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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.

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIV., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1874. WHOLE NO. 160.

MONS. TONSON AGAIN.

POND LILY, Dec., 1873.

If I have become a little irregular in my correspondence of late, it is not because my love for the UNITED STATES MAIL has grown cold, or that I feel less interest in promoting the good of the postal service in my peculiar way, but the fact is that during the dame's absence abroad I was so engrossed in business and domestic affairs that I had very little time to think of anything else, and even that little time was mentally and physically employed in trying to alleviate my lonely condition, and in keeping watch and ward over myself against those luring temptations which sometimes successfully assail a man when there is no one in authority around to make him stand to his guns. I did intend, however, to pay my devoirs to you last month; but J. M. and Saikes both thought that I deserved a vacation, and as he had some foreign commissions which he deputed me to execute at various places, and as the madame was anxious for me to go I could not very well hesitate, and prepared myself accordingly.

Before I took my departure, however, Pond Lily had settled down to its normal condition, and the only ripples discernable on the surface of the otherwise smooth domestic sea was attributable to a slight breeze produced by the discovery of a photograph of a female positively unknown to me, which she found in a pocket of one of my Summer garments; but where I got it, or how it got into my pocket, heaven only knows, for I had not the remotest idea. Of course I denied all knowledge of the confounded thing, and suggested that some one must have placed it where she found it for a joke. She said she did not doubt it all, and she therefore would keep the picture, and perhaps somebody would offer a reward for it, and she would return it in person, and when she did she would let me know who had played such a funny trick upon me. Apart from this our household was harmonious and serene. We had an abundant supply of visitors to congratulate Mr. Saikes and J. M. on their safe return from their transatlantic tour, and among the rest came Pastor Moddle, of Clambank. The worthy dominie was too wary to be caught in the toils of the dinner table a second time, and under no circumstances could he be induced to "touch, taste or handle" the rosy wine. In fact he assumed such an air of dignified surprise when asked by Saikes to join him in a glass of Roederer, that that gentleman was fain to drop the matter incontinently, and carefully abstain from tendering a second invitation. [illegible] he ask J. M., in a whisper, "What, in the name of common sense, does the man mean by Roederer?" I did not hear her reply, but the dominie placed a finger on the side of his nose and glanced ceilingward with one eye closed, meaning thereby, as I interpreted it, "That's only another name he's given to the abominable stuff that he inveigled me into swallowing the last time I dined with him. Roederer, eh? Where, in the world of wonders, he got that name from I have no idea; but after the pains and penalties I endured for forgetting myself when I was here before, I certainly will never be foolish enough to get Roedered again. The audacity of this heathen, however, in trying to impose upon me again is extraordinary. As a man I should resent it, but as a minister of the Gospel I can only forgive him and pray for him. The former I do now, the latter I will attend to when I have nothing better to fill up my petitions with."

The day before I started on my winter journey I called at the Obtuse Angle post office to arrange for forwarding my personal letters, when I found that institution in a state of wild excitement. It appeared that two mail keys had been received from Department a short time before, and the postmaster failed to send [a] receipt therefor. Being notified of his [illegible] sacked; drawers, [illegible] the receipt and looked for the [illegible] under the shelves, and behind [illegible] be found. Every [illegible] been ransacked; the floor was torn up and partitions were torn down: the accumulated ashes and waste paper in the cellar were raked over and over: in short, the keys are not forthcoming, and general dismay prevailed. Having some little experience in looking up lost articles, I ventured to suggest to the postmaster that he might have put the keys among his postage stamps or money. Stopping but a moment, as if a sudden thought had struck him, he rushed out, and in a few minutes returned with the keys in his hand. He cordially thanked me, saying that I had hit the nail exactly on the head. He had put the keys in his stamp box, but had entirely forgotten the circumstance until I awoke it in his mind. Now, in this case, this official was careful of his keys, and only a little forgetful; but I do know, and so does everybody that knows anything about post office business, that a carelessness about mail keys and a manifest indifference to their safety prevails to a shameful extent in too many localities.

It is no unusual thing to see a postal official, who is authorized to have mail keys in his possession, pull them out of his pocket, sometimes on a bunch of other keys, with a tobacco-box, a barlow knife and other similar jewelry, and if they get back into the same reservoir again they are lucky. A great many officers are entirely too careless of their keys; and when they are found upon unauthorized persons who have used, or intended to use, them for purposes of robbery, you may be sure they have been lost by or stolen from some postmaster, route agent or letter-carrier, who has failed to take the proper care of such important property, and who probably could not, if he would, calculate the serious consequences which might result from a shameful lack of official vigilance. I once heard of a postmaster who would leave his mail keys lying round his office, where any one could get hold of them; yet he was so careful of his postage stamps that he would carry his supply home every night and place them under his pillow for safety. His excuse was "Ef the key gits lost, there's plenty more where it come from; but if these yere stomps gits gobbled, I got to pint for 'em. Yer can't fool yer uncle a cent's wuth." It is only proper to add here that this very prudent gentleman is no longer sheltered beneath the umbrageous shadows of the postal vine and fig-tree. There are many who would unlock a pouch and raid on its contents who would not dare cut a strap or mutilate a bag. The reason is obvious. In the one case a depredation might not be discovered at all, while in the other an immediate investigation would take place. Postmasters, postal clerks and letter carriers cannot be too careful of their mail keys.

While at the Obtuse Angle post office I was shown a letter received by the postmaster from a fellow signing himself Jacques Dubois, in which he stated that "owing to the panic," he desired all letters sent to his address at Obtuse Angle to be forwarded to New York. I was shown at the same time a circular to which was affixed the name of the aforesaid Dubois, in which he offered to furnish counterfeit money—which could not be detected—at certain rates to provincials. I could not exactly understand what the panic had to do with this scoundrel's nefarious business, but his request availed nothing, for his letters were all sent to the Dead Letter Office as fictitious. Dubois is no doubt one of a thousand *Aliases* assumed by a notorious sawdust, gift enterprise and bogus Geneva watch dealer, who pretend to be located at certain points, to which they desire replies to their correspondence to be addressed. Calls are probably made at some post offices by the emissaries of this scamp for letters unless they scent danger, and then they resort to the ruse of having them forwarded elsewhere. Through the columns of the U. S. MAIL you ought to advise postmasters to be on the lookout for these human hyenas, who are sadly affected by the "panic."

On my way to the station to take the train for New Census—my first objective point of business—I overtook the postmaster and Col. Convex, the editor of "The Boundless Continent," who were engaged in an exciting conversation of some kind; and from the violent gesticulations of the latter I was of the mind that he was chafing under some real or imaginary grievance.

They both appeared to be in bad humor, and I felt it my duty as a neutral friend [illegible] stepped between them, and giving a hand to each, said in my blandest manner: "Gentlemen, I hope you are not going to indulge in a street fight? What! shall it be said that our postmaster and our coroner, our chiefest public magnates, have had an open brawl in broad day, in our principal thoroughfare? Desist, I pray you, and give me the cause of your quarrel, and perhaps I can be a satisfactory mediator between you."

My gentleness had the desired effect, and I soon learned the cause of the wordy battle. Convex had recently been elected coroner, which so elated him that he was determined the world should know it, that is, as far as his newspaper could be used as a vehicle to disseminate the important event. To this end he got up elaborate letters of thanks, printed on green and gold foolscap, "to his constituents, his subscribers and the country at large," in which he acknowledged his obligations for the honor conferred upon him; "gave his views on the affairs of the nation at large—and Obtuse Angle particularly—and wound up by offering his services to hold inquests at any time and at any place within five hundred miles, free of charge, provided his expenses were paid to and from the *corpus delicti*!" He had inclosed these in his weeklies to his regular subscribers, and has issued an extra edition, which were loaded in the same way, to send broadcast over the country to persons whom he expected to make subscribers. The postmaster had refused to allow these papers [illegible] sient [illegible] office, because they contained the written "with the comp[illegible]" they were prepaid at transient [illegible] on the wrappers of the others, letter [illegible] Convex had required [illegible] or all to *non* subscribers. Convex, on his part, claimed that the letter in question was a supplement, and was entitled to go with the paper at regular rates. He said it was no business of the postmasters anyhow, and if he wanted to inclose his horse blanket and call it a supplement he was responsible, and no one had a right to controvert his opinion. As to the writing on the wrappers, he would like to see anyone make him pay letter postage therefor.

I suggested that perhaps the postmaster had no discretion, and had to conform to the laws and rulings of the Department at Washington. "Don't you believe the half of it," Mr. Tonson, replied the irate journalist. "I know what I am talking about. The law and the regulations are all very well; but a postmaster has some discretion, I suppose, for I know there are scores of newspaper publishers in the country who make money by printing handbills for butchers and grocers, and bakers and candle-stick-makers, and inclose the same in their daily or weekly editions to their subscribers, and for which they receive a small compensation in addition to the price of printing them. Now if it can be done in other places, why cannot I, Coroner Convex, editor, publisher and sole proprietor of the *Boundless Continent* have the same privilege? Many a postmaster, I am sure, is knowing to this custom, and of course they are not only on the free list, but are complimented at short intervals with eulogies and encomiums which are sure to give them strength with those who are thus accommodated, no matter what their superiors at Washington may think of it." I ventured to remark that I hardly thought a postmaster anywhere would lend himself to such flagrant infractions of the postal laws which he has sworn to obey; but he insisted that he knew what he was talking about, and sooner than submit to the arbitrary decision of the postmaster at Obtuse Angle, he would take his papers to some other office where he could be accommodated, and if he was forced to do so, the columns of his paper hereafter would ring such charges in the postal institution at Obtuse Angle as would make the present incumbent be glad to take shelter in the quiet retirement of private life." Saying thus much he left us abruptly, and turned his face towards his sanctum.

