters.	Postage on Registered Newspapers, &c.
☞ For References A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column. ☞ For Memoranda A, B, C, &c., see Notes at foot of this page. ☞ For Index to countries not in this Table, see last page.						
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	10	3	s	A	A	16
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	25	6	A	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	27	6	A	O	P	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	c	9 0	N	O	P	rs
do do via Trieste	c	9 0	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	c	21	N	O	P	rs
do do do and Trieste	c	27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco		10	s 2	s	s	...
Africa—see Ivans', S. Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union, direct	11	7		F	F	12
do via England	12	8		G	I	12
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	11	8		G	I	A8
do via England and Brindisi	12	8		G	O	A8
do S. S. L. & Brindisi (see Table 2) per Spec.	c	12	9	G	I	13
do do closed mail via England						A8
do do small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, if each via England.						
do via N. G. U. via England & Metz, per 1/2 oz	c	13		G	I	A8
do by British Mail, via Southampton		16		c	B	d16
do do via Brindisi		16		c	B	d16
do do via Italian open mail	c	14	W	X		p12
Algeria, open mail		CC	5	2	s	...
Amaan (Cochin China) via North German Union direct		23	12	J	F	17
do do closed mail						
do do via England		24	13	J	F	17
Argentine Republic, Am. PKT. 25d each mo. from N.Y.		18	4		10	A8
do British Mail, via Southampton		20	5		B	16
Aspinwall (REGISTERED letters, 25c. per half oz.)		10	5	2	s	...
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4		A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi		20	5		B	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	c	20	N	O	P	rs
do via Eng and Brindisi	c	21	N	O	P	rs
do via San Francisco						
Austria, via North German Union, direct		c	5	C	S	8
do closed mail via England		c	4	C	S	8
do do via Trieste, once a month		c	4	C	S	8
Azores Islands, Brit. mail, via Southpton. See Portugal		16	6	B	B	16
Bahama, by direct steamer from New York		5	2	s	s	...
Baker, via North German Union, direct		c	9	A	S	...
do closed mail via England		c	10	7	E	11
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain						A8
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		25	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct		c	4	3	C	S
do closed mail, via England		c	4	C	S	8
Belgium		c	10	4	C	S
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct			8	6	E	9
do do via England			9	7	E	11
do via San Francisco						A8
Bellize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas		18	4		10	A8
Beriat, via North German Union, direct		c	9	G	E	9
do closed mail via England		c	10	7	E	11
Bermuda		10	2	s	s	...
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	4		10	A8
Bolivia, British mail via Callao		22	6		10	A8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
Bosnachany, via North German Union, direct		c	9	G	E	9
do closed mail via England		c	10	7	E	11
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		24	8	C	C	8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton		28	4		B	16
do by Am. packet 25d each month from N. Y.		18	4		10	A8
Bremen, via North German Union, direct		c	4	3	C	S
do closed mail, via England		c	4	C	S	8
British Columbia (If weighs 1/2 oz. per half oz.)		c	4	2	s	...
Buenos-Ayres (M. Green), British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4		10	A8
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 25d each month from N. Y.		18	4		10	A8
do British mail, via Southampton		20	5		B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct		c	9	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.		c	10	7	E	11
Burgas, do direct		c	11	8	F	12
do do closed mail via Eng.		c	12	8	F	12
Burmah, via North German Union direct			23	12	J	F
do do closed mail via England			24	13	J	F
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		c	6	4	2	...
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles			AA	6	D	16
do via Brindisi—see Sp. in						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton			28	4		B
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail via Southampton			16	6	B	B
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall			18	4		10
Central America			10	4		s
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies			22	6	A	A
do do via Brindisi			20	5	B	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi		a	20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi		a	21	N	O	P
Chili, British mail, via Callao (Consn.)			10	4		A8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco			10	5	2	s
do via North German Union direct			23	12	J	F
do do closed mail via England			24	13	J	F
do German mail direct, via Brindisi		a	20	N	O	P
do do via England and Brindisi		a	21	N	O	P
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton			28	4		B
do do via Brindisi			24	8	20	20
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		c	10	6	G	I
do do closed mail, via Eng.		c	11	7	G	I
do British mail, via Marseilles			26	6	D	16
Corfu			10	5	2	s
Costa Rica			10	5	2	s
Cuba, dir. (R. L. & S Thomas 15c. p. 1/2 oz.) reg. fee 8c			10	5	2	s
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas			18	4		10
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct			11	8	F	12
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)			12	8	F	12
Denmark, via North German Union, direct			9	6	Y	10
do Stettin, once a month			7	5	Y	12
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.			10	7	Y	12
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g			7	4	Y	Et
East Indies, British, via Suez (French boats)			28	4		B
do British mail, via Southampton			22	6	A	16
do via Brindisi			20	8	20	16
do via North German Union direct			23	15	J	F
do do via Brindisi		a	20	N	O	P
do do via Trieste		a	20	Q	R	17
do do clos. mail via England & Brindisi		a	21	N	O	P
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi		a	21	N	O	P
do do do via Trieste		a	27	Q	R	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon			28	4		B
do closed mail, via Panama			30	8		s
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and British direct		a	16		Je	f8
do (Middle)		a	16	9	Je	f8
do (Upper) do do		a	16	9	Je	f8
do Reg. letters 25c. per 1/2 oz., exclusive of fee						
do (Middle) do do		a	17	10	Je	A8
do (Upper) do do		a	17	10	Je	A8
do Reg. letters 25c. per 1/2 oz., exclusive of fee						
do British mail, via Southampton			16	4	c	B
do do via Brindisi			20	5	c	B
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail		c	14	W	X	
do British mail, via Southampton			16	4	B	B
Faroe Islands, via Denmark			16	6	Et	16
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton			16	4	B	B
Fokshan, via North German Union direct			23	9	J	F
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)			10	7	E	11
France, direct mail			10	2	s	4
do via England			CC			A8
Galatz, via North German Union direct			c	9	E	9
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)			c	10	7	E
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton			16	4	B	B
German States, via North German Union direct			c	4	C	S
do do via Stettin, once a month			c	4	C	S
do do closed mail, via Eng.			c	5	C	S
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton			16	4	B	B
do via Belgium—see Spain						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton			16	4	B	E
Great Britain and Ireland			c	2	A	A
Greece, via North German Union direct			14	9	H	13
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)			16	9	H	14
do via British mail			c	20	m	16
do by Italian open mail			c	16	Y	Z
Greenland, via Denmark			c	16	Et	16
Greytown, via Colon			16	4	10	A8
Guadaloupe, British mail via St. Thomas			18	4	10	A8
Guatemala			10	2	s	...
Guiana (British)			18	4	10	A8
do (French and Dutch)			18	4		A8
Havana, dir. (L. & S Thomas 10c. p. 1/2 oz. reg. fee 8c)			10	5	2	s
Heligoland, via England			14	9	Dt	16
Holland			c	2	A	A
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas			c	16	4	B

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Newspapers, Printed Matter, Patterns, Samples, &c.	Postage on Book Packets.	Postage on Commercial Papers.	Postage on Registered Letters.	Postage on Registered Newspapers, &c.
☞ For References A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column. ☞ For Memoranda A, B, C, &c., see Notes at foot of this page. ☞ For Index to countries not in this Table, see last page.						
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		25	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		24	8	20	16	16
do do North German Union direct via Brindisi		23	12	J	F	17
do do do via England and Brindisi		c21	N	O	P	rs
do do (and Chinese ports of Amoy, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow), via San Francisco		10	s 2	s	s	...
Ibralla, via North German Union direct		c9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c10	7	E	11	A8
Iceland, via Denmark		10	6	Ft	10	...
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, via Greece						
Italy, (inland mail via England)		c10	6	G	I	8
do via North German Union direct		c10	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c11	7	E	11	A8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct		10	s 2	s	s	...
do British mail		18	4		10	A8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.		c12	8	F	12	A8
Karikal, French mail		c				
do British mail, via Southampton		c23	6	A	A	16
Kenassund, via North German Union direct		c10	6	F	10	A8
do do do do. (cis'd m'l via Eng.)		c12	8	F	12	A8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
Lagos, British mail, via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union, direct		c	17	11	H	13
do do do closed mail		c	18	11	H	14
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of. See Portugal		c				
do British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Mahe—see Mauritius						
Malta, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do do via Messina or Marseilles		16	6	Dt	Dt	16
do do N. German via Brindisi		c	14	N	O	P
do do via England & Brindisi		c	15	N	O	P
Manilla via San Francisco		10	s 2	s	s	...
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4		10	A8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles		24	8	Ct	16	...
Mayotta, French mail		c				
Mexico, direct from New York		10	s	s	s	...
Minorca—See Spain						
Milwaukee, via North German Union direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via England		c12	8	F	12	A8
do French mail		c				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		c9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c10	7	E	11	A8
do French mail		c				
Molucca, British mail, via Southampton		25	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		24	10	20	20	16
do French mail		c				
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton		28	4		B	16
do Am. Pkt 25d of each month from N. Y.		18	4		10	A8
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton		16	4		B	16
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		5	2	s	s	...
Natal, Brit'h mail, via Southampton		28	4		B	16
Netherlands, via North German Union direct		c10	4	C	S	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		c	6	4	2	s
Newfoundland		c	6	2	s	A5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail via Aspinwall		18	4		10	A8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, discontinued						
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, discontinued						
Nicaragua		10	5	2	s	...
Nice		CC	5	2	s	...
Norway, via North German Union direct		c10	6	G	G	A8
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)		c11	7	G	G	A8
do (Small newspapers, under 2 ounces, 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		c6	4	2	s	A5
Panama		10	5	2	s	A8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 25d each month, from N. Y.		18	4		10	A8
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	rs
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	rs
do via San Francisco		10	s 2	s	s	...
Peru, British mail, via Colon		28	4		B	16
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	s 2	s	s	...
do do North German Union, direct		c	17	11	H	14
do do do via England		c	18	11	H	14
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		c12	8	F	12	A8
Piatra, via North German Union direct		c10	7	E	11	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c10	7	E	11	A8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct		c9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c10	7	E	11	A8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct		c6	8	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		c7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct		c11	6	D	8	A8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		c12	6	D	10	A8
Pondicherry		10	s 2	s	s	...
do via Southampton		20	8	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4	10	A8	
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		c16	8	12	A8	
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.		c17	10	11	A8	
do via England (see Egypt)						
Portugal, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	16	
do German mail direct, via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
do via England		12	7	Gt	Gt	8
Prerova, via North German Union direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c12	8	F	12	A8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.		c6	4	2	s	A5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct		c6	3	C	6	8
do Stettin, once a month		c6	3	C	6	8
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)		c7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		20	5	B	16	
do via San Francisco, discontinued						
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		c11	8	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c12	8	F	12	A8
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct		c10	7	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c11	7	E	11	8
do do closed mail via England		c10	7	E	9	A8
Roumania via North German Union, direct		c9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via England		c10	7	E	11	A8
Russia, do do direct		c11	6	Gt	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via England)		c12	7	Gt	11	A8
do via Bremen or Hamburg		c7	4	Gt	11	...
do via North German Union, closed mail, via England		c11	7	Gt	11	...
do via Colon		16	4	10	A8	
Sandwich Islands, direct		c	2	s	s	...
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4		10	A8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail via Eng		c12	8	F	12	A8
Semlin, via North German Union, closed mail via Eng.		c9	7	E	11	A8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria		c				
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China		10	s 2	s	s	...
Siam, British mail via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		24	10	20	20	16
do do via North German Union direct		c	18	11	H	16
do do do do clos. mail via England		c	18	11	H	17
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Singapore, British mail via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	c30	N	O	P	rs
do do closed mail, via Eng.	a	c21	N	O	P	rs
do via San Francisco		10	s 2	s	s	...
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		c12	8	F	12	A8
Spain, via New Orleans		10	s 2	s	s	...
do British mail, via Marseilles		AA	6	D	16	
do do mail		AA	6			
do via Belgium		AA	T	U	U	...
do via Bremen or Hamburg		11	6	Gt	9	...
do via England		12	6	Gt	9	...
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	B	B	16
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct		c10	8	G	I	A8
do via Stettin, once a month		10	s 2	s	s	...
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England,		c11	9	G	13	A8
do (Small newspapers under 2 ounces, 7 cents each by closed mail via England.						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		c10	4	Bt	Bt	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg		c	8	3	At	A8
Syra—see Turkey (Letters for Asiatic)						
Tanglers, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct		c	14	K	L	M
do do via Eng and Brindisi		c	15	K	L	M
do by Italian open mail		c	14	W	X	...
Tunis, N. Africa, via North German Union direct		c	14	K	L	M
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 10c. less		c	15	K	L	M
do by Italian open mail		c	14	W	X	p12
Turkey (Turkish Dominions). Letters for Asiatic ports, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Carallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Inebolli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Scros, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sopia, Suhlina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct		c11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		c12	8	F	12	A8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct. (*No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli*)						
do do do (closed mail, via England)		11	7	F	10	A8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 15c. per 1/2 oz.)		18	4		10	A8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt 25d each month from N. Y.		18	4		10	A8
Vancouver's Island, via San Francisco		c	4	c	s	A5
Van Dieman's Ld or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.		c	22	8	20	16
do British mail, via Brindisi			22	8	20	16
do via San Francisco, discontinued						
Venezuela, by American packet		10	s 2	s	s	...
do British do		18	4		10	A8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		24	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco, discontinued						
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		c9	6	E	9	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.		c10	7	E	11	A8
West Indies, direct		10	s 2	s	s	...
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana		18	4		10	A8
do (not British) do do		18	4		10	A8
(*See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.*)						
Yanson, by direct mail to France		10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, *via Japan*		10	s 2	s	s	...
do do North German Union via Brindisi	a	c20	N	O	P	rs
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	c21	N	O	P	rs

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters A, B, C, etc.