I had only time to say to the postmaster, "So far as I understand the matter, you are entirely right; 'stand to your guns.' Do your duty whether others do it or not, for I am sure you will be appreciated where you most need and most desire appreciation."

I will probably hear the result of this matter when I return. MON. TONSON.

THE ENGLISH POST OFFICE.

Mr. Eugene Lawrence, writing from London to *Harper's Weekly*, gives the following interesting account of the English Post Office:

There is Guildhall. Yonder the dome of St. Paul's rises over Ludgate Hill. A throng of huge commercial buildings encircle the Bank and the Exchange. But the most useful of them all to human progress, the most important of the group, is the new Post Office, a heavy colonnade of granite, discolored and dim, yet the means of distributing knowledge to the most distant limits of the realm, and the most perfect of all human contrivances for aiding the intercourse of nations.

Once the appanage of a noble family who preyed upon the people and scoffed at their complaints, the British Post Office, through the labors of a series of reformers, has become the most perfect of the English institutions. England might lose its establishment or part with its hereditary rulers with no lasting pain, but its Post Office has become the common friend of all the people. In the midst of the lingering shadows of the Middle Ages, of palace and royalty, caste and prerogative, this institution is wholly popular and singularly democratic. It obeys and serves all classes alike. It first offered to the world the example of a cheap transmission of knowledge thirty years ago; it has forced all other nations to admit the necessity of cheap communication. Europe and America have yielded to its dictation. The people of all civilized lands owe their cheap postage to English reformers. But not content with distributing nearly a billion of letters annually at a most modest rate, with sending out books, pamphlets, and newspapers in an almost limitless stream, with its throng of servants and officials, its countless appliances devoted to the public service with its ceaseless vigilance in gratifying the [illegible] The post office has become the chief means by which the government can directly promote the general welfare of the nation. It collects debts and dividends, transmits funds from place to place, opens savings-banks for the poor at four [illegible] postal stations, manages the telegraphic system, insures the lives of all who can pay a small premium, grants annuities, and has taught the people industry and thrift as well as the love of knowledge. When its powers are enlarged it is difficult to see why it must not engross a large share of the capital of the country that is not in use, supply the state with all the money it needs, and the people with a ceaseless tide of information.

As the sole manager of the telegraph, the post office has proved singularly successful. The Government purchased the lines at an extravagant rate, and was misled by the owners as to the amount of the returns. Yet with all the disadvantages of an imprudent bargain, the new system promises to be profitable as well as useful. For a small sum, that does not vary with the distance, a message may be sent to any part of the kingdom; it may be dropped in a letter-box or left at a postal station. The uniformity of the rate, like that of postage, has proved a strong attraction, the messages, according to the last post-office report, have increased to 15,000,000, or at the rate of 5,000,000 yearly. Unusual accuracy is obtained. The press is enlarging its use of the wires with extraordinary rapidity. The telegraph is rapidly becoming a constant mode of communication for all classes, and the avarice of stockholders or the extravagance of directors no longer impedes the jet resource of Englishmen. The charges will no doubt be gradually reduced, and telegraphic communication be made almost as cheap as postal. Nor can it be long before our own Government will be obliged to adopt the popular system, and enable its people to converse with each other at any distance at moderate rates, unrestrained by the exactions of private monopolies; and the still wider prospect of an international telegraph is suggested that may spread cheap thought over the habitable globe.

Po[illegible] most novel of the uses of the English sur[illegible] and the [illegible] double service as the life-in[illegible] life insurance company [illegible] of the poor. As a moderate amount, grants annuities, [illegible] within a risks. Its life business advances steadily; it [illegible] already twenty-seven hundred annuitants; the security is perfect, the rate low, and the people are slowly learning to provide by a safe insurance for the wants of old age or of their families. Still more popular and successful has been the establishment of postal savings banks. More than four thousand of these places of deposit have been spread over England. They are designed to receive small sums, not under one shilling nor over thirty pounds. A moderate interest is allowed, the money is withdrawn by letters; the wants of the industrial classes have been carefully observed, and every secluded rural district may now have its savings bank, life insurance company, money order, and collecting department easy of access and perfectly secure. By the last report of the post office it is shown with what readiness the people confide their earnings to the State, and how naturally they prefer the faith of the community to that of any private institution. Under the former system of savings banks defalcation was common and clerks and presidents were seldom beyond suspicion. Under the government plan I was assured by the comptroller of the department that the whole loss since its creation had been less than £3,000. The old savings banks are gradually passing away. One hundred and seventy have closed their doors, and transferred their deposits to the post office. The number of postal depositors increased last year from 1,300,000 to 1,440,000, or to nearly one-twentieth of the whole population. The whole amount deposited in small sums has risen to £19,000,000. It is proposed to lower the amount to one penny and raise it to a much larger sum than its present limit. Tenderness for the old banks has heretofore prevented the Government from entering upon an open rivalry with them; but with the advance of the postal facilities there seems no doubt that the amount deposited will increase so rapidly as to form a large part of the national resources. The Government will employ and make productive the people's savings. Instead of hoarding their money or lending it to doubtful institutions, it will intrust it to the community. They will escape the constant alarms, the fear of breaking banks, the strange panic that almost annually drives the throng of small depositors to call back their loans only to replace them. In the postal banks they have a certainty that could nowhere else be obtained. In the days of Tweed, in the city of New York, the worst though least-known examples of fraud and cruelty were committed through the defaulting savings banks. To trust companies and private institutions thousands owe their poverty and their ruin. England in her Gurneys, and America in her Brooklyn Trust Company, or [illegible] defaulters, have felt the com[illegible] of safety. The postal savings banks must soon spread over the New World, and the immense earnings of our people will supply all the wants of an economical rule. France, M. De Mazade tells us in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is anxious to profit by the experience of England, and imitate its postal banks; and the English Post office has discovered a new method of binding the people to their government, and making them zealous guardians of its honesty. EUGENE LAWRENCE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* I notice in your valuable paper of this month, a communication against the prepayment of postage on printed matter, by the publishers. I also noticed a similar communication in last month's issue. With both these I heartily agree, in opposition to all that has been written for several years past on the other side of the question.

I do not intend to take up your valuable time with giving my views, but hope you will allow me one word in the way of experience. I have had charge of the paper department (among other things) for about twenty-three years, and have found no trouble in collecting paper postage. By the 15th or 20th of each quarter it is all in. For the last *five* years I have not been at the "window," but in assorting the mail I mark the amount due on each person's paper, and it is collected promptly and without any loss. Our twenty-three years ago I was a letter carrier, and my paper amounts were all paid in the same prompt manner by my customers. A *few* of our present carriers have been prevailed upon to adopt the same *energetic, persevering,* and *determined* system of having the postage paid *promptly* by their customers, and the result is that the first two or three weeks in each quarter finds it all collected, while the most of our carriers pursue a more easy and conciliatory plan, and the consequence is that their postage is never all in. While I was absent from my office two or three quarters in the twenty-three years above named, the same dilatory system prevailed in the office, and the consequence was that [illegible] half the quarterly postage re[illegible] on my return. The whole [illegible] of the above amounts to this: [illegible] dually disinclined to pay [illegible] are as certain and prompt [illegible] him himself.

One word [illegible] It is all folly for postmasters or their assistants to endeavor to carry out every part of the postal laws literally. A P. M. would not have a friend left by so doing. If the business-like system above explained is adopted, he will be able to give out the first, second or third paper in the quarter when a customer has no change, with as much, if not far more, certainty of getting the first money the subscriber gets hold of than if he detained his papers from the first day of the quarter and thereby made an enemy of him. Man was not made for the law, but the law for man. Nor were men made for the post office (if they were we would have to bear with them), but the post office was made for men. The collection of paper postage in a post office is a peculiar business, and requires peculiar dispositions to attend to it. *A postmaster who cannot collect 5 cents postage per quarter for a weekly newspaper, most assuredly cannot collect one, two, three, or more dollars per week from the publisher for postage on his entire edition.* If a law for prepayment of postage by the publisher were adopted, these same men would complain of it in less than six months, to say nothing of the great loss to the Government by the new plan. J. L. S.

While to present both sides of the question we give place to the above letter, we must dissent from our correspondent's views, that "it is folly for postmasters," &c., especially is this dissent with regard to collecting newspaper postage. It not only is not folly to collect such postage strictly according to law, but it is "rank perjury" not to do it. No postmaster or carrier has a right to deliver one, two, or three papers with the expectation that when the subscriber raises five, ten, or thirty cents he will, by paying his newspaper postage, show his appreciation of the postmaster's "folly" in violating his oath of office.

D. W., MICHIGAN, Dec. 16, 1873.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Sir:* Inclosed please find $1, to pay for U. S. MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT from No. 160 to No. 171 inclusive. I have taken the U. S. MAIL for a number of years, and would hardly know what to do in reference to mail matters without it, and I think the reason there are so many blunders made by postmasters is in their not taking the U. S. MAIL, or some similar paper. In regard to prepayment of all matter passing through the mail, I hope to live long enough to see everything prepaid, or not go on this collecting postage on papers, periodicals and the like in country offices is one of the greatest humbugs extant. So please keep the ball in motion until everything sent in the mails must be prepaid or stop at home.

Respectfully yours, J. A. S., P. M.

G., GEORGIA, Dec. 15, 1873.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Don't see how I could do without your paper; it is "the thing." Just keep fighting them on the prepayment of postage matter, and I'll join your band. An old fellow called for his *Gazette* the other day, and I boned him for postage; he got fiery mad, and said he had never heard of such a thing before, and he had taken papers for many years. So it goes. "Wake 'em up."

Yours truly, L. A. J., P. M.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I notice in the last number of your paper that some object to the prepayment of all postage, giving as a reason that thereby the salaries of country postmasters will be materially lessened, and those of the cities unduly enhanced. This objection does not seem to me to be so much against the proposition of prepayment as it is against the present method of fixing the salaries of postmasters. At best it should not be allowed to overbalance the one simple fact that much would be saved to the Department by the adoption of the rule requiring absolute prepayment of all mail matter. In order to do away with the objection named, the Department might allow each postmaster a certain fixed sum for the delivery of papers, say 20 cents per hundred copies, instead of a percentage of the postage as at present in fixing the salary, which would not materially change the amount. Your correspondent, who has no trouble in collecting newspaper postage must be exceedingly favored in his location, and surrounded by exceptionally prompt patrons. I dare say that very few of the thirty thousand postmasters of the United States will agree with him, but that the great majority of them will favor absolute prepayment of all postages.

Hoping you may succeed in your endeavor to establish this rule, I am very respectfully yours, G. F. M., P. M.

S., Pa., Dec., 1873.

W., N. Y., 1873.

PUBLISHER UNITED STATES MAIL:

SIR: I found the inclosed in the *W. Times.* I have some curiosity to see what you will say about it. Respectfully, P. M.

POSTAL MYSTERIES.

Stage drivers are often placed in an unpleasant dilemma between duty and a desire to be accommodating when asked by their patrons to carry letters that have been written too late to get into the mail. The law upon the subject is very stringent and clear. It provides that mail carriers, contractors or stage drivers may not lawfully carry out of the mail any letter or packet, unless the same has been prepaid by a stamped envelope of suitable denomination. Letters prepaid by stamps cannot lawfully be carried out of the mails. This latter provision is arbitrary and absurd, but nevertheless the wisdom of the Post-Office Department decrees that if an unfortunate stage driver carries a letter for which the sender has furnished the envelope at his own expense and paid the government three cents for the stamp, the carrier shall pay a fine of $150 for each offense, but if the government is allowed to furnish the envelope at the same price it charges for a stamp then the transaction is a lawful one. The mysteries of post office legislation are as profound as its mercantile economy. The government now furnishes a card large enough for an ordinary business letter, stamps it and can afford to carry it to California for one cent, but if you wish to write ten words on a piece of paper and provide your own envelope the government cannot afford to carry it to the next township for less than three cents. We call attention to these facts in order to express our hope that a system of universal penny postage may not be far distant, and especially to caution our readers against sending letters by the stage drivers unless they are enclosed in stamped envelopes. This rule, however, does not prohibit mail carriers from carrying newspapers out of the mail for distribution among regular subscribers, but when such papers are placed in a post office for delivery postage must be paid.

We have but little to say about it, as, in the main, the article is true. But we must contradict the opinion that the provision requiring letters carried out of the mails to be inclosed in government stamped envelopes is absurd [illegible] The provision [illegible] present [illegible] the question is not so much [illegible] of prevention of fraud.

C—, MASS., Nov. 12, 1873.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* I am [illegible] rary writer, but I have read the MAIL a [illegible] seven years' experience in the post office service, and I cannot refrain from saying a few words on the "Prepayment" question.

I think that "Suffolk" and "G. E. L." have neither of them had much experience in a country store, with a large number of subscribers that never come to the office, or not more than once or twice a year. "G. E. L." says, hold the paper until it is paid; yes, do it, and save five or perhaps ten cents (each), and lose a dozen of your best customers in the store. Perhaps he will say they have no right to get mad; very true, but equally true that they do and will, right or wrong.

I am far from wishing our salaries reduced, for, as he says, they are "little enough" now, but how many postmasters have I heard say in the last year, in the columns of your paper, that they would rather pay the whole newspaper postage, and did do it in one case, rather than try to collect it. But be that as it may, will not 95 out of every 100 postmasters' assistants and clerks vote for prepayment? I, for one, will with both hands; and if there is anything that I can do in the way of petitions, or anything else, I am willing to do it. I think that three-fourths of the patrons of this office, with a little explanation to them, would willingly sign a petition for it.

Yours, &c., C. W. P., Ass't Postmaster.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: In looking over the Letter Carrier Free Delivery for September I noticed some curious differences in the amount of work done by carriers in the different cities. In making an estimation I find that each carrier in Detroit handles over 30,000 letters and papers per month, while in Mobile they only handle about 5,300 each per month. Thus, you see, there is a very great difference in the amount of work done. Eight carriers in Jersey City handle 130,240 pieces, while eight carriers in Mobile only handle 38,821 pieces.

Yours, &c., STATISTICS.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: The very general complaint regarding indistinctness of post marks, I conceive, could be obviated by the Post-office Department supplying all post offices with inks and pads.

The Department could supply in any desired quantity and at prices far below what we are compelled to pay monopolies.

Any office having sufficient business to get a stamp could afford to pay for inks, &c., and they should be made to do it.

D. C. W., P. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Forwarding Postal Cards.—F. A. S—, Ill.—Postal cards that have not been delivered may be forwarded the same as letters, but it is not allowable after they have been delivered nor can the address be changed and the cards forwarded without payment of a new postage at letter rates.

Salary.—J. W., N. L—, Kan.—The Department will notify postmasters what their salaries will be, after the readjustment now taking place.

Quarterly Returns.—H. C—, P—, Mass.—The papers named in the circular published in the November MAIL are all that constitute the quarterly returns.

Mail Carrier's Oath.—M. J., G—, N. Y.—The form of the oath for mail carriers will be found in Section 11[illegible] Regulations of 1873. Printed forms of these oaths are furnished by the Contract Division, of the Second Assistant Postmaster General's office. Every postmaster who has occasion to use these oaths should keep on hand a supply of the printed form. It is the duty of every postmaster on a route to see that the mail carrier has taken the oath; and if not satisfied with the carrier's representation to satisfy himself by such inquiries as may be necessary.

Writing on Wrappers of Samples.—A. E. R., Y—, Cal.—According to your representation, and the wrappers you send, the packages were properly chargeable with letter postage, and the amount collected was correct. There seems to be a perverse disposition with many to write on the wrappers of packages a statement of their contents, such as "samples," "printed matter," "book manuscript," "author's proof," &c. If these words are intended as notices to the postmaster of the contents of the packages, they are useless, as postmasters are not allowed to accept them as evidence, but it is the duty of postmasters to examine packages and judge for themselves, providing this examination can be made without destroying the wrappers (Sec. 124, Reg. 1873) and no one can know but that the words are intended for information for the addressee.

Registration. M. F. G., F—, Va.—It is a well-established fact that the registration system affords a far safer way of sending valuable matter by mail than by ordinary letters. We do not deny that failures occasionally occur, and riflings are sometimes perpetrated, but the infrequency of either, and the many cases of satisfactorily accounted for complaints, warrant our assertion that the registration system is safe, and us in recommending it to the public in all cases where the money-order system is not available.

Local Mail Matter, etc. A. F. B., A—, N. Y.—1. A package of circulars received at an office for distribution should have the local postage paid on each, although the postage on the package was paid at the mailing office. All matter, whether received by mail or not, that is delivered through a post office, should have the postage paid before delivery, and the mail postage on packages is not sufficient to cover postage on the delivery of the contents of packages to different individuals.

Change of P. O. Address by Subscriber to a Paper. J. W. B., P—, Pa. A subscriber who changes his post-office address before the end of the term paid for, should order his paper sent direct from the publishing office to his new office, and show to the postmaster of that office a receipt of the former postmaster for the postage paid. This will entitle him to receive the paper without further charge for the unexpired term.

Postmaster Signing His Name. L. M. N., N—, Md.—A postmaster should sign his name to official papers in all cases where it is possible. Where it is not possible, his assistant should sign it, and add his own name thus: "A— B—, P. M., by C— D—, Assistant P. M., Secs. 534 and 831 Reg. 1873.

Writing on the Margin of a Newspaper.—W. T. O., B—, Ind.—A publisher has the right to send a bill for subscription in his paper, but this cannot be construed into the right to write the words, "amount due," on the margin. These words do not constitute a "bill;" they may refer to the subscription or they may refer to something else.

Account of Predecessors.—B. L. M., S—, O.—The department does not furnish original or copies of accounts, unless certified to be material to the issue of a lawsuit.—28 D. August.

Postage.—J. C. G., B— C—, W. Va.—Sunday-school papers which weigh half of an ounce, and are published monthly, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Sec. 120, Reg. 1873.

Letters "held for Postage," etc.—O. W. L., K—, Tenn.—Letters held for postage, at offices of the second, third, fourth and fifth classes, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office once a week, and be accompanied by a list of the names of the persons to whom they are addressed. Sec. 439, Reg. 1873.

[illegible] H—, Pa.—Postmasters [illegible] testing, de[illegible] postage money until the [illegible] received [illegible] ry in their quarterly accounts.

ONE MORE REQUEST.

An appeal, last month, to our subscribers to remit the money for their subscriptions, met with a general and in most cases pleasing response. There are still, however, many who are seemingly forgetful that the UNITED STATES MAIL is worth far more to them than the cost of subscription, while it is on that cost that we rely for furnishing each month an instructive and entertaining assistant to postal duties. We would like to commence the new year with a full paid-up subscription list. Will those who are in debt for subscriptions do their part?