	Letters not over 1/2 oz.	Letters not over 1 oz.	Letters not over 1 1/2 oz.	Letters not over 2 oz.	Each additional 1/2 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4	8	14	16	16
B.—via Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
C.—via North German Union *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
D.—via N. G. Union, *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
F.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
I.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4	8	14	16	16
I.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via England*	4	8	14	16	16
K.—do do via Brindisi direct	4	8	14	16	16
K.—do do via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
L.—do do via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
M.—do mail via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
M.—do do via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	8	14	16	16
N.—German mail via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	8	14	16	16
O.—German mail via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	8	14	16	16
P.—German mail via England & Brindisi	4	8	14	16	16
Q.—German mail via England & Trieste	4	8	14	16	16
Q.—do do via England & Trieste	4	8	14	16	16
R.—do do via England & Trieste	4	8	14	16	16
S.—German mail via Trieste direct	4	8	14	16	16
S.—do do via England & Trieste	4	8	14	16	16
T.—via Belgium	4	8	10	10	10
U.—do do	4	8	10	10	10
V.—	4	8	14	16	16
W.—	4	8	14	16	16
X.—	4	8	14	16	16
Y.—	4	8	14	16	16
Z.—	4	8	14	16	16
AA.—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	4	6	10	12	12
G.—Closed mail do do	4	6	10	12	12
H.—Direct mail	4	6	10	12	12
H.—Closed mail	4	6	10	12	12
I.—Direct mail	4	7	12	14	14
I.—Closed mail	4	7	12	14	14

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via Belgium:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1/2 ounce, 12 cents; exceeding 1/2 but not over 1 ounce, 24 cents; over 1 but not exceeding 1 1/2 ounce, 36 cents; over 1 1/2 but not exceeding 2 ounce, 48 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding 1/2 ounce or fraction thereof.

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1/2 ounce or under, 16 cents; over 1/2 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 32 cents; exceeding 1 but not over 2 ounces, 64 cents; over 2 but not exceeding 3 ounces, 96 cents, and the same charges and progression for each additional ounce or specified part thereof. *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles the rates are as follows: For not over 1/2 oz., 16 cents; over 1/2 and not over 1 oz., 32 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 1 1/2 oz., 48 cents.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil via American packet, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Books in one cent in addition for each 4 ounces. Printed matter (except books and circulars) 2 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof and in addition one cent *for each four ounces*. Circulars 2 cents for three ounces and an additional cent *for each ounce*. The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *more than three times* their weight.

CC.—Open mails to England 4 cents per 4 oz. prepayment optional—Via England: For 1/2 oz. and not over 1 oz., 10 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 1 1/2 oz., 15 cents; over 1 1/2 oz. and not over 2 oz., 20 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 1 oz., 25 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registration fee 8 cents per half ounce. Via France—Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

DD.—10 cts. per 1/2 oz. fee additional for all countries.

EE.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded without notice, and charged double the amount due.

FF.—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

GG.—Mail via Calais or Ostend, if that route must be marked "via Bristol, by British ships."

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

a—All matter sent by this route must be plainly inscribed with the name of route.

b—When the letter is registered, *he charge is such* newspaper irrespective of weight; in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under and an additional charge for each four ounces or fraction thereof in excess.

c—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria Cairo and Suez.

d—Registration to Egypt by British mail extends to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez only.

e—In consequence of the non-existence by treaty of any postal convention between the United States and the French Post Departments, no rates by *French mail* can be quoted in this Table, and the public are warned to charge the rates formerly published as chargeable on matter sent by that route.

f—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, is 2 cents for two ounces. To North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked, 8 increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

g—Cannot be sent.

h—Letters only can be registered.

i—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 2 cents each by closed mail via England.

j—Inclosures in newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, 2 cents for each two ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter except letters, which are carried free from North American Provinces.

k—*Letters*, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to double delivery in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter *positively* paid in full to destination. Matter not prepaid in a similar line when not prepaid to that line. Belgium forwards letters, but refuses to receive other matter than letters will be forwarded to their destination, if closed mail via North German Union, or will be sent via the North German Union, *unless fully prepaid.*

l—Letters, Money Orders and Newspapers.

m—Printed matter except books and newspapers, the domestic rate and 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction of one cent for each ox. or fraction. Books—The domestic postage of two cts. for 2 ozs., and an addition of one cent for each ox. or fraction.

n—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

o—Registration fee 10 cents per each letter.

p—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

q—Registration fee 8 cents per each letter.

r—10 cts. per 1/2 oz. fee additional for all countries.

s—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded without notice, and charged double the amount due.

t—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

u—Mail via Calais or Ostend, if that route must be marked "via Bristol, by British ships."

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage in all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the 4th page are as follows:

On Letters.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

On Printed Matter (other than newspapers.—Two cents for

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIII., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1873. WHOLE NO. 154.

MONSIEUR TONSON AGAIN.

Our readers will miss this month Monsieur Tonson's cheery and instructive letter. For some cause, whether Jane Mary has been overcome by the heat, or Monsieur himself has been a little indiscreet in his indulgence in the produce of Cousin Gracious' strawberry patch, or whatever it may be, he has failed to "put in an appearance," as the lawyers say. As we doubt, however, next month, he "will come again" we will not take judgment against him neither will our readers.

POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Clap clap, clap, how it jars and rattles as we rush along at thirty miles an hour. The cars are not idle in less time than it takes to tell it, two pouches have been made up for delivery at Angola and Silver Creek—the two first stations on the road. As we slack up at the depot at Angola, four is thrown off and another is caught without stopping. This is quickly opened and inserted; a work finished long before the bell rings for the train to leave the place, and we hear the brakeman shouting in the passenger cars, "Silver Creek!"

This place, on the shore of Lake Erie, about five minutes from Buffalo, was once of prosperous harbor; but its trade and importance were long ago destroyed by the too close proximity of the larger cities of Dunkirk and Buffalo. The mail for both of these places formerly has dwindled down to a single pouch, or rather slim proportions, and the bag which we receive in exchange is slimmer still. We stop only about two minutes, and then are off again at a rattling rate, tearing along the shores of Lake Erie.

Dunkirk, forty miles from Buffalo, is the next point reached during the first hour we stop here, we receive fifty or sixty additional bags of mail matter, as this city is an important "accumulating" point in the railway system of New York and the Lake Shore—all aboard!" shouts our head clerk; a letter pouch is quickly closed, locked, and thrown off from the car, followed by two canvas bags containing papers, which are for Dunkirk City. In another minute two more bags are made up, closed, and labeled "Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh line," which road connects here, and are hurled off the car down upon the truck in waiting just as we are moving out of Dunkirk station.

Bigson follows station in rapid succession, but we do not stop, but in front of the "mail, or express train. Bags containing mail matter are thrown off at some places and pouches are caught with a sweep that shows a perfect knack at the work. The amount of matter received is more confused and hurried upon than ever. The clerks working in their cars observe somewhat system in the manner of work, necessarily the letters, bags and pouches are opened, emptied, and their contents distributed, with wonderful dispatch; the bags and letters are thrown out, and then carefully picked out from among the mass of newspapers and other printed matter, and handed to the head clerk for examination and assortment; and he in turn is often buried completely bathing with a veritable avalanche of newspapers and magazines.

The "catcher" now adopted in the railway mail service is one known as the "Wood catcher," and is chiefly remarkable for its simplicity and effectiveness. It operates in conjunction with a "crane," on which the pouch to be exchanged by the mail agent at the station is suspended shortly before the train is due at that point, in such a manner as to be easily caught by the apparatus attached to the postal car of a passing train. The speed at great may be the speed at which it is running. The "catcher" consists simply of a large, two-pronged iron fork, like a Y, with one arm considerably longer than the other; the shorter arm is attached to the side of the car, just outside the door, in such a manner that, when the catcher is not in use, or "down," both arms, or prongs, are placed perpendicularly against the side of the car. When ready for use, the short arm is turned in its bearings by means of a lever, which operation causes the longer arm to project from the side of the car at an acute angle, the opening in the direction in which the train is moving. The moment the crane is reached, the pouch is caught with a jerk, and the letter is hurled, as the pouch is released from the iron grasp of the catcher. The apparatus is easily worked, and seldom fails to do its work effectually; but great care and close attention are necessary on the part of the operator, so that the catcher is applied at the proper time and places only, where the track is clear and nothing but a crane is in the way. It happens quite often in dark and stormy nights, when it is impossible to see any distance ahead, that the catcher is applied at the wrong time and things have been caught which it was very unfortunate and rather embarrassing to have anything to do with under the circumstances. Such things as telegraph poles, lamp-posts, or switch-tights, are well enough in their way, if left to perform their proper functions; but rather awkward when in the way of a catcher. One of two things inevitably follows. Either the apparatus is shattered, with appurtenances, including door, windows, and sometimes a large portion of the solid wood work of the car is torn away, or some incongruous and unreasonable and serious article will strike or enter the car through the windows or the panels in the door.

To prevent accidents of this kind, the engineer always blows his whistle in a peculiar manner when a catch station is approached, and upon this signal the catcher is let down, and if everything is all right and properly timed at the proper point, as the train flies by, with the mail, for the station is simply thrown off the car through the open door while the train is passing—an operation that is to all appearances simple enough, but really, like that of catching, requires considerable skill, and not a little physical force. The pouch must be thrown just at the proper time for a few inches from the car door, and if it strikes it on the ground a considerable distance from the station. It must be thrown with considerable force against the wind caused by the motion of the train, as a reference will be had blown up in the cars and its contents ruined by the trucks passing over it.

On a cold, stormy winter night, it is no joke to serve these mail stations with the night mail. At every opening of the door—and the catcher cannot be operated, nor can the way mail be delivered, unless the door is wide open—an avalanche of snow and icy sleet comes rushing in, half smothered in the steam and smoke from the locomotive. The force of the wind, with the train running from fifty to sixty miles an hour, is terrific, and one must have a good and firm grip at the iron bars at the side of the door when leaning "all to see how far we are from the station. Presently there comes a short, hoarse shriek from the locomotive the door is thrown all the way back, the catcher quickly let down—final come a right shock, and bang goes the door again, shutting out the wind and snow, while the pouch that has that come aboard is being rapidly unlocked, emptied and its contents properly examined and distributed. By the time this is done, the bag which we threw off with the made-up mail for the station that passed, has been picked up by the messenger in waiting and is in all probability on its way to the country post office.

The American arrangement of "catching" and "delivery" notwithstanding its drawbacks, is an improvement upon the system used in England. The British postal cars have a net stretched to the side, which, by some complicated mechanism, is supposed to open out and catch the mail-bags at stations where the train does not stop. While the American arrangement sometimes catches too much, but is rarely known to fail to catch something the English mechanism, it is said, misses the mark quite as frequently as it hits it. For this reason it is now being gradually abandoned, and other systems, more or less like our own, are being introduced. In India, the American system has been exactly copied, and it is now being introduced on the Australian railroads.

Arrived at Cleveland, at seven o'clock in the evening, we stop twenty minutes for supper. Hastily does Jarrie on the cars, and before the train has come to a full stop, two of the clerks come being left in charge of the car may be seen at the bar of the restaurant, devouring cold ham, sausage and pie, at a terrific rate. Soon the gong sounds again, the bell rings, the conductor shouts, "all aboard!" and off we are once more, postal car and all, the clerks busy at work arranging and opening the dozen or more pouches taken on board at this point.

It is almost midnight when we reach Toledo. Here the time for meals, at which we made the journey all the way from the Buffalo post office but us good-bye, and another "set" come aboard to take their places. Becoming very sleepy from the late hour, the remarks made, and our new friends begin work immediately where our fellow-travelers left it.

And so all through the night work continues. Every once in a while a mail-pouch is caught and another thrown off; the stoppages are few and far between, and we rest along through dark lines forests where the stars and hoar frost glitter on the branches, illuminated by showers of sparks from the engine. The clerks endeavor after the use of their eyelids, and while they are busy at work were we retire and try to sleep; but are all the time conscious of the peculiarities of our position, and frequently the loud and jar every time we make a catch.

As morning dawns we approach Chicago, the terminus of our route. The clerks park and shorter hours, and prepare to deliver the last of their way-mail, and the pouches, bags and boxes which have been stowed away in the "through" room in the rear of the car. A few minutes after eight we pull into the Englewood, the last station before Chicago, and precisely at a quarter to nine we enter the depot in the latter city, and our journey in a railway post office is at an end.

The importance and value to the public of the railway postal service has not, until quite recently, been generally understood. A merchant in New York receives a letter from Chicago, mailed in that city only thirty hours before they are put into his hands, quite as a matter of course, without bothering his head about thinking that such a service is unusual for the railway postal service, it would be an utter impossibility; and the same letter, which now requires thirty hours only, would take perhaps forty hours or more. Every succeeding year, almost every month, adds to the number of lines upon which railway postal service is placed, and the corps of clerks employed in this most important branch of the postal service of the country is rapidly augmenting. The service is under the direct supervision and control of the "General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service," at Washington—an office most ably filled by Mr. Geo. S. Bangs, of Illinois. To Mr Bangs is due the rapid and successful development of the service, and his unselfishness in his endeavors to extend its benefits to all sections of the country.

In his last official report (dated November 15, 1872), the Post-master-General says regarding the railway post-office service:

"Railway post-offices continue to receive the special attention of the Department, and the improvement effected during the past year has been most gratifying. Since the 30th of June, 1871, this branch of the service has been largely extended. Eighteen lines have been established with an aggregate length of 2,960 miles. The daily service has been increased 6,004 miles, and the annual service 2,234,240 miles, making necessary the appointment of 136 additional postal clerks of various grades."

From an interesting table appended to the report above quoted, it appears that the amount of railroad mail service in successive years from the commencement of such service the railway mail service, be it remembered, not the postal car, dated 1836, June 30, 1872, has increased at an average rate of 1,626½ miles per annum. The report for the first year, 1836, shows the annual transportation on railroad and steamboat routes combined. The length of railroad routes was first reported to be 974 miles at the close of the year ended June 30, 1837. The length in 1872, as has been already stated, is 57,911 miles—an increase of 56,937 miles in thirty-five years. The largest increase in length for any one year was for 1872, being 8,077 miles. The first report of the annual cost of railroad transportation, unconbined with steamboat routes, was $731,232 on the 4th of November, 1845. The cost in 1872 was $6,902,751, showing an increase of $6,171,519 in twenty-seven years, and an average increase of over $221,148 per annum. The largest increase in cost for any one year was for 1872, being $777,792.

Although one of the branches of the Government in which every man, woman and child in the United States is most directly interested, the Railway Post-Office Service, as it is officially called, has matured its plans and brought them into practical operation with so little ostentation that many of those who derive the greatest advantage from the system were scarcely aware of its existence previous to the recent controversy between the Post Office Department at Washington and some of the leading railroad corporations of the country.

The arrear from a demand by the railroads running postal cars on their lines for higher compensation for performing that service than they had been paid. The rate of compensation per mile was limited by law to the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars per mile per year, and this rate is only paid to the great trunk lines performing "double" service or running postal cars on two daily trips each way. In a letter addressed to the Postmaster-General on the 27th of January last, the agents for some of the leading lines, among which the Erie Railroad, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore line, New Haven, the Connecticut River, Hudson River & N. Y. Central, and Pennsylvania Railroad requested compensation for the Railway Post-Office Service over their lines at the rate of forty cents per mile per car, and eighty cents per car, and proportionate payment for less space transported over the roads in this service. In case of non-compliance with the demand—which would, it is claimed, draw the sum of thirty-seven million dollars from the treasury annually, in payment for the railway post office service, exclusive of all the other expenses of the Post Office Department amounting to about thirty-one millions annually—they threatened to withdraw the postal cars from their routes on the first day of last April. In justification of the demand, they contended that the rate of compensation for postal car service is less than what is paid for second class freight. The Postmaster-General has, in his report, more or less, endeavored to call the attention of Congress to this matter of compensation for running postal-cars, with their complement of route agents, and has shown that the present rate of payment is inadequate; and last year a law was passed, authorizing that officer to allow any railroad company with whom "he may contract for the transportation of the United States mail, and who furnish railway post office cars for the transportation of the mail, such additional compensation beyond that now allowed by law as he may deem just, not exceeding, however, fifty per centum of the said rates." In order to carry this law into effect, an appropriation of about one million dollars was asked for, but the last Congress failed to make, and thus, of course, the law remained inoperative. Again having its attention called to the matter, and the necessity of some action, Congress, at its last session, passed a law making provision for a *pro rata* increase of compensation for the transportation of mails in postal cars, of from fifty to two hundred dollars per mile per annum, according to the quantity of mail matter carried and the frequency of transportation, and appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. The passage of this act, the latter authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the compensation of certain routes according to his judgment, as above stated, and the above act, which was approved March 3, 1873, is the only one under which payment can at present be made to the railway companies for the railway post office service.

There being no appropriation to pay for the enormous demand made by the railroad corporations on January 27, the Postmaster General, even if he had been disposed to do so, could not have complied with their request, and the result would have been the withdrawal of the postal cars. It would have been necessarily productive of the most serious results to the entire postal community of the United States, if they had carried their threat into execution. Mr. George B. Bangs was therefore charged with instructions to endeavor to effect a compromise, temporarily at least, so as to avoid the pending calamity, for the withdrawal of the postal cars from all the leading railroads of the country would have been nothing less. At the same time, the matter was referred to the then newly-organized "Select Committee of the Senate on Transportation routes to the Seaboard" (Hon. Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, Chairman), with instructions to consider and report upon the nature and extent of the claims set up by the railroad and railway post companies and the postal service of the country; and whether any, and what, legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or failure from any combination on the part of said railroad companies, or any of them."

Meanwhile, Mr. Bangs had succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the Erie Company, which, pending action in the matter, and continue running the postal cars under previous conditions until a settlement could be reached through the intervention of the Senate Committee above referred to.

This breach had the effect of making all the companies agree to continue the service on the same terms and conditions as heretofore, until the matter could be settled by the Senate Committee on Transportation," as it is now usually called. It was not, however, the prospect that this committee would accede to and report favorably upon the demands made by the present firm, which caused the other companies to suspend the threatened withdrawal of the service, although, in the letter which they subsequently addressed to the Post-master-General, it would appear so. But under the law, as it now stands, that officer has it in his power to contract, if circumstances such as the aforesaid "claims" should render it necessary, with any one of the great trunk lines, giving to it the exclusive transportation of the mails at a compensation equal to that now paid to all the companies for performing that service. The Erie company, appreciating this fact, withdrew from the coalition. It is however, but due to state that, from the private letter of Mr. Bangs of the Erie Company, seemed disposed to take a view of this matter rather different from that taken by the representatives of the other railroad companies now in coalition with Mr. Bangs, repeatedly said that, in his opinion, the roads running postal cars derived considerable benefit therefrom, indirectly, through the increased facilities for business and correspondence and encouraged by the frequency and promptness of the mail service in consequence of the postal cars. "The railroads as public servants," said this gentleman, "and by virtue of the franchises which have been granted them by the people, are indebted to the public to such an extent, certainly, that the railway mail service, postal facilities, and consequent confusion and damage, would be little less than a crime." He also expressed himself perfectly willing to run postal cars on the Erie roads, if they could be placed on such an arrangement, until the question at issue should be finally decided by the Committee on Transportation. Rather than allow the Erie to enjoy the valuable privilege of accumulating the carrying of the mails, the companies all withdrew their objections temporarily, awaiting action by the Committee on Transportation, before whom they, as well as the Government, will have a full and fair hearing—and thus the matter rests at present.

Official Postage.—C. H., I——, O.; A., P——, Ill., and others.—Postmasters will receive full instructions from the Postmaster-General concerning official postage. The provisions repealing the free transmission of mail matter by or general and sweeping that it requires official decisions and instruction to insure uniformity of practice. Hence we give no other reply those that herein.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mail Carrier Receiving Letters.—R. O., Ohio.—Section 226 of Code of 1872 provides "That every mail carrier, postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps, and deliver the same for mailing at the next post-office at which he arrives; but no fee shall be allowed him therefor." You will see by this what are a carrier's rights and duties, and will be able to judge as to what extent they suit your case.

Box Holders, &c.—A. M. L., R——, N. Y.—1. A box is restricted to the use of one family, or firm, but by one family is not meant persons having the same surname, but persons living together under one roof and forming one family in the common use of the word; and by a firm is meant all the partners of a firm, with their clerks, employees, &c. No. 3, D 28, 1870. A postmaster should not close his office at noon Pos. 4, D. 60.

Post Office Directory.—J. L., C——, Kan.—The Post Office Department supplies post office directories. Apply to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Forwarding Postal Cards, &c.—S. M. W., M——, Ill.; M. J., J——, Ark., and others.—Postal cards may be forwarded on the same terms as letters, that is, at the request of the party addressed, provided the cards have not passed out of the custody of the Post Office Department. 2. Postmasters are not compelled to take mutilated currency, by mutilated currency is meant currency so much torn or mutilated as not to be of full face value.

Postage on County Papers.—E. H. D., M——, N. J.—County papers, town papers, exchanges—all papers, in fact—have been, since the last inst., chargeable with postage.

Postage.—W. R. M., O——, N. Y.—A package of postal cards, all blank, except one, which has writing upon it beside the address and name, is subject to letter rates of postage. Postal cards so pass at postal card rate should be sent singly.

Prepayment on Papers to Regular Subscribers.—E. A. S., N——, Ill.; S. C., N——, Ill.—The law made by the U. S. respecting postage on papers and periodicals to regular subscribers. The postage may be paid either at the mailing or the delivering office, at the rates specified in sec. 158 of the code of 1872.

Holding Two Federal Offices.—J. C., N——, Ind.—The President's order respecting holding two offices does not apply to two federal offices, though this is the order, there may be upon other law or order or regulation, not postal, that would prevent the same person holding the offices of assessor and postmaster.

A correspondent has written to us asking a question, and says he has asked it twice before, and it was not answered. The reason is that we have not received it through the mails, name nor direction. Our friends must give their names and post office directions in full to be entitled to answers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

F——, Va., May 11, 1873.

EDITOR UNITED STATES MAIL:

I have watched from time to time through the columns of your almost indispensable journal the discussion in relation to the compulsory prepayment of all postage or matter of all kinds permitted to pass through the mails, and cannot recollect that more than one postmaster favored the present system of collecting postage on newspapers. That postmaster was, in my judgment, deprived of the sweetest of all impulses, or he did not understand practically what he undertook to discuss theoretically. I feel that the present system is practically considered is most excellent. But I propose to advance what I believe is a new theory on the subject—*i. e.*: It costs more to collect postage on newspapers than it does in delivering and make the proper returns to the Post-Office Department than the postage amounts to. I do not propose to go into details, but all postmasters who know the value of clerical labor, time, &c., to say nothing of annoyance, mutterings and losses, understand that my proposition is true for offices of any size. Now, if a business man finds his expenses greater than his income he will no doubt for self-protection change his business. So the government should either permit newspapers to go free through the mails altogether, or require prepayment of postage.

Could not the Department devise a method by which postage could be paid on each edition of papers sent out at so much per pound, say one cent for each two pounds, to be prepaid in postage stamps.

EDITOR UNITED STATES MAIL:

Section 211 [Rev. 1866] requires postmasters to distribute from a list or to address such publications as are "*sent to each.*"

Now what latitude did the framers of that section intend to give to that term "*each*?" Is it not this and no farther?

Publications sent in packages of two or more to one address for persons who have banded or associated themselves together for the purpose of *reducing the price of subscription*, may be distributed from a furnished list.

Has that section any *postal* significance *outside* of or *beyond* the above interpretation?