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' Free Delivery Report, November, 1873.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Local Letters Deliv'd.	News papers Deliv'd.	Letters Collected.
New York	381	2,065,319	1,725,815	511,598	3,863,125
Philadelphia	207	1,248,901	690,258	429,111	1,493,282
Chicago	131	1,161,252	194,649	252,436	1,815,729
St. Louis	100	899,330	67,824	[illegible]	493,168
Boston	131	795,773	275,852	265,647	1,266,635
Baltimore	60	416,587	48,453	191,231	354,491
Cincinnati	53	416,277	82,271	84,815	318,928
Brooklyn	86	330,917	66,784	168,521	199,692
Detroit	31	318,844	28,106	14,755	162,611
Cleveland	31	250,479	29,971	95,031	173,238
Buffalo	34	250,157	33,851	100,197	184,482
Louisville	26	236,278	18,245	62,675	135,172
Milwaukee	22	2[illegible]3,914	13,527	50,875	101,672
Rochester	21	211,291	29,012	121,113	151,227
Albany	25	197,904	17,942	76,863	184,738
Washington	35	194,424	27,394	79,261	135,095
New Orleans	45	170,508	25,094	65,135	238,239
Indianapolis	26	169,826	13,753	54,066	99,[illegible]2
Pittsburgh	24	153,112	19,029	64,432	131,952
Troy	15	150,082	15,669	52,092	94,430
Syracuse	15	136,456	11,699	57,705	59,860
San Francisco	31	131,050	34,662	44,165	212,718
Newark	21	130,685	27,170	56,739	73,824
Memphis	12	112,587	9,207	24,133	77,277
Toledo	13	93,090	6,628	30,181	76,168
Jersey City	14	87,543	15,142	29,815	35,531
Richmond	16	87,385	5,285	31,120	53,967
Utica	13	83,108	7,432	32,092	63,858
Hartford	11	81,597	10,102	16,259	45,918
Providence	15	80,632	15,064	34,191	36,550
Nashville	11	80,571	6,815	32,810	44,330
Dayton	12	74,056	5,355	4[illegible],233	57,772
Kansas City	8	65,178	6,109	41,109	39,465
Allegheny	9	60,193	4,749	38,404	27,956
Lowell	8	58,[illegible]55	3,672	22,222	53,765
Grand Rapids	6	55,262	5,156	19,743	26,031
Wilmington	11	53,820	5,932	21,032	21,768
New Haven	11	53,021	6,[illegible]14	29,[illegible]36	4[illegible],157
Lawrence	8	50,431	3,094	32,865	49,288
Columbus	10	49,843	3,1[illegible]6	22,953	35,821
Erie	7	48,485	37,291	35,824	20,041
Worcester	10	47,773	4,462	22,887	28,294
Portland	10	46,162	2,439	31,053	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	5	44,784	6,111	32,401	42,175
New Bedford	5	44,621	3,619	23,6[illegible]0	20,119
Springfield, Mass.	8	44,385	4,472	15,714	26,338
Reading	8	41,373	3,464	21,9[illegible]	19,902
Manchester	7	41,101	1,487	26,752	19,097
Lynn	7	38,177	2,600	19,192	23,261
Evansville	6	36,932	1,464	18,817	25,050
Atlanta	5	33,747	1,746	9,616	27,145
Peoria	8	31,703	1,672	13,434	50,237
Omaha	6	31,554	3,062	14,846	26,110
Lancaster	6	31,290	1,466	16,376	8,327
Trenton	5	30,574	2,015	17,575	21,919
Quincy	7	30,371	3,657	20,331	21,200
Harrisburg	5	29,101	1,415	14,708	10,416
Savannah	6	28,359	2,742	5,449	28,793
Paterson	8	27,467	2,313	13,9[illegible]6	14,696
St. Joseph	6	27,056	1,783	14,959	15,968
Oswego	6	26,931	1,520	13,154	18,[illegible]73
Elmira	5	25,732	3,0[illegible]5	8,839	15,571
Elizabeth	6	25,183	4,566	15,674	10,305
Minneapolis	7	24,996	2,229	24,751	15,946
Des Moines	6	24,197	1,950	16,055	22,185
Salem	6	23,959	1,849	17,4[illegible]9	19,161
Norfolk	6	23,450	398	5,029	19,42[illegible]
Wheeling	5	22,150	1,416	14,358	24,432
Camden	6	20,111	1,863	9,644	9,720
Charleston	8	19,959	1,361	7,629	23,471
Bloomington	5	19,747	1,941	10,518	7,779
Dubuque	5	19,387	891	17,350	20,759
Fall River	9	18,920	1,496	11,463	10,629
La Fayette	4	16,981	513	9,137	5,615
Springfield, Ill.	4	16,897	1,168	11,403	8,0[illegible]
Covington, Ky.	4	15,806	701	7,340	6,722
Poughkeepsie	4	15,784	2,047	6,980	18,272
Leavenworth	5	14,830	810	9,768	45,730
St. Paul	4	14,200	1,178	9,205	40,197
Davenport	7	14,159	1,154	10,467	18,778
Mobile	7	13,129	633	7,878	24,159
Burlington	8	11,013	1,497	6,902	12,079
Hoboken	4	10,522	372	2,296	1,993

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly *free of charge*. Collections from the street letter boxes are also free.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, - - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1874.

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 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 160 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 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 conv[illegible] of po[illegible] [illegible] 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 1860, 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.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

"ORDERED, That hereafter appointments of Special Agents of the Post-Office Department will be made subject to examination by a Board of Examiners to be duly appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine Special Agents and report in writing particularly as to their qualifications. Persons found not qualified will be dismissed the service.

(Signed.) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General."

[OFFICIAL.]

Registered Letters—Reduction of the Fee Thereon to Eight Cents.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
DIVISION OF REGISTERED LETTERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1873.

TO ALL POSTMASTERS:

By direction of the Postmaster-General, on the first of January, 1874, the fee for registering a letter mailed at any post office [illegible] addressed to any other post office in the United States or Territories, will be fixed at EIGHT CENTS, in addition to the regular letter postage.

Please govern your actions accordingly, requiring both fee and postage to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the letter, and duly canceled at the mailing office.

Until further notice the Department will not provide postage stamps of the denomination of *eight* cents, as that sum can be obtained by combining stamps of the most convenient denominations at hand.

The fifteen-cent stamps remaining in the hands of postmasters on January 1, 1874, must not, in any case, be returned to the Department.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Departure of Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1873.

The following steamships have been selected for the transportation of the United States mails from New York to European ports for the month of January, 1874:

Date of Sailing.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Line.	Mails to be Conveyed.
1	Holsatia	Hamb'g Am. Pkt. Co.	Full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.
3	Baltic	White Star	Mails for Gt. Britain.
3	Rhein	N'rth German Lloyd	Direct mails for Germany and closed mails for the Continent.
6	Wisconsin	Williams & Guion	Mails for Gt. Britain and closed mails for Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.
7	Calabria	Cunard	Do. do.
8	Cimbria	Hamb'g Am. Pkt. Co.	Full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.
10	Oceanic	White Star	Mails for Gt. Britain.
10	Weser	N'rth German Lloyd	Direct mails for Germany and closed mails for the Continent.
13	Nevada	Williams & Guion	Mails for Gt. Britain and closed mails for Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.
14	Algeria	Cunard	Do. do.
15	Hammonia	Hamb'g Am. Pkt. Co.	Full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.
17	Republic	White Star	Mails for Gt. Britain.
17	Nurnberg	N'rth German Lloyd	Direct mails for Germany and closed mails for the Continent.
20	Manhattan	Williams & Guion	Mails for Gt. Britain and closed mails for Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.
21	Russia	Cunard	Do. do.
22	Suevia	Hamb'g Am. Pkt. Co.	Full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.
24	Adriatic	White Star	Mails for Gt. Britain.
24	Main	N'rth German Lloyd	Direct mails for Germany and closed mails for the Continent.
27	Wyoming	Williams & Guion	Mails for Gt. Britain.
27	[illegible]	Eagle	Direct mails for Germany, France, and closed mails for the Continent.
28	Java	Cunard	Mails for Gt. Britain and closed mails for Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.
29	Frisia	Hamb'g Am. Pkt. Co.	Full mails for Great Britain and the Continent.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] mails for the Continent.

[OFFICIAL.]

Special Agents.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1874.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post-Office Department. Commissions held by all other persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

E. L. Alexander, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles F. Baldwin, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Assistant Superintendent R. M. S., and General Superintendent of Post Offices.
George S. Bangs, Washington, D. C., General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
E. W. Barber, Washington, D. C., Third Assistant P. M. General.
Alfred Barstow, San Francisco, Cal., Superintendent R. M. S., Fifth Division.
Geo. D. Benjamin, Washington, D. C.
H. Clay Bayly, Salem Fauquier, Va.
J. S. Baird, Bloomington, Ill.
Rosier D. Beckley, Alexandria, Va.
Joseph H. Blackfan, Washington, D. C., Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
Thomas H. Bringhurst, Logansport, Ind.
W. H. Bigelow, Augusta, Me.
John C. Boden, Salem, N. J.
John T. Callaghan, Austin, Tex.
B. H. Camp, Boston, Mass.
Joseph Carr, Bangor, Me.
G. D. Carrow, Washington, D. C.
Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass., Superintendent R. M. S., First Division.
P. G. Clarke, Montgomery, Ala.
Charles Cochran, Jr., Washington, D. C., Chief of Division, Mail Depredations.
Anthony Comstock, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John M. Crowell, Atchison, Kan.
John I. Davenport, New York, N. Y.
James N. Davis, Washington, D. C., Superintendent Railway Classification.
Isaac N. Dawley, Denver, Col.
W. Rees Dobyns, Maysville, Ky.
Warren P. Edgarton, Little Rock, Ark.
Joseph S. Elwell, Chicago, Ill.
W. P. Fletty, Washington, D. C.
Charles Field, Boston, Mass.
C. Jay French, Chattanooga, Tenn., Superintendent R. M. S., Third Division.
John Fry, Richmond, Va.
John B. Furay, Omaha, Neb.
James Gayler, New York, N. Y.
Elias Greenwood, Washington, D. C.
R. W. Gurley, Washington, D. C., Superintendent Free Delivery System.
Robert Harlan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. D. Hurd, Olympia, Washington Territory.
M. La Rue Harrison, Washington, D. C.
Roswell Hart, New York, N. Y., Superintendent R. M. S., Second Division.
C. R. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph C. Hays, Meadville, Pa.
William F. Henderson, Baltimore, Md.
H. Clay Hopkins, Lancaster, Pa.
W. L. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Assistant Superintendent R. M. S.
Warren W. Huntington, Galena, Ill.
Charles E. Henry, Fond du Lac, O.
James R. J. Ess, New Orleans, La.
M. F. Kanan, Decatur, Ill.
John I. Knapp, Adrian, Mich.
Thomas B. Long, Salisbury, N. C.
Levi P. Luckey, Washington, D. C.
Charles Lyman, Washington, D. C., Chief of Division, Dead Letter Office.
C. F. Macdonald, Washington, D. C., Superintendent Money-order System.
A. H. Markland, Indianapolis, Ind., Assistant Superintendent R. M. S. and Inspector of P. O. Buildings.
James W. Marshall, Washington, D. C., First Assistant Postmaster-General.
J. J. Martin, Washington, D. C., Auditor Post Office Department.
I. McDaniels, Elmira, N. Y.
James McDevitt, Washington, D. C.
John McGarigle, Baltimore, Md.
M. J. McGrath, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. McGrew, Washington, D. C.
Jas. L. McPhail, Washington, D. C.
John C. Moore, New Market, Tenn.
A. B. Moffett, Washington, D. C.
Isaac M[illegible], Baltimore, Md.
Edward H. Markley, Sunbury, Pa.
James H. Marr, Washington, D. C.
Walter L. Nicholson, Washington, D. C., Topographer Post Office Department.
N. P. [illegible], Springfield, Ill.
W. [illegible] Parker, Jackson, Miss.
H. G. Pearson, New York, N. Y.
John P. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. R. Petherbridge, Baltimore, Md., Chief Special Agent P. O. Department and Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
L. L. Pinkerton, Lexington, Ky.
Z. D. Ramsdell, Ceredo, W. Va.
Frank B. Ratt, New York, N. Y.
John L. Routt, Washington, D. C., Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
H. G. Sawyer, Hamilton?, N. Y.
F. W. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo.
Eli Sickles, New Orleans, La., Assistant Superintendent R. M. S.
B. K. Sharretts, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Smith, New York, N. Y., Free Delivery Service.
Geo. M. Southworth, Memphis, Tenn.
C. C. Staffen, Washington, D. C.
J. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. E. Stuart, Iowa City, Iowa.
L. M. Terrell, Nashville, Tenn.
J. B. Underwood, Eugene City, Oregon.
H. C. Van Leuven, McGregor, Iowa.
James F. Wagner, Baltimore, Md.
John F. Walker, Augusta, Ga.
L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill., Superintendent R. M. S., Fourth Division.
J. H. Wickizer, Salt Lake City, Utah.
J. J. Wilson, [illegible], Minn.
R. A. Wilson, Washington, D. C., Free Delivery Service.
P. H. Woodward, Hartford, Conn.

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

ONE OF OUR NATIONAL VICES.

No: we don't mean tobacco-chewing; nor the consumption of the deadly and ubiquitous Pie; nor the toleration—not to say encouragement—of the "Great American Humorist" as a lecturer; nor the weakness which impels the average citizen of this free republic to shrink and cower beneath the haughty frown of that pampered minion, the Railroad Conductor. All these and more that we could mention—are National Vices; but they are not of the kind which can be appropriately treated of in these columns, and we must leave them and their cure to the physiologist, the moral reformer and the sociologist. Our concern is with a National Vice which more directly affects our own specialty, the post office; a vice whose manifestations and effects are constantly being brought to the notice of all of our official ranks. We refer to our national carelessness in addressing letters and packages to be sent by mail. That this *is* a National Vice no one officially connected with the postal service can pretend to deny—the evidence of its existence being daily and disagreeably forced upon their attention.

We do not mean, in speaking of our national "carelessness" in this matter, to include under that head the errors caused by ignorance or illiteracy, which are subjects for pity rather than blame, and which, we are happy to say, cannot properly be called "national" characteristics. The mistakes resulting from the bad penmanship and limited geographic knowledge displayed by many of our adopted citizens in addressing their letters are often vexatious enough; but then these poor efforts are in most cases honestly made—the best the writers can do under the circumstances and with the opportunities they have had—and though one can hardly resist the impulse to laughter which they excite, there is yet an element of the pathetic about them which should effectually turn away the wrath of the puzzled postmaster vainly striving to find any beginning, ending or meaning in one of these grotesque-looking superscriptions. There is no "carelessness" about addresses of this kind—in fact, it is often the excessive care taken by the writers (conscious of their educational deficiencies and fearful lest their missives should go astray for lack of some necessary instruction to the postman) that leads to the bewildering directions which preclude the possibility of sending anywhere than to the Dead Letter Office the letters which bear them. It is among the *educated* classes—that is to say, among the great majority of our native citizens—among the merchants, bankers, manufacturers and professional [illegible] we must look for the manifestations [illegible] National Vice. They will cautiously a[illegible] their important business l[illegible] correct—[illegible] indorsement—that their orders c[illegible] proper quantity and of the desire[illegible] and then, placing them in an envelope, they will address the letter in such a way as would lead one to suppose that it was no concern or interest of theirs whether or not the letter it covers ever gets beyond the post office in which it is deposited. We have known a bank cashier to fill an envelope with checks and drafts for many thousands of dollars, which he desired should go to the cashier of the —th National Bank of New York; but instead of taking the trouble to so address it, he contented himself with hastily scribbling on the envelope, "J. Brown, N. Y." The consequence was, as a matter of course, that the first J. Brown who happened to call at the General Delivery of the New York office for his letters, obtained this one—and kept it, for reasons best known to himself, until invited to return it by a special agent, who, after several weeks of diligent investigation, had managed to trace it to his hands. Of course, an incidental result of the cashier's carelessness was much embarrassment and annoyance to the bank, to the depositors of the remittances, to the post office, and to the cashier himself, over whose discomfort we have few tears to shed.

This is by no means an isolated or exaggerated illustration of the prevalence of this form of National Vice. All who have had experience in post offices—and especially in large post offices—will bear testimony to the inexcusably unbusiness-like and slovenly manner in which too many of our business men direct their correspondence. Men who would never think of sending to a large city a package by express, or as ordinary freight, without carefully marking it with the name, occupation and street number of the person for whom it is intended will deliberately deposit in the post office an important or valuable letter addressed to the same person by *his name only*—a name perhaps repeated a score of times in the city directory—with no hint added as to the nature of his business, or the street and number at which he is located; and then, if loss or delay of the letter result (as it cannot fail to do, sometimes), will rouse the post office roundly, and perhaps rush passionately into print and flourish the consequences of their own negligence in newspaper columns as evidence of "postal mismanagement."

In seeking for the cause of this pernicious American habit, we have come to the conclusion that it is based upon the general experience of the public that however vague, incomplete or even incorrect may be the addresses of letters intrusted to the mails, they will, in the great majority of cases, in some way contrive to reach their proper destinations. So that the unnecessary trouble, vexation and loss of time to which the officers of the postal service are subjected by the practice of this National Vice, is a direct consequence of their own intelligence and faithful, painstaking attention to duty; while as the reward of these official virtues they may expect the senseless abuse of every unreasonable donkey who may have the opportunity of complaining that his slipshod method of addressing his letters occasionally leads to their reaching the Dead Letter Office instead of the persons for whom he intended them, but to whom he is too indolent or too careless to properly direct them. As to the cure for this National Vice we can think of none more likely to be measurably successful than the enactment of a law, or the issue of a Regulation, to the effect that the Post Office Department shall not undertake the safe and speedy delivery of any mail matter not *fully* and *properly* addressed. We would like to see the remedy tried.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

As there have been many incorrect and partial reports published concerning the circumstances attending the seizure and detention, by the customs authorities, of certain packages which recently arrived at New York from a foreign port, and which contained articles subject to duty, and as the course taken in the matter by Postmaster James, of New York, has been to some extent misrepresented or misunderstood, we take pleasure in copying from the New York *Evening Post* the following clear and impartial statement of the facts, and in personally vouching for its correctness:

THE DIAMOND PACKETS AND THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

A perusal of the full correspondence between Postmaster Thomas L. James and the Post Office Department in respect to the packets of diamonds directed to persons living in Boston, which were detained in the post office in this city, convinces us that whatever we said in the first article on this subject, written after reading a part of the correspondence in question, in praise of the course pursued by the postal authorities in Boston and Washington, is equally deserved by the postal officers of this city. The case, whether considered in relation to the public, who are concerned in maintaining the inviolability of the mails, or in relation to the postal officers, who are concerned in maintaining untarnished their official and personal reputations, is sufficiently important to justify us in making, what has not yet been done in any newspaper, a full and accurate description of its leading features.

A few weeks ago there were received in the New York Post Office, through the foreign mails, some packages directed to persons living in Boston. These packages bore external evidence that they contained diamonds, an article which is subject to revenue duty under the customs law. The law directing the action of the postmaster in such a case is contained in section 52, chapter 3, of the Post Office Regulations, the important sentence of which reads as follows:

"When letters or packages from a foreign country are received at any post office, and the postmaster has reason to believe that such letters or packages contain articles subject to duty, he shall immediately notify the customs officer of the district in which his office is located of the receipt of such letters or packages, and the names of the persons to whom the same are addressed."