I wish to be quite particular on this point, as a certain publisher claims, by the said section that simply a *package* of two or more publications, irrespective of any other consideration—the single fact of a *package*, under the said section "*sent to each*," and the reading of that section and should be distributed by *list*.

That being correct, then no publisher is obliged to put the individual address upon *any publication* when two or more can be wrapped together in one package for the same office. To furnish the postmaster with a "*list*" is all that is required. What is your view of the matter? No initials.

Respectfully, S. H. BROWN, P. M.

WOODSTOCK, R. I., May 27, 1873.

That our correspondent is in error will be seen by the section of the section code of 1872 relating to this subject, which we publish in full.

"SECTION 180. That where packages of newspapers or other periodicals are received at a post office, directed to one address and the names of the subscribers for whom they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, is handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver such papers or periodicals to their respective owners."

F——, G——, Ark., April, 1873.

EDITOR OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL:

For the last few weeks I have been rejoicing at the hope of soon being relieved from the eternal vexation of collecting newspaper postage, and I was of the impression that after the 30th of June, 1873, no mail could be sent in the mails unless *prepaid in full*; but alas, for human hopes I see in the April number of the P. O. Bulletin and P. O. Assistant, that the late P. O. law does not affect that at all.

I would ask this question, why, is it that such a law is not made by Congress? Out of the thirty thousand postmasters in the United States, and the different newspaper publishers, I do not believe there would be *one dissenting vote* against it. And what can be the matter? Why, the trouble! What is it that opposes it? or, is there any opposition to it? If so, the cause?

I hope that every postmaster in the United States will agitate this matter and keep it before the different Congresses until a law will be made that nothing enter the mails unless prepaid.

I have been so harassed by collecting postage on newspapers or not collecting postage—I also compelled to account for it!—that I have only to say: *Is there no help* for the—poor postmaster? P. M.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR JUNE, 1873.

1. When a newspaper, regularly sent by mail, has been refused by a subscriber, or not called for by him for one month, the postmaster at the office of delivery should write a statement of the fact, the postmaster of the mailing office, to be conveyed by him to the publisher. Rev. 1866, sec. 39b. If the publisher thereafter continues to send copies of his paper to a person who declines to receive them, it is the duty of the postmaster at the office of delivery to report them to the Auditor by letter, 1866, sec. 39.

2. Any writing other than the address upon a *business* card, subjects it to letter postage. Postal cards are issued by this department only, and persons not in the employ of the department have the blank side of them any communication they may choose, provided they do not violate the law in regard to matter transmissible in the mails.

3. Under the law disallowing the franking privilege from and after June 30, 1873, postmasters cannot receive matter from others unless the postage is paid thereon. Newspapers addressed to new subscribers, to partial payments within the delivery, must be treated in the same as though they came in the mail, and not delivered to the party addressed, unless the party so addressed prefers to pay transient rates as received. See exception at free delivery offices—Sec. 158 of the code.

4. A mail carrier cannot carry a letter outside of the mail unless it be enclosed in a postage-stamped envelope, and prepaid by postage stamps affixed to a note from a post office, which he must deposit in the mail at the office of delivery.

5. When a letter having a stamp affixed which has been previously used is passed in a post office it should be left in the office of delivery, and proper time, sent to the Dead Letter Office.

6. A package containing a number of cards, each with the same address, is subject to letter postage.

7. Postage is to be charged at the mailing office on a pack of newspapers with writing upon them, at the rate of 3 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The receipt to the contrary notwithstanding or concealing any letter, memorandum or other thing in any mail matter not charged with letter postage. Rev. 1866, sec. 182.

8. Postmasters cannot assign a post-office box to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter in advance. Code, sec. 151. A box may be rented at any time. The party renting must, however, pay the rent for at least one quarter in advance.

9. Mail matter except postal cards (corrected proof sheets and book manuscript) passing at free rates between the author and publisher, and bearing other than the address. Any addition in writing subjects the package to letter postage.

10. No additional postage shall be made for a card printed or impressed on the wrapper of matter passing at less than letter rates of postage.

11. A postmaster who cannot get from his predecessor the address of persons whose papers are paid in advance should collect postage anew, unless subscribers to papers and periodicals can show a receipt from the former postmaster or some other satisfactory evidence that they have paid the postage.

12. After June 30 publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send matter from office to office, each other at the regular quarterly rate of postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the mailing office or office of publication.

13. The franking privilege ceases with June 30, 1873, and from all official correspondence between postmasters and the Department must be prepaid with postage stamps. Postmasters will be furnished with instructions and new postage stamps for that purpose.

14. The law requires that all mail matter should be prepaid by postage stamps after June 30, 1873, to the extent such as may be sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, on which the postage may have been paid to the mailing of delivery.

15. When packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at a post office directed to one address, and the names of the club to which they belong with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, it is his duty to deliver them to their respective owners. Rev. 1866, sec. 180. The law, however, required to write the names on each matter.

16. The office of "Town Councilman" is one of a class which the exercising incumbents shall not be held by postmasters whose salaries are $1,000 and upward.

17. Postal cards are those only which are issued by the Department with the stamps impressed upon them, and no card is entitled to pass by mail as a postal card which has not the impressed stamp upon it.

18. A postal card has served its purpose when it has once been transmitted by mail and delivered to the party addressed, and is cannot again be sent by mail. Any card, after it has once been delivered, becomes subject to the rate of postage that would be chargeable upon any other manuscript matter three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

19. Postal cards that have not been delivered may be returned in the same as letters, without additional postage.

20. Postmasters should charge all matter, delivered by carriers, with the same postage as the law fixes no specific postage rate, with the same rate that similar matter would be subject to if the post office department were conducted by carriers instead of by mail.

21. Papers at newspapers (those not sent regularly to subscribers) are subject to postage rate by mail of one cent for each 2 ounces, unless delivered, and to prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

22. Manuscript for publication in periodicals is subject to letter postage; book manuscript and corrected proofs only are entitled to be mailed at transient rates. Code, sec. 153.

23. Letters addressed to clerks, in the care of the company or firm employing them, should be placed in the box of their employer. If the clerk do not object and the box is large enough to accommodate the mail of all of them, if not, the letter shall always be placed in the general delivery, unless they rent a box.

24. The act of March, which goes into effect July 1, 1873, prohibits the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever. Postmasters will be furnished with stamps for the transaction of their official correspondence on and after that date.

25. To write anything in addition to the address or printed matter on the cover of a letter does not subject it to additional postage. But to write anything in addition to the address on the wrapper of a package of matter passing at less than letter rates of postage, or to incase therein matter wholly or partly in writing, subjects the package to letter postage. Corrected proofs may be sent in packages for a card printed or impressed on the wrapper.

26. The mailing of two postal cards, printed or otherwise, in envelopes addressed to the same correspondent on the same day, the one in blank, for a reply, is improbable, as the stamps on each must be cancelled thus rendering the one intended for reply useless. If a business correspondent wishes to send such enhanced postage, they must be treated as a letter and bear letter postage.

27. Weekly newspaper subscribers whose have heretofore circulated free in the county in which published and printed, will after June 30, 1873, be subject to transient postage rates.

28. After postal cards have received their destination they may be forwarded to another office at their re-issue of the addressee, without additional charges for postage.

29. Letters exceeding one half ounce in weight, deposited in post office for delivery, but remaining one month should be forwarded to the destination.

30. Copies of papers on the files of the department are not to be furnished on the application of individuals, except where a suit is commenced and pending and on the certificate of a counsel that such copy is material to be used in evidence in such suit.

31. Postmasters are required to examine each letter passing in their mails when letter rates of postage, to see that it is properly rated and to detect fraud.

32. Matter contained in a sealed envelope, inclosed in the corner, cannot be manufactory enforcement of letter delaration or destroying the wrapper, and in the envelope raised to rates of letter postage.

33. The law authorizing the issue of postal cards does not contemplate the addition of any matter other than a communication which may be printed or written on the card itself. If such matter is attached to a postal card, the card should be treated as a letter and held for postage at the mailing office, but mailable if it is delivery is made it will be treated as wholly unpaid and double letter rates collected on delivery.

34. Postmasters and postal employés are forbidden from serving on juries without being duly summoned without additional charge. If more deliverers are required they must be forwarded without prepayment of postage by stamps.

35. The new postal law, which goes into effect July 1, 1873, requires all matter to be prepaid by stamps of any free matter whatever. Postmasters will be furnished with stamps to cover their official correspondence on and after that date.

37. The franking privilege having been abolished from July 1, 1873, all communications addressed to the Secretary of the Interior must be to the Government (at Washington, D. C.) must be prepaid by stamps at the mailing office from and after that date.

38. Regular newsdealers may return newspapers, periodicals, etc., to the publishers or other newsdealers at the expense of postage, payable at the office of mailing or delivery. Code, sec. 181.

39. Letters addressed to persons who have died of a postal card subject it to letter postage.

40. The name of official matter sent from or mailed to the Interior Department (Executive Department, D. C.) are considered as Executive documents and are not to be limited as to weight of packages by law. Circular, 1870.

41. Letters with stamps affixed which have evidently been removed, and should be held for postage, and if not reclaimed, or paid for, forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

42. The law requires that all mail matter shall be prepaid by postage stamps after June 30, 1873, except such as may be sent from a known office of publication to actual subscribers. The postage on the same may be paid at the office of mailing or delivery as heretofore.

43. Postmasters will be furnished with instructions and new postage stamps for the purpose of carrying into effect the new regulations to the Department and to other postmasters.

44. The Postal Regulations 1866, sec. 27, gives the Postmaster no proper time for a postmaster to keep his office open.

45. Letters addressed to fictitious persons, or firms, or to no particular person or firm, or undecipherable but should be returned to the Dead Letter office at the end of each month.

46. After the list of late regular quarterly rates of postage must be collected on weekly newspapers in the county where printed or published, whether sent by mail or delivered from the post office at the place where published.

47. Postage on matter in two parts to the half ounce at letter-carrier offices, and one cent the half ounce at all other offices, and one additional rate for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof.

48. A postcoffice letter-box cannot be rented for a longer term than one year, but may be renewed at any time for a quarter (three months). The rent must be paid in advance. Code, sec. 151.

49. The law of March 3, 1873, goes into effect the same as heretofore, without additional charge for postage, when so requested by the addressee, provided the envelope is not been delivered to the person entitled to them, or according to his order.

50. The inclosure of a postal card, with the address or other matter written thereon, in any sealed letter, or in any package of letters, will subject the entire package to letter postage.

51. Articles of merchandise are limited to twelve ounces in weight, and if prepaid by stamps at two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

52. Packages of patterns, woolen or linen cutting, not exceeding two pounds in weight may be sent by mail by any non-commissioned officer or private in the army of the United States, if prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. Act of 1866. Code, sec. 164.

53. Postmasters will not be required after June 30, 1873, to pay postage on dead letters, duly prepostage stamps and stamped envelopes, or mailed or delivered during the month of May, 1873.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Statement of mail letters, drop-letters, papers, etc., delivered, and letters collected by carriers during the month of May, 1873:

CITIES.	Carriers.	Letters delivered.	Letters collected.	Papers, etc., delivered.	Letters collected.
New York	219	2,907,844	1,010,726	2,000,000	1,000,000
Brooklyn	111	1,200,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chicago	111	1,771,297	993,761	1,673,366	1,673,366
Boston	90	1,500,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Baltimore	70	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Philadelphia	70	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cincinnati	70	672,347	63,114	113,142	200,000
Louisville	35	272,000	31,128	114,000	200,000
Cleveland	35	272,000	31,128	114,000	200,000
Detroit	35	272,000	31,128	114,000	200,000
Milwaukee	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Rochester	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Buffalo	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Albany	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Troy	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Syracuse	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Utica	35	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Washington, D. C.	30	712,798	34,627	70,000	134,703
Newark	30	300,000	70,000	150,000	150,000
Troy	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Lowell	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Manchester	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Lawrence	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Lynn	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Worcester	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Providence	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Portland	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Hartford	15	148,623	16,846	62,000	80,000
Charleston	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Savannah	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Mobile	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
New Orleans	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Memphis	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Nashville	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Portsmouth	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Portland	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Manchester	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Concord	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Burlington	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Montpelier	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Augusta	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Portland	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Lewiston	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Bangor	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Portland	14	91,373	8,000	24,000	24,000
Total		1,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000

MONTH.	Letters delivered.	Letters collected.	Papers, etc., delivered.	Letters collected.
January	1,200	11,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000
February	1,200	11,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000
March	1,200	11,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000
April	1,200	11,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000
May	1,200	11,000,000	3,000,000	11,000,000

Letters addressed to street and avenues are delivered to householders free of charge, to boilers from street letter-boxes and also free.