These directions are perfectly plain. The law says that when letters or packages which are thought to contain articles subject to duty are "received at any post office" the postmaster "shall *immediately* notify the customs officer." Under this provision Postmaster James had no alternative but to inform the Collector of the Port of the presence of the suspected packages. The Collector of the Port at once formally seized them. But Mr. James felt that the verbal significance of the law and the intent of those who made it were widely different. The intention undoubtedly was that such letters and packages should be so treated when "received" at post-offices for delivery. But the law does not convey this meaning, and thus it happened that mail matter for persons living in Boston was detained in New York, on the order of the Collector of Customs, while those to whom the packages belonged were requested to travel from Boston to New York to obtain their property. For this condition of affairs Mr. James was not responsible. The law required him at once to inform the Collector of the receipt of the packages, and the Collector, in his action, was likewise simply obeying fixed rules. But Mr. James [illegible] He permitted mail [illegible] he was obliged to; but he neither permitted the packages to go out of his own personal possession, nor did he permit a single seal to be broken. Hitherto it has been the custom to send such mail matter at once to the Custom House. But Mr. James, notwithstanding this bad precedent, so soon as the law gave him liberty of action, maintained to the utmost the inviolability of the mails. In the exercise of his discretion he promptly took sides against the dangerous practices of espionage and interference which have become so common under the present tariff system.

The further details of this notable transaction may be briefly recited. Postmaster Burt, of Boston, demanded that the packages be forwarded to their destination. The Collector refused to release them, saying, for one thing, that the law forbids goods to go in bond until the actual duties have been ascertained. The question was referred to Postmaster-General Creswell, who at first ordered Mr. James, in the case of these packages, to "let the Collector have entire responsibility of seizure, so that parties may have a fair opportunity to proceed against him to test law," but to forward all others. This order was obeyed, no packages being detained except the first formally seized. Next Mr. Creswell informed Mr. James that the Treasury Department would release the packages, and ordered them to be forwarded at once. But no such instructions were issued by the Treasury Department. Then Mr. Creswell peremptorily ordered Mr. James to forward all packages in the New York Post Office to the places of their destination, and within five minutes after the receipt of the order the diamond packages were on their way to Boston.

To provide for like cases, the Secretary of the Treasury is sending the following circular letter to collectors of customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1873.

I have received a letter from the Postmaster-General, in which he complains that registered letters and packages received through the mail from foreign countries are seized and detained by the collector of customs at the ports, and requests United States at which [illegible] be taken to prevent such [illegible] violations of the postal laws.

It has been agreed, therefore, that collectors shall not, hereafter, require postmasters to deliver to them any letter or package addressed to a person residing at another port or place where a custom officer is stationed. A careful inspection, however, should be made by the postmaster, and if any such letter or package be suspected to contain dutiable articles, the postmaster at the place of destination should be notified, in order that he may inform the proper officer of the customs. Such letters and packages should be opened in the presence of an officer of the customs by the person to whom addressed, and any dutiable article contained therein, not mentioned in a postal convention applicable, should be seized and held to await the decision of this department, upon any application which may be made for a mitigation of the forfeiture incurred.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

DON'T FORGET

That the REGISTRATION FEE on Domestic Letters was REDUCED, on the First of January, 1874, to EIGHT CENTS.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORY.—We are obliged to postpone until our next an abstract of the provisions of the Bill now before Congress providing for the establishment of a Postal Savings Depository, with Sub-Depositories at Money Order offices.

THE Route to Australia, Queensland, &c., via San Francisco, has been reopened, and rates of postage by that route have been inserted in our *Foreign Postage Table.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF RULINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS, CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE [illegible]

1. Since June 30, 1873, weekly newspapers heretofore free when sent to regular subscribers residing in the county in which they were printed and published, have been subject to regular rates of postage. Reg., page 171—table.

2. Any description of merchandise not excluded from the mails by Laws and Regulations, page 66, sec. 133, may be mailed in packages not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, when so wrapped as to admit of examination and not accompanied by any writing except the address—postage 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

3. Electrotypes mounted on wood, may be mailed in packages not exceeding 12 ounces in weight, at a prepaid postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

4. Postal cards having additional matter printed, stamped or written on the side on which is distinctly printed the words "write the address only on this side" are unmailable as postal cards.

5. Botanical specimens of pressed and dried plants, are subject to a prepaid postage of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof—packages limited to 12 ounces in weight.

6. Printed matter of the third class *containing any writing whatever except the address*, must be charged with letter postage.

7. Visiting cards in writing, are subject to letter postage by mail. Laws and Reg., secs. 81 and 131.

8. So long as persons who own boxes in post offices permit them to remain it is the duty of the postmaster to collect rent for those that are used. Laws and Reg., page 186, Secs. 295, 296, page 29, sec. 134. He should charge himself with the rent of old boxes used whether he collects it or not, page 32, Sec. 44. If parties holding boxes refuse to pay the rent the postmaster should put their mail into the general delivery.

9. Communications on postal cards may be printed or written, or both printed and written.

10. Newspapers cannot be forwarded from one office to another at the request of the party addressed without prepayment of postage at transient rates.

11. When a subscriber changes his residence and desires his newspaper forwarded to his new office, transient rates of postage—1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof—must be charged on each copy as received. If the paper be forwarded direct from the office of publication to his new address, no additional postage should be charged, provided he furnishes a receipt from the postmaster at his former post office for the time for which he claims to have paid.

12. When a postal card has reached the office addressed it may, at the request of the party addressed, be forwarded to another post-office without additional postage, provided it has not been delivered to the party addressed or to his order. If delivered to the party addressed it cannot be remailed *except as a letter* and at letter postage.

13. The postal laws do not prohibit a person from sending more than one letter in a package to one address when such package is prepaid at the rate of 3 cents for each ½ ounce or fraction thereof.

14. An *unsealed written* circular is subject to postage at the rate of 3 cents for each ½ ounce or fraction thereof. Reg. 1873, Sec. 99.

15. It is the duty of a P. M., at the office *of delivery* as well as at the office of mailing, to carefully examine all matter to see that it is charged with the proper postage. Reg. Secs. 86, 99, 122 and 123.

16. Writing on newspapers in addition to the address subjects them to letter postage.

17. All letters on which one full rate of postage has been prepaid must be forwarded to destination charged with the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

18. All third-class matter must be prepaid *in full*, or held for postage.

19. The word "merchandise" written upon a package of third-class matter, subjects it to letter postage.

20. A postal card having once been delivered to the party addressed, cannot be remailed, except at letter rates of postage.

21. It is the duty of the Postmaster to exclude from the post office room, during the assorting of the mails, all persons except sworn employees or assistants.

22. Publishers may include in their publications sent to subscribers, the bills of subscription thereto, and may write or print on their publications, or upon the wrappers, the name and address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription will [illegible] subject the same to letter postage, to be collected before delivery.

23. All persons employed in any branch of the postal service are exempt from militia duty, and from serving on juries, or from any penalty for neglect thereof. Laws, Sec. 11.

24. Newspapers placed in a post office other than a letter-carrier office, for delivery to subscribers, are subject to the same postage as if conveyed by mail. Laws, Secs. 143, 158; also Reg., Sec. 116. (For postage on *local* newspapers delivered through a *letter carrier* office, see Laws and Reg., page 61, Sec. 99.)

25. To write the name of the owner on the fly leaf of a book subjects it to letter postage. Reg., page 167, Sec. 86.

26. Printed matter of the third class, containing any writing whatever, except the address, should be charged with letter postage.

27. A printed receipt, pasted or printed on a package of third class matter is not to be taken as evidence of prepayment of postage. All such matter must be treated as unpaid and the postage collected *before* delivery.

28. A simple mark, designed to call attention to any article in printed matter, does not subject it to letter postage. Reg., Sec. 92.

29. Advertising hand-bills, enclosed in newspapers addressed to subscribers or to persons receiving transient newspapers, subjects the entire package, when prepaid, to transient rates of postage, and, when not prepaid, to double transient rates.

30. A P. M. should count all postage stamps cancelled, whether official or unofficial, in the returns for the readjustment of his salary.

31. No box in a post office can be assigned to the use of any person till the rent has been paid, one quarter in advance. Reg., page 186, Sec. 295.

32. "Stereoscopic views," with the name of the scene printed on them, may be mailed under the rules governing merchandise; packages limited to twelve ounces in weight, wrapped to admit of examination, and unaccompanied by any writing other than the address—postage two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Should the titles of the scenes be *written*, letter postage must be charged.

33. *Any writing* other than the address upon the wrapper of a newspaper subjects it to letter [postage] [illegible] Sec. 170, by mail.

34. Under the law [illegible] Department can pass by cards [illegible] cards, and no one has any authority [illegible] a substitute for a postal card.

35. Cards, not issued by the Department as postal cards, containing writing in addition to the address, are subject to letter postage, to be prepaid at the mailing office, and, if forwarded with less than one full rate (3 cents) prepaid, are subject to double letter rates, to be collected at the office of delivery. If payment is refused by the party addressed, send cards to Dead Letter Office.

36. Cards containing *no* writing, except the address, may pass by mail at the prepaid rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

37. Letter rates of postage should be charged on printed circulars *having writing* upon them other than the address and corrections of typographical errors.

38. Any person who shall, without authority from the Postmaster-General, set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name or title of post office, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense not more than $500.

39. Letters addressed to fictitious names to a particular box are not deliverable, but should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

40. Small newspapers issued less frequently than once a week, devoted to the use of Sunday schools, may be sent in packages to one address, at the rate of one cent for each [illegible] ounces or fraction thereof. Laws and Reg., page 173, Sec. 120.

41. A collector of Internal Revenue may send [illegible] printed matter by mail (except books) in sealed packages at a prepaid postage (by official postage stamps) of one cent for each *two* ounces [illegible] upon his certifying that the package contains no written matter, [illegible] he [illegible] by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make such certificate.

42. Laws and Regulations (1873), page 154, Sec. 26, [illegible] in regard to the hours post offices should be kept open.

43. When newspapers are mailed by persons who are neither publishers nor newsdealers, postage must be prepaid at transient rates (1 cent for each two ounces, &c.), by postage stamps attached at the mailing office.

44. Any memorandum made in writing upon a package of transient printed matter, other than the name and residence of the party addressed, subjects it to letter rates of postage. L. and R., page 167, Sec. 86.

45. There is no objection to writing on the back of postal cards that contain a printed communication, but nothing can be pasted on such cards, nor can any writing or printing, except the address, be put upon the *face* of them.

46. Articles of merchandise are classed as 3d class mail matter and are subject to postage at the rate of *two* cents for each *two* ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps—weight of package limited to 12 ounces. L. and R., page 65, Sec. 133.

47. The Regulations do not prohibit a P. M. from holding the office of Notary Public. For executive [illegible] 139 and 140.

48. The name of the sender written on the wrapper or margin of a newspaper subjects it to letter postage when deposited for mailing.

49. The *printed* receipt of a postmaster pasted on the wrapper of a package of *third class* matter must not be taken as evidence of prepayment of postage.

50. Newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and unsealed circulars, when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery, are subject to a postage of *one* cent each.

Periodicals weighing *more than two ounces* are subject to a postage of two cents each; L. and R., page 61, sec. 99. Prepayment by stamps required.

51. Matter of the *second* and third classes *containing any writing whatever*, except the address, must be charged with letter postage; L. and R., page 167, Sec. 86.

52. The postal law authorizes the *free registration* of letters containing United States currency sent by mail to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, but it does *not* authorize their transmission free of postage.

53. It is contrary to the rules of the Department to furnish copies of papers on file, except on application of counsel certifying that they are needed to be used as evidence in a pending suit.

54. The loss, by a letter carrier, of a key to the street letter boxes renders him liable to removal.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

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

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Ashton	Carbon	Pa	2,657
Ar[illegible]	Jewell	Kan.	Special
Allerton	Newaygo	Mich	12,963
Ashersville	Clay	Ind.	12,046
Athens	Pope	Ark.	7,526
Alco	Lawrence	Ark.	10,592
Brookston	Lamar	Tex	8,610
[illegible]	Warren	Pa	3,239
Blooming Valley	Oceana	Mich	12,654
Balsam	Jackson	N. C.	5,109
Bartlett	Cook	Ill	11,924
Bryant	Saline	Ark	10,592
Beechwood	Norfolk	Mass	Special
Brown's Creek	Prentiss	Miss	7,214
Blackwater	Cooper	Mo	Special
Black Land Cottage	Vernon	La	8,761
Brushy Creek	Anderson	Tex	8,617
Beaver Lake	Ogemaw	Mich	12,510
Benton Creek	Dent	Mo	Special
Cottingsville	Clackamas	Oregon	15,121
Cedar Bluffs	Decatur	Kan	Special
Cox's Landing	Cabell	West Va	9,964
Crandall	Harrison	Ind	12,128
Creswell	Jasper	Miss	7,211
Cedar Hill	Jackson	Fla	6,471
Cessna	Bedford	Pa	2,935
Centre	Pickens	S. C.	6,017
Crawford Range	Rowan	N. C.	5,133
Cedar Valley	Taney	Mo	Special
Clyde	Cook	Ill	11,405
Davidson	Boulder	Col. Ter	17,039
Dodsonville	Las Animas	Col. Ter	Special
Danbury	Red Willow	Neb	Special
Dilley	Washington	Oregon	15,119
Dennanville	Phelps	Mo	10,761
Eden	Jefferson	Ky	9,736a
Ellis	Hardin	Iowa	1,1185
East Williamson	Wayne	N. Y.	1,207
Friendship	Lincoln	Miss	7,178
Forney	Kaufman	Tex	8,546
Gonzales	Monterey	Cal	14,709
Golden City	Rice	Kan	Special
Glenroe	Buncombe	N. C.	Special
Gray	Washington	Ohio	9,330
Garrison	Benton	Iowa	11,0[illegible]
[illegible]	Saline	Neb	14,444
Hickory Grove	Limestone	Tex	8,592
Hoyt's Corners	Seneca	N. Y.	Ithaca and Geneva R. R.
Happy Hollow	Rock Island	Ill	11,003
Hopewell	Fayette	West Va	4,137
Hancock Mines	Hancock	Ky	9,602
Hersey	Saint Croix	Wis	13,014
Horton's Store	Prince William	Va	Special
Hiwassee College	Monroe	Tenn	Special
Howell's Shop	Patrick	Va	4,564
Holmansville	Robertson	Tenn	10,172
[illegible] Store	Maury	Tenn	Special
Kam	Gage	Neb	Special
Kelso	Howard	Neb	Special
Kimball	Gibson	Tenn	7,0[illegible]
La Carp	Mason	Mich	[illegible]
Laurel Hill	Augusta	Va	Special
Looking Glass	Platte	Neb	Special
Lewiston	Kanawha	W. Va	4,299
Long Lake	Grand Traverse	Mich	Special
Lake City	Barbour	Kan	Special
Landrum	[illegible]	Tex	8,574
Lothrop	Delta	Mich	12,946
[illegible]	Putnam	Ind	12,0[illegible]
Lawton Station	Erie	N. Y	1,290
Lulu	Mitchell	Kan	Special
Mount Hope	Sedgwick	Kan	Special
Mill Grove	Allegan	Mich	12,533
Morehead	Labette	Kan	14,003
Maple Ridge	Bay	Mich	Special
Marley's Branch	Allegany	Md	Special
Magnolia	Marengo	Ala	6,054
Miller	Mendocino	Cal	14,732
Martin	Weakley	Tenn	10,007
Morganza	Washington	Pa	2,458
Mont Clare	Cook	Ill	11,9[illegible]
Naomi	Mitchell	Kan	14,209
Norwood	Carver	Minn	13,514
New Almaden	Santa Clara	Cal	Special
Oakville	Chehalis	Wash T.	15,403
Oak Land	Arkansas	Ark	7,530
Oil City	Monroe	Wis	11,405
Ontarioville	Cook	Ill	11,928
[illegible]	Carroll	Ark	10,908
Piney Grove	Allegany	Md	2,327
Pennington	Trinity	Tex	Special
Percy	Randolph	Ill	11,911 & 11,942
Point Washington	Washington	Fla	6,444
Prairie Star	Thayer	Neb	Special
Rockville	Sherman	Neb	14,530
Rodanthe	Dare	N. C.	5,173
[illegible]	Du Page	Ill	11,894
[illegible] Creek	Marshall	Kan	14,[illegible]
[illegible] Centre	Reno	Kan	Special
Rowing Falls	Shelby	Tenn	10,016
Richmond Furnace	Berkshire	Mass	606
River Junction	Johnson	Iowa	11,012
San Simeon	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Special
Settle	Iredell	N. C.	Special
Spring Hill	Kanawha	W. Va	4,293
Stone House Mountain [illegible]	Culpepper	Va	4,636
Sand Hill	Buncombe	N. C.	5,129
Stump Sound	Onslow	N. C.	[illegible]
San Ramon	Contra Costa	Cal	17,001
[illegible]	[illegible]	Neb	14,530
[illegible] Creek	[illegible]	N. C.	5,279
[illegible] Station	[illegible]	Col. T.	Special
[illegible]	El Paso	Ark	10,5[illegible]
Tate	Clark	Ill	11,719
T[illegible]	Mason	N. C.	5,190
Tomatola	Cherokee	N. J.	2,138
Upper Mont Clair	Essex	Mo	10,[illegible]
Valley	St. Louis	Ill	11,9[illegible]
Vermilion Grove	Vermilion	Minn	13,674
[illegible] Creek	Washington	Ark	7,5[illegible]
Walnut Bend	Phillips	Tex	8,504
Weimar	Colorado	Va	4,[illegible]
Weyanoke	Charles City	Kan	Special
Westminster	Knox	Ill	10,540
Wren	Chariton	Mass	[illegible]
West Quincy	Norfolk	Iowa	11,403
Watkins	[illegible]	Pa	3,485
Williams' Mill	Cumberland	Ga	Special
York	Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
[illegible]	Sanilac	Mich	Special
[illegible]	Baltimore	Md	Special
Bridgeport Mills	Franklin	Pa	Special
Brandonville	Schuylkill	Pa	Special
[illegible]	Allen	Ky	9,797
Cedar Springs	[illegible]	W. T.	14,491
Carter	[illegible]	Ga	6,0[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kan	14,250
Colfax	Howard	Iowa	11,115
[illegible]	Falls	Va	4,101
Hawk Point	[illegible]	Mo	7,583
Hazel Barrens	Butte	Cal	14,776
[illegible]	[illegible]	Col. T	14,601
[illegible]	Weld	[illegible]	3,1[illegible]2
Lawsonham	Clarion	Pa	[illegible]—2,903
Middlebury Centre	Tioga	[illegible]	—2,865
[illegible]	Schoolcraft	Mich	Special
Murphysville	[illegible]	Ky	9,643
[illegible]	Butler	Mo	10,262
[illegible]	Alleghany	N. C.	5,186
New [illegible]	Adair	Mo	10,538
[illegible]	Crawford	Ill	11,1[illegible]
[illegible]	Marion	Ill	Special
[illegible]	Deer Lodge	Mont. T.	16,006
Pike's Peak	[illegible]	Tex	8,741
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo	10,702
[illegible] Springs	[illegible]	Kan	14,143
Sargent	[illegible]	N. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ark	7,589
[illegible]	Benton	W. Va	4,2[illegible]
[illegible]	Dona Ana	New Mex	17,421
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Va	4,2[illegible]
[illegible] Furnace	[illegible]	Pa	Special
[illegible]	Marion	Ark	7,591
Wheatley	Monroe		