UNITED STATES Post Office Assistant.

Established 1867

A. . . By J. KOLBROOK.

P. O. Box . . . . . Editor.

. . . . . Publisher.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1873.

TERMS—One Dollar per year, payable in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any post office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. MAIL," and *not* to the Editor.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each wrapper inclosing a copy of the MAIL bears a number in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **154** or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some time before the issue of the paper, it often happens that the change of figure cannot be made on the paper next immediately succeeding the receipt of a remittance. In such cases the change will be made on the second paper.

TO POSTMASTERS AT MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

OFFICE U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE } ASSISTANT, NEW YORK, March, 1873. }

Ten of the "Stations" or branches of the New York Post Office are *Money Order Offices*, at which money orders can be drawn. They are known as Stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L. Orders made payable at these Stations should be drawn on "Postmaster at Station A, or B, C, D," etc., "New York," and the "advice" should in all cases be *filled up and addressed in the same manner.*

For convenience of postmasters at money order offices, the publishers of the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT have prepared a list of streets and avenues in New York embraced within the districts covered by these Stations, with the name of the Station on which orders, payable to a resident of any of these streets, should be drawn. Thus, if application be made at a money-order office for an order payable in New York, the postmaster at the issuing office should inquire the *address* of the person to whom it is to be made payable; and by consulting the Table will be able to issue the order in the form most convenient to the payee.

Some of the Stations are several miles from the General Post Office at New York, and Postmasters would confer a great benefit on the public by taking the very slight trouble to ask for the *street and number of payees at New York* and draw the orders accordingly, which the use of this Table will enable them to do.

The Table is printed in convenient form for ready reference.

Single copies sent post paid on receipt of Fifteen Cents. Two Copies for Twenty-five Cents. Five Copies for Fifty Cents.

Address PUBLISHERS U. S. MAIL, Post Office, New York.

Since its establishment in 1840, the UNITED STATES MAIL has received the official recommendation of Postmasters-General BLAIR, DENNISON and RANDALL, and we take pleasure in publishing also the following from Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who adds to those of his predecessors his recognition and indorsement of the MAIL as a medium for the publication of official orders and instructions, and of correct information on postal subjects:

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1869. }

THE UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, a monthly postal journal, published at New York, by J. GAYLER, Esq., Special Agent of this Department, is recommended to Postmasters and the public as a useful publication, giving valuable information respecting postal operations, the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, rates of foreign and domestic postages, lists of the newly-established and discontinued post offices, and such new orders and regulations as are from time to time promulgated by the Department, and furnished for publication.

The table of rates of postage to foreign countries, corrected monthly for publication in this journal, furnishes correct information to Postmasters and the public of the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence of all kinds addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Exchange of Postal Cards with Canada.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, } WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1873. }

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, providing that on and after the 1st of July, 1873, United States postal cards mailed at any post office in the United States and addressed to Canada, and Canadian postal cards mailed at any post office in Canada, and addressed to the United States, when prepaid on additional postage of one cent, by affixing stamps of the country of origin, may use cent postage stamps of the country of origin to add to or the stamp printed or impressed on the card, will be reciprocally forwarded and delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

Postals cards of either country, when not so prepaid, will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mails of the United States and Canada respectively are equally applicable to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country.

Postmasters are instructed to carry this arrangement into operation on and after the 1st of July, 1873.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JAMES H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL.]

Reduction in the Rates of Postage on Correspondence Exchanged between the United States and Belgium.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, } WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1873. }

A second additional postage convention has been concluded between the United States and Belgium which will go into effect on the 1st of July, 1873. The international rates of postage on letters from the United States for Belgium, under this additional convention, are as follows:

If sent in direct mails via Great Britain, 6 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof.

If sent by direct steamers between the two countries 5 cents per ½ ounce or fraction thereof.

No charge has been made in addition to rates of postage on printed matter, samples and patterns sent in closed mails via England. But reduced rates of postage on this class of correspondence sent by direct steamers have been established as follows:

Newspapers, 2 cents each, if not over 4 ozs. in weight.

Other printed matter, patterns or samples, 2 cents if not over 1 oz. in weight, 4 cents if over 1 oz. but not over 3 ozs., 6 cents if over 3 ozs. but not over 4 ozs., and so on, adding 6 cents for every additional 4 ozs. or fraction thereof.

The payment of postage on ordinary letters is optional; but on registered letters, newspapers, prints, patterns and samples prepayment is obligatory.

If registered correspondence is subject, in addition to the postage chargeable thereon, to a registration fee of 8 cents, which amount, together with the postage, is in all cases required to be prepaid.

If, however, the postage on any correspondence, other than registered, should be insufficiently prepaid, it will nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in the United States, or of 10 centimes in Belgium, on delivery.

A line of direct steamers having been established between Philadelphia and Antwerp, the office of Philadelphia has been constituted an office for the exchange of mails between the two countries.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after the 1st of July, 1873.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

Postal Convention with Sweden and Norway.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, } WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1873. }

A postal convention, establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States on the one side and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway on the other, has been concluded, and will be carried into effect on the 1st of July next.

The convention provides for a direct exchange of correspondence between the United States and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, either by closed mails, newspapers, books, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographic and other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples of merchandise, including seeds and roots.

The regular rate of international letter postage (one half ounce or an ler) to be levied and collected in the United States on prepaid letters sent, and on unpaid letters received, is established as follows:

I. *The England, and those, by direct steamer to Christiania, or by way of Germany and Denmark—*

1. *Letter correspondence to or from Sweden—*

a. On prepaid letters sent from the United States, 9 cents.

b. On unpaid letters received from Sweden, 16 cents.

2. *Letter correspondence to or from Norway—*

a. On prepaid letters sent from the United States, 10 cents.

b. On unpaid letters received from Norway, 15 cents.

II. *By direct steamers plying between ports of the United States and ports of Sweden or Norway—*

a. On prepaid letters sent from the United States, 6 cents.

b. On unpaid letters received from Sweden or Norway, 9 cents.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters is optional; and is efficiently prepaid letters are charged with the postage on unpaid letters, after deducting the amount prepaid.

All other correspondence, including printed matter of every kind, patterns or samples of merchandise, when prepaid in the United States for transmission in the mails to Sweden or Norway, will be subject to the *full* rates of postage:

I. *By direct mail via England, and thence by direct steamers to Christiania, or by closed mail via Germany and Denmark—*

a. Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not over 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

b. Book packets, prints of all kinds, patterns or samples of merchandise, when not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 4 cents; over 1 ounce, but not over 2 ounces, 8 cents; over 2 ounces, but not over 4 ounces, 16 cents; and for packets exceeding 4 ounces in weight, an additional rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

II. *By direct steamers plying between ports of the United States and ports of Sweden or Norway:*

a. Newspapers, 2 cents each, if not over 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 2 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

b. Book packets, prints of all kinds, patterns, or samples of merchandise, when not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 2 cents; over 1 ounce, but not over 2 ounces, 4 cents; over 2 ounces, but not over 4 ounces, 8 cents; and for packets exceeding 4 ounces in weight, an additional rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

The prepayment of postage on printed matter is compulsory, and such correspondence, if not so prepaid will not be forwarded.

Any international correspondence, as well printed matter and samples, as letters, may be registered, and the correspondence so registered will, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage, be subject to an international registration fee of 10 cents, which is posted in the United States; and this fee, as well as the postage on registered article, shall always be prepaid.

All the correspondence other than letters when sent in the mails between the United States and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway are subject to the following regulations:

1. No packet shall contain anything which shall be of the imposition of which may be prohibited by the laws and regulations of the country of destination.

2. The customs duties that may be chargeable in case of the evasion law may be levied for the use of the customs.

3. Briefs as above, no charge whatever shall be collected on the letter and other customs matters changed. The small local carrier's fee now chargeable in Sweden only, here ever, be levied to the use of the Swedish office; and no *some* as a fee of 5 stalling for the delivery of *poste restante* letters, and one of 4 stalling for letters posted after the general time of collecting the post are chargeable in Norway, these fees may be levied for the use of the Norwegian office.

Under the above regulations all correspondence, other than letters, must be wrapped or enveloped in covers, open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being readily removed for examination.

New York and Chicago are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States for all mails despatched to or received from Sweden and Norway under the provisions of this convention.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after the 1st of July, 1873.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent.

THE YALE LOCK COMPANY'S POST OFFICE FITTINGS.

One day last month we accepted an invitation from the Yale Lock Company to examine a specimen of their work, in their specialty of post office fittings, which they had made for the post office at Sunbury, Pa.

The factory of the company, as those of our readers who have read their advertisement know, is at Stamford, Conn. The factory is a large, three-story building in a light and airy situation, while near by are several neat cottages occupied by the operatives. The entire work of pattern-making, casting, fitting, plating, carpenter work, etc., is done on the premises.

We were disappointed in not finding Mr. Towne, the president of the company, but his place was supplied by Mr. E. T. Green, who conducted us over the works, showing us all that we could see in the limited time at our disposal.

The object of our visit being an examination of the work for the post office at Sunbury, we proceeded to view this first. For this purpose we descended to a lower story, where in one room we found a number of carpenters at work on boxes, etc., in every stage of progress; in an adjoining room was the work in question. This consisted of all the fittings necessary for the delivery and posting of mail matter, comprising lock boxes and drawers, call and general delivery boxes and window for registered and money order business, and box for reception, etc. The material, except of course the glass and brass work, is white pine of the first quality, varnished, with trimming of black walnut. The whole has a very neat, tasty effect. The floor plan is formed by two sides converging nearly together, somewhat like the letter V with part of the point removed, the delivery window being at the short side thus formed; extending back a little distance from this window are the boxes for the general delivery, then come call boxes and then the lock boxes; extending from the sides at the ends of the lock box cases are wings, one for the postmaster's use, the other for the use of the money order and regis er clerk.

One of the advantages of this floor plan is that one clerk can attend with less labor, less fatigue and less time a larger amount of delivery surface than if the boxes were in a continuous line. The construction is such that the whole can be taken down and put up with no other tool than a screw driver. But no small advantage with this style of office fitting is the elegant appearance and finish it gives to an office. It is a long step forward in postal reform from the prevalent idea that any dingy corner, even in a liquor store, is good enough for a post office, while a soap or a candle box is a good enough case for the letters, and all the hanker for every one to help himself to his own, and, may be, his neighbor's mail matter.

The Yale Lock Company publish a very neat pamphlet, with illustrations of their post office furniture. It would be well for postmasters to procure this pamphlet. It will incite many of them to brush up and clean up about their offices, and to inaugurate a needed reform in their way of doing business, while clerks with things neat and handy about them can not but profit by the inspiration therefrom.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The Post-master General has discontinued the post offices of Charlestown, Chelsea, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Cambridge, North Cambridge, Somerville, East Somerville, Harrison Square, Dorchester, Mattapan and Neponset Village and allowed the postmaster at Boston 35 additional carriers to supply the localities formerly supplied by the offices named, and has established stations for the discontinued offices, retaining the names of the old offices from July 1, 1873.

He has also discontinued the post offices of Caron telet, Ellcard, Cote Brill ant, Lowell and Mill Springs, adjacent to the St. Louis office, and allowed the Postmaster at the latter office 26 additional carriers to supply the localities now supplied by these offices, to increase the number of deliveries and collections, and to extend the free delivery territory. To take effect August 1, 1873.

He has likewise allowed the Postmaster at Pittsfield 20 additional letter carriers, to commence service August 1, 1873. Also 12 one-horse wagons, with drivers, to be used in the free delivery service, at not to exceed in the aggregate $15,000 a year, to commence October 1, 1873.

He has also ordered the establishing of the free delivery at St. Paul, Minn., with eight letter carriers from August 1, 1873.

Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, etc.

Statement of official stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers issued to the various executive departments and to postmasters up to June 30, 1873:

TO WHOM ISSUED.	Stamps.	Env and Wrappers.	Total.
Executive	$154 00		$ 150 00
Department of State	2,153 76		26,741 72
Department of Treasury	250,000 00		250,000 00
War Department	13,448 00	$18,333 86	31,781 86
Navy Department	1,000 00		1,000 00
Department of Justice	3,250 00		3,250 00
Department of Interior	6,350 00		6,350 00
Post Office Department	83,214 00		83,214 00
Dept of the Postmaster	50,361 40		50,361 40
Total to the Departments	$409,781 76	$18,333 86	$431,751 62
To Postmasters	1,281,788 00	1,780 00	1,283,568 00
Aggregate	$1,691,574 76	$142,120 86	$1,715,695 62

Number post offices supplied with official stamped envelopes, 213; with official postage stamps, 17,156.

☞ Do not forget, in counting stamps, that the "official stamps" should be counted as well as the ordinary ones.

NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

The following named offices have been constituted money-order offices, to go into operation July 1, 1873:

ALABAMA.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.
Stonesboro	Jefferson	Gainesville	Sumter
Cherokee	Colbert	Tuscumbia	Jackson
Evergreen	Conecuh		

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Fulweiler ..... Prescott

ARKANSAS.

Clarendon	Monroe	Waldron	Scott
Fort Gibson	Cherokee Nation	Salem	Fulton
Forest City	St. Francis		

CALIFORNIA.

Dixon ..... Solano ..... Smedling ..... Merced

COLORADO TERRITORY.

Cheyenne ..... Boulder ..... Colorado Springs ..... El Paso

CONNECTICUT.

Greenwich	New London	South Norwalk	Fairfield
Portland	Middlesex	Southport	Fairfield

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Canton ..... Lincoln ..... Vermillion ..... Clay
Port Sully ..... Sanborn

FLORIDA.

Archer ..... Alachua

GEORGIA.

Cartersville	Bartow	Savannah	Chatham
Gainesville	Hall	Quitman	Brooks
Hogansville	Troup		

ILLINOIS.

Alexis	Warren	Minier	Tazewell
Ashland	Cass	Missouka	Grundy
Bellevile	Fayette	New Boston	Mercer
Bush	Clay	Orion	Henry
Capron	Boone	Perry	Pike
Carl Davidson (Sta. Chicago)	Cook	Princeville	Peoria
Elizabethtown	Hardin	Prophetstown	Whiteside
Fairbury	Livingston	Rantoul	Ford-Champaign
Ruma	Woodford	Saint Elmo	Fayette
Georgetown	Vermilion	Sandwich	De Kalb
Grand Tower	Jackson	Secor	Woodford
Hillsboro	Montgomery	Shawneetown	Gallatin
Hoopeston	Vermillion	White Hall	Greene
Marion City	Massac		

INDIANA.

Bloomington	Morgan	Knightsville	Clay
Goodland	Newton	Laurel	Franklin
Hope	Bartholomew	Mooresville	Morgan
Jamestown	Boone	Patriot	Switzerland

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fort Gibson ..... Cherokee Nation

IOWA.

Anita	Cass	Lemars	Plymouth
Centre Point	Linn	Lenox	Taylor
Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo	Morning Sun	Louisa
Corydon	Wayne	Salem	Worth
Dallas Centre	Dallas	Spencer	Clay
Fairfield	Jefferson	Tipton	Cedar
Grundy Centre	Grundy	Toma City	Tama
Lawler	Chickasaw	Union Branch	Cedar

KANSAS.

Americus	Lyon	Longton	Howard
Arkansas City	Cowley	Russell	Russell
Centralia	Nemaha	Parsons	Labette
Delphos	Ottawa	Salina	Saline
Elk City	Montgomery	Russell	Russell
El Paso	Butler	Sedgwick	Sedgwick
Florence	Marion	Severance	Doniphan
Jewell	Jewell		

LOUISIANA.

Brashear	St. Mary's	Jackson	East Feliciana
Farmersville	Union		

MAINE.

Canton	Oxford	Lincoln	Penobscot
Farmington	Franklin	Newport	Penobscot
Kennebunk	York	Thomaston	Knox
Lyon's Hill	Kennebec		

MARYLAND.

Crisfield ..... Somerset

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury	Essex	Oxford	Worcester
Station A, Boston		Hadley Falls	Hampshire
Brandy Rock	Suffolk	Ipswich	Essex
Brewster	Barnstable	Lincoln Station	Middlesex
Bridgewater	Plymouth	Northampton	Hampshire
Brookline	Norfolk	Northborough	Worcester
Buzzards Bay	Barnstable	Plymouth	Plymouth
Cochituate	Middlesex	Plymouth Turner's Falls	Franklin
Dedham	Norfolk	Rockland	Plymouth
North Adderbot Depot	Norfolk	Wellesley	Norfolk

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	Kent	Evart	Osceola
Algonac	Kalamazoo	Forestville	Livingston
Ann Arbor	Van Buren	Frankfort	Benzie
Bath	Clinton	Grand Rapids	Kent
Bronson	Branch	Ishpeming	Marquette
Cedar Springs	Kent	Mount Clemens	Macomb
Cetsco	Calhoun	Pinkney	Livingston
Chelsea	Washtenaw	Portland	Ionia
Clam Lake	Wexford	Reed's City	Osceola
Coopersville	Ottawa	Rockford	Kent
Dundee	Monroe	Vermontville	Eaton

MINNESOTA.

Blooming Prairie	Steele	Sauk Rapids	Benton
Fahnmount	Martin	Wilmar	Kandiyohi
Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	Winona	Winona
Marine Mills	Washington	Worthington	Nobles

MISSISSIPPI.

Hernando	De Soto	Tyler	Tippah
Lake	Tishomingo	Senatobia	De Soto
Livingston	Madison	Starkville	Oktibbeha
Newton	Newton	Tupelo	Lee
Sneed	Jackson		

MISSOURI.

Charleston	Mississippi	Middletown	Montgomery
Centre Mound	Clark	Vandalia	Lincoln
Centryville	Dent	Murphysburgh	Lawrence
Cuba	Crawford	New Hampton	Harrison
Marble Hill	Bollinger	Salisbury	Chariton

NEBRASKA.

Fairmount	Fillmore	Harold	Richardson
Harvard	Clay	Station	Clay

NEVADA.

Eureka ..... Lander ..... Washoe

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Centre Sandwich	Carroll	Lake Village	Belknap
Conway	Carroll	New Hampton	Belknap
Hopkinton	Merrimac	Orford	Grafton

NEW JERSEY.

Cranbury ..... Middlesex ..... Woodbury ..... Gloucester

NEW MEXICO.

Cimarron ..... Colfax ..... Fort Union ..... Mora

NEW YORK.

Alexandria	Jefferson	Mechanicsville	Saratoga
Almond	Allegany	Oyster Bay	Queens
Camargo	Columbia	Port Kent	Essex
Canton	Steuben	Richfield Springs	Otsego
Cleveland	Oswego	Rifton	Ulster
Clymer	Chautauqua	Spencerport	Monroe
Cohocton	Steuben	Stamford	Delaware
Churchville	Monroe	Waterford	Saratoga
Darien	Genesee	Watson	

NORTH CAROLINA.

Clinton	Sampson	Leonie	Caldwell
Fremantion	Pasquotank	Lexington	Davidson
Halifax	Halifax	Mount Airy	Surry
Henderson	Granville	Statesville	Iredell

OHIO.

Lesabarch	Highland	Springsborough	Warren
New London	Huron	Tarlton	Pickaway
Orangeville	Trumbull	Versailles	Darke
Pioneer	Williams		

OREGON.

Harrisburgh ..... Linn Oakland ..... Douglass

PENNSYLVANIA.

Audenried	Carbon	Silva	Dauphin
Centerville	Chester	Station	Lehigh
Cochranville	Crawford	Strattonville	Clarion
Dix City	Somerset	Petrolia	Butler
Greenville	Mercer	Tarlesburgh	Centre
Hawley	Wayne	Sandy Lake	Mercer
Irvina Station	Westmoreland	Tidioute	Warren
Jamestown	Mercer	West Grove Station	Chester
Kingston	Luzerne	West Newton	Westmoreld
Lourdis	Cambria		

RHODE ISLAND.

Kingston ..... Washington

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Aiken	Barnwell	Georgetown	Georgetown
	Edgefield		
Landon	London	Kewanee	Franklin
Newport	Laurens	Troy	Obion
Ridge Spring	Landsdale		

TEXAS.

Fort Worth	Tarrant	Marshall	Harrison
Fredricksburg	Gillespie	Salado	Bell
Georgetown	Williamson	San Marcos	Hays
Gonzales	Gonzales	Sherman	Grayson
Gainesville	Cooke	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins
Hempstead	Waller	Weatherford	Parker

UTAH TERRITORY.

Brevet ..... Beaver Cottage ..... Washington

VERMONT.

Barton Landing	Orleans	New Haven	Addison
Bristol	Addison	Northfield	Washington
Hartland	Windsor	West Fairlee	Orange
Morrisville	Lamoille		

VIRGINIA.

Amherst C. H.	Amherst	Fairfax C. H.	Fairfax
Bloomfield	Fauquier	Fort Royal	Warren
Blacksburgh	Montgomery	Mount Jackson	Shenandoah
Burkeville	Nottoway	Poquoson	Elizabeth City

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Walla Walla ..... Walla Walla ..... Whitman

WISCONSIN.

Amherst	Portage	Hartford	Green Lake
Arena	Iowa	Hartford	Washington
Avoca	Iowa	Hartland	Waukesha
Bay View	Milwaukee	Iola	Green
Bloomington	Grant	Kingston	Green Lake
Lancaster	Grant		

The Letter Carriers' system has been established in the following named cities:

Atlanta, Ga.	5	carriers—to commence July 1, '73
Charleston, S. C.	5	" " "
Elizabeth, N. J.	4	" " "
Fayette, Ia.	3	" " "
Galesburg, Ill.	4	" " "
Hartford, Conn.	10	" " "
Jersey City, N. J.	4	" " "
Lancaster, Pa.	4	" " "
Lowell, Mass.	6	" " "
Memphis, Tenn.	10	" " "
Nashville, Tenn.	6	" " "
Omaha, Neb.	4	" " "
Covington, Ky.	4	" " "
Quincy, Ill.	4	" " "
Kansas City, Mo.	8	" " "
Peoria, Ill.	6	" " "
Dubuque, Iowa	8	" " "
Des Moines, Iowa	5	" " "
Dav enport, Iowa	5	" " "
Minneapolis, Minn	7	Aug. 1, '73.

This system will be still further extended to cities of 20,000 population as soon as the Special Agent for this branch of the service can visit and report the requirements of each office.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June, 1873:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Name Ex.
Ada	Warren	Ill	11,673
Alta	Ida	Ind	11,420
Alberta	Clay	Ala	1,300
Bloss Bell	Scott	Ark	1,000
Bridgeville	Sussex	Del	Special
Belcher's Corners	Albany	N. Y	1,000
Bloomingdale	Wayne	Mich	1,000
Bartlett	Surrey		1,063
Bunch's Path	Lee	Va	4,500
Fat Flag	Barber	Ark	Special
Fort Gay	Wayne	W. Va	1,000
Brooks	Fulton	Ill	11,911
Bell Air	Jackson	Miss	11,000
Bonds	Pemberton	Ill	11,200
Bancroft	Bad Axe	Va	1,000
Bluff Castle	Clay	Dakota T	13,000
Cabell	Clay	Ala	11,000
Chippewa	Wayne	Ohio	Special
Chanda	Canning		11,000
Cedarville	Hancock	Tenn	Special
Church Hill	Hawkins	Tenn	1,000
Cameron Creek	Lincoln	W. Va	1,000
Cadeville	Ouachita	La	Special
Cedar Bluff	Bath	Ky	11,113
Cedar	Lancaster	Pa	11,400
Cherry Creek	Chautauqua	N. Y	11,000
Cottondale	Perry	Ala	11,000
Cincinnati	Lawrence	Ark	11,000
Locust	Osborne	Kans	Special
Cedar Hollow	Penn	Pa	11,000
Cranberry Station	Middlesex	N. J	11,000
Dover	Morris	N. J	11,000
Dorsey	Hancock	O	11,000
Deer City	Sumner	Kans	11,000
Dewey	Rockford	Del	11,000
Dwight	Lincoln	Ky	11,000
Daphne Church	Ala	Penn	11,000
Dan	Thomas	Ga	11,000
Dixon	Anoka	Minn	11,000
Dixon	Yolo	Cal	11,000
Dorsey	Pettis	Mo	11,000
Dunbar Lake	Grant	Minn	Special
Eagle Rock	Osborne	Kans	11,000
Eagle	Dubuque	Iowa	11,000
East Rayborn	Carroll	N. H	11,000
Eastport	Fremont	Iowa	11,000
Fort Spring	Clay	Tenn	11,000
Fisher's Landing	Yolo	Cal	11,000
Fairfield	Wash	Penn	Special
Forrest Creek	Pike	Ill	11,000
French Prairie	Scott	Ark	11,000
Goodstown	Cumberland	N. J	Special
Gantz	Cloud	Kansas	11,000
Grand Island	Hall	Neb	11,000
Grosse Island	Wayne	Mich	Special
Hood Isle	Jefferson	Ill	11,000
Glastenbury	Bennington	Vt	Special
Hartwell	Hancock	Ill	11,000
Hintown	Perth	Ga	6,000
Gothic	Cass	Mo	11,000
Hart's Hill	Henderson	Ky	Special
High Knob	Hardin	Ky	11,000
Hall Tard	Kingsbridge	Va	8,000
Hog Tard	King George	Va	4,000
Hallerville	Lamar	Ala	11,000
Henderson Station	Pond	Ill	11,000
Hinkle	Randolph	Ark	11,000
La Grange Mills	Kendall	Wis	4,000
Hamilton	Hamilton	Ohio	6,000
Mount Hope	Fayette	W. Va	4,000
Hartsburg	Columbia	Mo	11,000
Harrison Cross Roads	Calhoun	Ala	6,000
Hopkins	Hopkins	Ky	11,000
Hoosekon	Lancaster		1,000
Hoosick Falls		N. Y	11,000
Hammonsport	Penn	Arizona Ter	11,000
Hunterdale Mills	Suffolk	Va	11,000
Hillstown	Wilson	Kansas	11,000
Hillsboro	Jefferson	Ala	4,000
Hethers	Martin	Minn	11,000
Hunt Standlick	Ohio	Ky	11,000
Hahelm	Perry	O	11,000
Hamilton	Hamilton	Ohio	11,000
Hickory	Todd	Minn	11,000
Hickory	Todd	Ky	11,000
Hickory Grove	Chester	S. C	11,000
Hackettstown	Warren	N. J	11,000
Hunterdale Lane	San Miguel	N. Mex	11,000
Hunterdale Lane	San Miguel	N. Mex	11,000
Hyatt	Lancaster	Pa	Special
Hyattsville	Prince George	Md	11,000
Hyde	Colfax	New Mex	11,000
Ivory View	Lamar	Ala	11,000
Ivesdale	Alexander	Iowa	11,000
Iowa Bend	Clay	Iowa	11,000
Kelsey's Station	Belmont	Ohio	9,000
Kelsey	Belmont	Ohio	Special
Kent	Saunders	Neb	11,000
Kenton	Marion	Iowa	11,000
Kenwood	Marion	Iowa	11,000
Kossuth	Des Moines	Iowa	11,000
Kossuth Bush	Sussex	Del	11,000
Kossuth Bush	Sussex	Del	Special (re-establ'd.)
Sweet Gum Plains	Clay	Tenn	11,000
Kyle's Ferry	Sumner	Tenn	11,000
Sharps Wharf	Richmond	Va	4,000
Sand Bank	Hanover	Va	11,000
Sand Bluff	Watauga	Wash Ter	11,000
Sandy Hook	Elliott	Ky	11,000
Scattlebugh C. H	Scott	Ind	11,000
Sweet Gum	Owen	Ky	11,000
Sweet Gum	Owen	Ky	Special
Sweet Water	Nolan	Texas	11,000
Seth Dale	Louisa	Iowa	11,000
Thompsonville	Hall	Ga	11,000
Thralkill	Yates	N. Y	11,000
Thrasher	Yazoo	Miss	11,000
Tiffin	Fairfield	Ohio	11,000
Tyrconnell Mines	Taylor	W. Va	4,000
Tyro Station	Davidson	Tenn	10,000
Vicksburg	Bayless	Minn	5,000
Vicksburg	Bayless	Kans	11,000
Ward	Overton	Tenn	10,000
Waterloo	Lauderdale	Ala	Special
Wayland	Cattaraugus	N. Y	11,000
White Sands	Smith	Tex	8,000
White Lake Centre	Sullivan	N. Y	11,000
Wood's Bluff	Calhoun	La	11,000
Wachapreague	Accomac	Va	11,000
Walnut Station	Travis	Tex	11,000
Walnut Station	Redwood	Minn	Special
Walnut Station	Redwood	Minn	"
Wilkesburg	Covington	Miss	7,114
Wilkesburg	Covington	Miss	Special
Yorkjia	New Castle	Del	3,605

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Bunker Hill	Montgomery	Ind	Patch Grove
Benton Station	Benton	Tenn	Lewisville
Bethany Springs	Harrison	Mo	Bethany
Burr Oak	Harrison	Mo	Bethany
Bundyville	Lawrence	Ark	Powhatan
Bundyville	Lewis	Va	Port Matilda
Bear Creek	Lancaster	Pa	Mount Joy
Berkley Mills	Russell	Va	Lebanon C. H.
Bell	Russell	Va	Lebanon C. H.
Bound Brook	Somerset	N. J	Raritan
Bowling Green	Caroline	Va	Bowling Green
Bungaroosa	Linn	Minn	Fine City
Cedar Lawn	Lincoln	Ark	Pine Bluff
Chelsea	Antrim	Mass	Bennington
Chelsea	Antrim	Mass	Bennington
Chelsea	Middlesex	Mass	Boston
Chelsea	Middlesex	Mass	Boston
Calf Killer	Putnam	Tenn	Sparta
Cedar Hill	Robertson	Tenn	St. Louis
Cote Brilliant	To take effect August 1.		St. Louis
Cedar Grove Mills	Washington	Ark	Brownsburg
Dardenville	Van Buren	Ark	Clinton
Dawson	Van Buren	Ark	Mason
Dew Bois Hills	Jefferson	Ohio	Perrin's Mills
Dorchester	Boston	Mass	Boston
Dover	Campbell	Ky	Newport
Flower Lawn	Labette	Kan	Oswego
Fairview	Labette	Kan	Oswego
Henry Lawson	Yazoo	Miss	Schellsburgh
Hillsboro	Jefferson	Ala	Elyton
Hillsboro	Middlesex	Mass	Boston
Hillsboro	Middlesex	Mass	Boston
Interprise	Maury	Tenn	Mount Pleasant
Jackson	Jackson	Ala	Bellefonte
Fort Tourgee	To take effect Sept. 1.		Sitka
Fowler	Hampshire	Tenn	Cuba Landing
Fairfield	Hampshire	Tenn	Cuba Landing
Farm Mills	Lincoln	W. Va	Talbott's Mill
Fairfield	Lincoln	W. Va	Talbott's Mill
Grange	Fulton	Wig Tier	Seneca
Hickory Ridge	Hancock	Ark	Bellair
Hickory Ridge	Monroe	Ark	Brownsville
Harrison Square	Norfolk	Mass	Boston
Hyde Park	Norfolk	Mass	Boston
Kentu

Post Office at Passaic, N. J., was destroyed by fire ... 1873.
... Erie Railroad, train No. ... was thrown from ... bridge, near Otisville, N. Y., by a landslide, and ... persons were killed and ... escaped, without ... of importance. The New York Central ... train ... ran into a ... near Syracuse, ... and ... were ... between Rochester and Buffalo, by which ... of property ... destroyed, by which those ... were ... injured.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

... of Railroad Post Office clerks and ... have a grievance, a petition following ... a circular to date which should be ... Superintendent Bell, of the State district ... Railroad Post Office, on ... 1873.

... Rochester, N. Y., although ... Legislature ... Act ... Legislature, ... Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company ... a mortgage to secure ... Water ... connecting with the Utica and ... Railroad, and ... town should be sent that ...

Albany County.

... & Susq ...
... Stands for Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
Alleghany County.
... Buffalo and ... Allegheny.
... TONSOL ...
Postmaster.
Broome County.
... Binghamton.
Postmaster.
During my stay in New ... Buffalo and Olean ... quiet visits to the post of... ... was called me there, ... century to South Cent, ... which I was employed ... railroad ...
Chautauqua County.
... Gerry and Mayville to Dunkirk, Warren and ... Railroad.
Clinton County.
... Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh, Clintonville to ...
Columbia County.
... Center, Ancram Lead Mines and Morgan's ... Post Office in Agent ... Hudson River R. R. O.
Cortland County.
... Dwight Cortland and Norwich Agent.
... Schenectady to Syracuse and Binghamton ...
Delaware County.
... Postmaster to Rond and Mooreville.
... Creek, Deansky and Morrickville to Delhi ...
Dutchess County.
... Ridge and Washington Hollow to Dutch ...
... Hall Clinton Hollow, Wilcox and Schultzville ... Poughkeepsie and Eastern Agent.
Erie County.
... Buffalo and Olean.
... Lake State Railway Post Office.
... Railway Post Office.
Essex County.
... Lewis, Wardham's Mill and Westport to ...
... Rond, Willsborough and Willsborough ... Lewis.
... Rond and Tahawus to Glen's Falls.
Fulton County.
Pine Lake to Gloversville.
Genesee County.
East Oakfield to Batavia.
Greene County.
... Hill to Albany.
Herkimer County.
Cohen and Jordonville to Richfield Springs Branch.
Jefferson County.
... Rodwood sterlingville and Thereso to Utica ... Black River Railroad.
Lewis County.
... Montague to Utica and Black River Railroad.
Madison County.
... Georgetown and Lebanon to Syracuse and C. V.
Oneida County.
... Rome to Rome and Watertown.
Ontario County.
... Creek, Orleans and Sisson Castle to Bodes ... East and Southern Railroad.
Orange County.
... Rond to Newburgh Branches.
... Valley to New York Mailed south of Middle ...
Oswego County.
... Hannibal to North Hannibal to Lake Ontario Shore ... Railroad.
Putnam County.
... Creek Valley to Hudson River Railway Post ...
Queens County.
... Pinelawn and Woodhaven to South Side Railroad.
Rensselaer County.
... Hoosick to Troy and Boston.
Richland County.
... Valley Corner to Wilmot.
St. Lawrence County.
... Rond to Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.
Saratoga County.
... Ballston, Corinth, Greenfield Center, Hadleys ... Rail Road to Fort Edward and South Corinth ... Adirondack Railroad.
Schoharie County.
... Center, Gibson and South Gilboa to Rond and Mooreville.
Steuben County.
... Railroad Post Office clerks and ... have a grievance, a petition following ... a circular to date which should be ... Superintendent Bell, of the State district ... Railroad Post Office, on ... 1873.
... Rochester, N. Y., although ... Legislature ... Act ... Legislature, ... Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company ... a mortgage to secure ... Water ... connecting with the Utica and ... Railroad, and ... town should be sent that ...
Tioga County.
... Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh, Clintonville to ...
*Tompkins

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—JULY, 1873.

N. B.—Always consult the LATEST issue of this Table—as important changes in some of the rates may have occurred since the publication of the preceding number

☞ For Endorsements A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For Endorsements a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Letter or Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

☞ The American (*) indications that to ensure where it is practicable, whether the letter be registered, prepayment is required, or whether money prepayment is required.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

	Postage on Letters, Single Rate, not over ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Packets, &c., not over 4 oz.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not over 4 oz.	Postage on Samples of Merchandise, not over 4 oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Austria, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via Belgium	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Azores Islands, Brit. mail, via Gibraltar	10	5	5	5
Baden, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
Bavaria, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
Belgium, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Bremen, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
Brunswick, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Trieste	10	5	5	5
Corfu, via England	10	5	5	5
Denmark, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and British direct	10	5	5	5
do (Middle) do do	10	5	5	5
do (Upper) do do	10	5	5	5
Finland, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
France, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Gibraltar, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
Great Britain and Ireland, via England	10	5	5	5
Greece, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Trieste	10	5	5	5
Holland, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Hungary, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Trieste	10	5	5	5
Italy, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Trieste	10	5	5	5
Madeira, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
Malta, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
Mecklenburg, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
Norway, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Oldenburg, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	10	5	5	5
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	10	5	5	5
Portugal, British mail, via Southampton	10	5	5	5
do German mail direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
Prussia, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Russia, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Saxony, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Servia, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Trieste	10	5	5	5
Spain, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Sweden, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Switzerland, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Turkey (European and Asiatic), via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Trieste	10	5	5	5
Wurtemburg, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5

ASIA.

	Postage on Letters, Single Rate, not over ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Packets, &c., not over 4 oz.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not over 4 oz.	Postage on Samples of Merchandise, not over 4 oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	24	12	12	12
do do do Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do do North German Union direct via Brindisi	20	10	10	10
do do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12
(and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow), via San Francisco	10	5	5	5
Java, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	24	12	12	12
do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via North German Union direct	20	10	10	10
do do do closed mail via England	24	12	12	12
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	20	10	10	10
do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do American packet, via San Francisco	10	5	5	5
Java, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do (closed mail, via England)	10	5	5	5
do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
Jersey, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12
Karikal, French mail	24	12	12	12
do British mail, via Southampton	32	16	16	16
Kerasunda, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do do do do (c'ld's'd mail via Eng.)	10	5	5	5
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	32	16	16	16
do do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via North German Union, direct	20	10	10	10
do do closed mail	24	12	12	12
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Madeira, Island of, See Portugal	16	8	8	8
do British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Make—see Mauritius	16	8	8	8
Malta, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
do do via Rousseau or Marseilles	20	8	8	8
do N. German via Brindisi	16	8	8	8
do do via England & Brindisi	16	8	8	8
Manilla via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	16	8	8	8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	24	8	8	8
do French mail	24	12	12	12
Mexico, direct from New York	10	5	5	5
Minorca—See Spain	16	8	8	8
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	11	7	7	7
do do do closed mail, via England	24	12	12	12
do French mail	24	12	12	12
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.	10	5	5	5
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	24	12	12	12
do Am. Packet 24d each month from N. Y.	16	8	8	8
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Moscow, N. Prov., by direct route from N. Y.	10	5	5	5
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	24	12	12	12
Netherlands, do	16	8	8	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	16	8	8	8
Newfoundland	16	8	8	8
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	24	12	12	12
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
do do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
Nicaragua	10	5	5	5
Nice	16	8	8	8
Norway, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do Stettin, (discontinued)	10	5	5	5
do North Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	11	7	7	7
do closed mail via England	24	12	12	12
do direct to Sweden or Norway	10	5	5	5
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	16	8	8	8
Panama, via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
Paraguay, Am. packet, 24d each month, from N. Y.	24	12	12	12
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	28	14	14	14
do do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do N. German Union (closed mail, via Brindisi	20	10	10	10
do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5
Peru, British mail, via Colon	24	12	12	12
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	28	14	14	14
do do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5
do North German Union, direct	20	10	10	10
do do closed mail	24	12	12	12
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	24	12	12	12
Pitura, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	10	5	5	5
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	10	5	5	5
Portland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	10	5	5	5
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	24	12	12	12
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do via England	10	5	5	5
do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Prince Edward's Island, letters 15c. per 10 per hf oz.	16	8	8	8
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do Stettin, once a month	10	5	5	5
do N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	10	5	5	5
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
do do do Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	12	6	6	6
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	11	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	24	12	12	12
Roumania via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do (closed mail, via England	10	5	5	5
Russia, do do (closed mail, via England	11	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via England	12	6	6	6
do do via Hamburg	10	5	5	5
do closed mail, via England	11	7	7	7
Salvador, via Colon	10	5	5	5
Scotland, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do do do closed mail via Eng.	12	6	6	6
Scotland—see Great Britain.				
Servia, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do do do closed mail via Eng.	12	6	6	6
Servia, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do do closed mail via England	11	7	7	7
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	24	12	12	12
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	10	5	5	5

FOOTNOTES.

☞ For Endorsements A, B, C, &c., see Supplementary Table, third column.
☞ For Endorsements a, b, c, &c., see Notes at foot of this page.
☞ For Letter or Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

☞ The American (*) indications that to ensure where it is practicable, whether the letter be registered, prepayment is required, or whether money prepayment is required.

	Postage on Letters, Single Rate, not over ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Packets, &c., not over 4 oz.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not over 4 oz.	Postage on Samples of Merchandise, not over 4 oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Siam, British mail, via Southampton	24	12	12	12
do do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via North German Union direct	20	10	10	10
do do do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Singapore, British mail via Southampton	24	12	12	12
do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do N. German Union and Brindisi	20	10	10	10
do via England and Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco	10	5	5	5
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	11	7	7	7
do do closed mail, via Eng.	24	12	12	12
Spain, via New Orleans	10	5	5	5
do British mail, via Marseilles	24	12	12	12
do open mail	16	8	8	8
do via Belgium	16	8	8	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	11	7	7	7
do closed do via England	12	6	6	6
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	24	12	12	12
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	28	14	14	14
do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
Sweden, via North German Union direct	10	5	5	5
do via Stettin, once a month	10	5	5	5
do via North German Union, (closed mail via England, see Sweden	10	5	5	5
do closed, via England	10	5	5	5
do direct to Sweden or Norway	10	5	5	5
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	10	5	5	5
do via Bremen or Hamburg	10	5	5	5
Syra—see Turkey	16	8	8	8
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	16	8	8	8
Tasmania—see Van Diemen's Land.				
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	14	7	7	7
do via England and Brindisi	14	7	7	7
do by Italian open mail	14	7	7	7
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. fee, 15c. extra	14	7	7	7
do via England and Brindisi, do. 15c. extra	14	7	7	7
do (by Italian open mail	14	7	7	7
Turkey (European and Asiatic), Letters for Adrianople, Andrinople, Beyrout, Bourgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Cheramarria, Dedeagatch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Larbeili, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchouk, Salonica, Samsoun, Scres, Smyrna, Tenedos, Tirnova, Tultcha, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	11	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	12	6	6	6
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct, except Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. (See regulations to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Rettimo or Tripoli)	11	7	7	7
do do do (closed mail, via England)	12	6	6	6
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let. 15c. per ½ oz.)	12	5	5	5
Uruguay, by Am. p.k. 24d each month from N.Y.	24	12	12	12
Van Diemen's Land (letters if unpaid 10cts. per half oz.)	16	8	8	8
Van Diemen's Land, Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	24	12	12	12
do British mail, via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
Venezuela, by American packet	10	5	5	5
do British do	10	5	5	5
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	16	8	8	8
do via Brindisi	24	12	12	12
do via San Francisco, discontinued	10	5	5	5
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	10	5	5	5
do do closed mail, via Eng.	10	5	5	5
West Indies, direct	10	5	5	5
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Barbadoes	16	8	8	8
do (not British) do do	16	8	8	8

(See "Rates to the West Indies" foot of this Page.)

Yanaon, by direct mail to France | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5

Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5

do North German Union via Brindisi | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10

do do via England and Brindisi | 24 | 12 | 12 | 12

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, showing Rates not mentioned in the above Table, referred to by Letters a, b, c, &c.

	Postage on Letters, Single Rate, not over ½ oz.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Packets, &c., not over 4 oz.	Postage on Commercial Papers, not over 4 oz.	Postage on Samples of Merchandise, not over 4 oz.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A—via Southampton	4	2	2	2
A—via Brindisi	4	2	2	2
B—via Southampton	4	2	2	2
B—via Brindisi	4	2	2	2
C—via North German Union direct	4	2	2	2
C—via N. G. Union direct, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
D—via N. G. Union direct	4	2	2	2
D—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
E—via N. G. Union direct	4	2	2	2
E—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
F—via N. G. Union direct	4	2	2	2
F—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
G—via N. G. Union direct	4	2	2	2
G—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
H—via N. G. Union direct	4	2	2	2
H—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
J—via N. G. Union direct	4	2	2	2
J—via N. G. Union, closed mail via England	4	2	2	2
K—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	2	2	2
K— do via England & Brindisi	4	2	2	2
L—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	2	2	2
L— do via England & Brindisi	4	2	2	2
M—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	2	2	2
M— do via England & Brindisi	4	2	2	2
N—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	2	2	2
N— do via England & Brindisi	4	2	2	2
O—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	2	2	2
O— do via England & Brindisi	4	2	2	2
P—German mail via Brindisi direct	4	2	2	2
P— do via England & Brindisi	4	2	2	2
Q—German mail via Trieste direct	4	2	2	2
Q— do via England & Trieste	4	2	2	2
R—German mail via Trieste direct	4	2	2	2
R— do via England & Trieste	4	2	2	2
S—via Belgium	4	2	2	2
T— do	4	2	2	2
U— do	4	2	2	2
V— do	4	2	2	2
W— do	4	2	2	2
X— do	4	2	2	2
Y— do	4	2	2	2
Z— do	4	2	2	2
a—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Islands, viz:	4	2	2	2
On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Islands, not exceeding ½ ounce, 10 cents; exceeding ½ but not over ¾ ounce, 15 cents; over ¾ but not exceeding 1 ounce, 21 cents; over 1 but not exceeding 1½ ounce, 30 cents; and for each additional ½ ounce or fraction thereof, 9 cents.	4	2	2	2
The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil: For 2 ounces or under, 2 cents; over 2 and not over 4 ounces, 4 cents; for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents. Postage to be prepaid.	4	2	2	2
b—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
c—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
d—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
e—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
f—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
g—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
h—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
i—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
k—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
l—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
m—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
n—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
o—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
p—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
q—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
r—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
s—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
t—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
u—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
v—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
w—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
x—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
y—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2
z—Via Belgium, 10 cents per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.	4	2	2	2

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

☞ To sons desirous of fuller information than is given by this table should consult the third page.

LETTERS.	Each ½ oz.
Mail letters	3 cts.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.
Registered letters 15 cts. in addition to the proper postage.	
The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the report of "Carriers' Delivery."	

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	Each 2 oz.
Newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, (except books,) seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Books, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Merchandize and samples, in packages not exceeding 12 ozs. in weight	1 ct.
Newspapers, circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter-carrier offices for local delivery	1 ct. each.
Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	1 cts. each.

All mailable matter not prepaid at letter rates, nor free, must be so wrapped that it can be examined without destroying the wrapper, and must not contain any writing whatever, inside or outside, except the address. Nor can it be allowed to be enclosed to correspond with the words printed on newspapers, Law Reports, &c., or be folded, pasted, or pasted (if printed) on newspapers.

Liquids, poisons, explosives and other dangerous matter are excluded.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rate of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the right side of this page is as follows:

On Letters.—Two cents each.

On Newspapers, Circulars, &c.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Rates of Postage to West Indies, except Turk's Island.

To the following Islands, in British mail via St. Thomas, 24 cents per ½ ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents per 2 ounces; Periodicals not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; over 4 ounces, 8 cents.

Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Santa Cruz, Tortola, Virgin Islands.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Great Harbour, Great Inagua, Great Ragged Island, Harbour Island, Long Island, New Providence, Rum Cay, San Salvador or Cat Island, Watling's Island), via Florida, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents per 4 ounces; Periodicals not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; over 4 ounces, 8 cents.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Great Harbour, Great Inagua, Great Ragged Island, Harbour Island, Long Island, New Providence, Rum Cay, San Salvador or Cat Island, Watling's Island), via Havana, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents per 4 ounces; Periodicals not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents; over 4 ounces, 8 cents.

To the following Islands via San Juan, Porto Rico, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Santa Cruz, Tortola, Virgin Islands.

To the following Islands via Aspinwall, 24 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 4 cents each:

Aruba, Curaçoa, Jamaica, Margarita, Savanilla, Trinidad, Venezuela.

To the following Islands via Colon, 24 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 4 cents each:

Aruba, Curaçoa, Jamaica, Margarita, Savanilla, Trinidad, Venezuela.

To the following Islands via Havana, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Cuba, Isle of Pines.

To the following Islands via Key West, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Cuba, Isle of Pines.

To the following Islands via Nassau, N. P., 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Cuba, Isle of Pines.

To the following Islands via Port au Prince, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Hayti.

To the following Islands via Santiago de Cuba, 10 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Cuba, Isle of Pines.

To the following Islands via Turk's Island, 12 cents per half ounce; letters to be prepaid; newspapers, 2 cents each:

Caicos, Turk's Island.

A direct mail is made from New York to Aspinwall, Colon, Savanilla, Carthagena, Santa Martha, Rio Hacha, Curaçoa, Aruba, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, Trinidad, Margarita, Cumana, Barcelona, Guiria, Demerara, Berbice, Surinam, Cayenne, Para, Maranham, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, Pernambuco, Maceio, Aracaju, Bahia, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Caravellas, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Corrientes, Paraguay, Asuncion, Matto Grosso, Cuyaba, Villa Maria, Villa Bella, Chiquitos, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Mojos, Caupolican, Reyes, Magdalena, Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosi, Chuquisaca, Tarija, Salta, Jujuy, Tucuman, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Cordova, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, Valparaiso, Santiago, Coquimbo, Copiapo, Caldera, Iquique, Arica, Tacna, Moquegua, Arequipa, Islay, Camana, Caraveli, Ocona, Mollendo, Quilca, Chala, Atico, Lomas, Acari, Yca, Pisco, Chincha, Canete, Callao, Lima, Huacho, Huaura, Supe, Casma, Huarmey, Chimbote, Santa, Huanchaco, Pacasmayo, Eten, Payta, Sechura, Tumbez, Guayaquil, Bocas del Toro, Aspinwall, Colon, Panama, Taboga, Chiriqui, Punta Arenas, Realejo, Corinto, Libertad, La Union, Acajutla, La Libertad, Sonsonate, San Salvador, Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Tegucigalpa, Comayagua, Omoa, Truxillo, Belize, Merida, Campeachy, Sisal, Tampico, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tuxpan