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Aspen Grove	Pittsylvania	Va	Pittsylvania C. H.
[illegible]	Tama	Iowa	[illegible]
[illegible] Fort	[illegible]	Col. T.	Las Animas
Black Creek	Richland	Wis	Richland Centre
Beech Island	Aiken	S. C.	Augusta, Ga
[illegible]	Carroll	Mo	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	Kan.	[illegible]
Cane Ridge	Claiborne	La.	Lisbon
Comer's Bluff	Tippah	Miss.	Falkner
Cherry Hill	Cumberland	Ky.	Burkesville
Ducker	Dougherty	Ga.	Albany
Diamond Grove	Jasper	Mo.	Murphysburg
Dover	Iowa	Wis.	Maso Manie
Easta'boe	Pickens	S. C.	Pickens C. H.
Elm Mott	McLennan	Tex.	Waco
Edenville	Erie	Pa.	Mill Village
Elida	Franklin	Iowa	Ingham
East Orange	Delaware	Ohio	Lewis Centre
East Peru	Oxford	Me.	Peru
Forkville	Cabarrus	N. C.	Concord
Fort Dade	Hernando	Fla.	[illegible]
[illegible]	St. Landry	La.	Washington
Flat Rock	Clay	Ala.	Ashland
Gourley's Bridge	Greene	Tenn.	Limestone Springs
Greenwood	Birkland	S. C.	Acton
Hopewell	York	S. C.	Hickory Grove
Harvey's Mills	Jefferson	Iowa	Fairfield
Herington	Garrard	Ky.	Bryantsville
Iona	Fairfax	Va.	Accotink
Junctionville	Hall	Neb.	Grand Island
Jewell	Madison	Mo.	[illegible]
Lordsville	Nansemond	Va.	Suffolk
Long Branch	Franklin	Va.	Pig River
La Cuesta	San Miguel	New Mex.	Las Vegas
Lemonton	St. Clair	Ill.	Freeburg
Liberty	Hamilton	Fla.	Jennings
Leesburg	Cameron	La.	Cameron
Lakdendale	Columbia	Ark.	Magnolia
Madison Mills	Madison	Va.	Terryman's Mills.
Wear	La Salle	Ill.	Streator, La Salle Co.
Mississippi Springs	Hinds	Miss.	Raymond
Mount Pleasant	Caldwell	La.	Sparta
Mountain Spring	Boone	Ark.	Harrison
Mount Cory Station	Floyd	Ga.	Taylorsville
Marcelia	Clay	Fla.	Green Cove
Mechville	Berks	Pa.	Creskill Mills
New Hope	Caroline	Md.	Federalsburg
Newburgh	Macon	Mo.	La Plata
New Pittsburgh	St. Clair	Ill.	Centreville Station
Nineveh	Adair	Mo.	Kirksville
North Richmond	Ashtabula	Ohio	Fairport
Oakenplace	Dunwiddie	Va.	Darvills
Ottville	Bureau	Ill.	Hollowayville
Palestine	Johnson	Iowa	Lone Tree
Peters	San Joaquin	Cal.	Stockton
Palo Alto	Schuylkill	Pa.	Pottsville
Prince of Wales	Breckenridge	Ky.	Hardinsburgh
Powell	Bedford	Pa.	Franklindale
Plenitude	Anderson	Tex.	Palestine
Planter's Landing	Natchitoches	La.	Natchitoches
Ridgeville	Gladwin	Mich.	Edenville, Midland Co., Mich.
Rock Creek	Wayne	Ky.	Parmleysville
Saint Mary's	Waseca	Minn.	Waseca
Sloan's Point	Adair	Mo.	Kirksville
Spring Valley	Madison	Neb.	Warren
Swangstown	Cleveland	N. C.	Shelby
Salt Springs	Greenwood	Kan.	Charleston
Texas	Heard	Ga.	Newnan
Tilha	Polk	Minn.	Grand Forks, Dak.
Thornton	De Witt	Tex.	Cuero
Turner's Point	Kaufman	Tex.	Terrell
Troy's Store	Randolph	Va.	Long's Mills
The Grove	Caroline	Va.	Bowling Green
Warrensville	Halifax	Va.	Whittle's
Wood's Fork	Wright	Mo.	Duncan
Woodlandville	Boone	Mo.	Rocheport
York Neck	Adams	Ill.	Camp Point

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Abernathy	Perry	Missouri	Longtown
Adair	Adair	Iowa	Averdale
Atlanta	Cass	Texas	Name and site to Lanark
Bear River	Emmet	Mich.	Name and site to Petoskey
Cedarville	Pocahontas	Iowa	Name and site to Petoskey
Cobb	Randolph	Illinois	Name to Baldwin
Chippewa	Wayne	Ohio	Doylestown
Crooked Creek	Stokes	N. C.	Name and site to Sandy Ridge
Dobbs Ferry	Westchester	N. Y.	Greenburgh
East Traverse Bay	Gd Traverse	Mich.	Traverse Bay
East Montville	Waldo	Me.	Name and site to West Searsmont
Hartman	Seward	Neb.	Marysville
Jefferson	Jefferson	Col. T.	Morrison
Lexington	Santa Clara	Cal.	Name and site to Alma
Leonville	Bond	Kan.	Name and site to Langdon
Model City	Cass	Mich.	Isabwood
Mount Florence	Jefferson	Kansas	Meriden
Mark West	Sonoma	Cal.	Name and site to Fulton
Otago	Fayette	Iowa	Oelwein
Otter Creek	Jersey	Illinois	Otterville
Pines Bridge	Westchester	N. Y.	Croton Lake
Partridge Island	Delaware	N. Y.	Name and site Fisher's Eddy, at R. R. Station
Pleasant Ridge	Lincoln	Ark.	Toledo, Dorsey Co.
Reems Creek	Buncombe	N. C.	Weaverville
Saint Nicholas	Atchison	Kansas	Name and site 1 mile west to Cummingsville, on R. R.
Speirs	Blue Earth	Minn.	Eagle Lake
Spring Mills	Oakland	Mich.	Name and site to Highland Station
Van Tassel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] to Wilsonville

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

LATE LETTERS.

For the convenience of those who find it necessary to dispatch letters at the latest moment, two boxes, painted *red*, have been placed outside the Grand Central Depot.

One is on New Avenue, near the baggage entrance of the

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad,

and is for letters going to places on that route and beyond by 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7:20 a. m. and 10:50 p. m.

For the 10:30 p. m. no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburg.

The other.

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 places in New England, and collections will be made from it at 7.55 a. m. and 7.35 p. m., viz., 10 minutes previous to the starting of the 8:15 a. m. and 15 minutes previous to the starting of the 8:10 p. m. train.

On Sundays, collections will be made from the *red* boxes only for the 7 p. m. N. Y. C. and H. R. train, and the 7:05 p. m. N. Y. and Boston train, and in each case 13 minutes previous to the time of starting.

EXAMINATIONS.

The inquiries made by examiners on the subject of [illegible] mail connections should be made very thorough [illegible], and should be pushed not only when [illegible] geographical examinations, but when [illegible] York when [illegible] examinations.

CUSTODY OF THROUGH [illegible] supposed to use any [illegible] state of New

Each head clerk is expected, as far as it is possible, consistent with his other duties, to know what mails he receives and delivers, and to be able to give an account of them when called upon.

This is especially the case with mails received at terminal offices and junctions, and the obligation is still more imperative when a way-mail bill is furnished, as it affords an advantage for verification which clerks must make use of.

This checking-off may be done when it will interfere least with other duties—that is to say, at the point of receipt, in the car, or at the point of delivery; but it must be done somewhere, and chief clerks are instructed when finding a mail bill unchecked, to investigate why it is so.

LABEL SLIPS.

The attention of R. P. O. clerks and route agents is called to that portion of their instructions which provides that in noting errors on label slips, the name of the writer shall be added.

The addresses should, when possible, be written with ink, and not with pencil.

Route agents on the following routes should send all label slips received by them to H. C. Crippen, Chief Head Clerk, Washington and Grafton R. P. O.:

Baltimore and Potomac.
Bowie and Pope's Creek.
Baltimore and Harper's Ferry.
Weverton and Hagerstown.
Harper's Ferry and Harrisonburgh.
Piedmont Coal Region.
And all routes in West Virginia.

Utica, Ith. and F. agents should send slips to Mr. A. D. Sandford, Chief Clerk.

Lock Haven and St. Mary's agents should send slips to Mr. A. J. Miller, Chief Clerk.

SUBSTITUTION.

In future each clerk in case of absence from duty, whether from sickness or any other cause will be required not only to obtain permission in writing from this office, or from the Chief Head Clerk of the line, but to take upon himself the care of providing a satisfactory substitute.

All requests for leave of absence must be made in writing.

CASUALTY.

Saturday evening, Dec. 13, the R. R. Depot at Brewster, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, together with the following [illegible]:

One (1) lock-pouch made up by the L. S. R. P. O. for the B. C. & P. Agent.

One (1) lock-pouch made up by the L. S. R. P. O. for Portland, N. Y.

One (1) lock-pouch made up by the Portland P. O. for the B. C. & P. Agent.

One (1) lock-pouch made up by the B. C. & P. Agent for Portland, N. Y.

ALTERATIONS—N. Y. SCHEME.

Broome Co.

Andrewville to Syracuse and Bing. R. R.

Erie Co.

Wolcottsburgh to Bat. and Ton. Agent, instead of to Lockport Ina.

Madison Co.

Brookfield to Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley R. R.

Orange Co.

Will's Corners to N. Y. Mid. al. south of Middletown [illegible]

Otsego Co.

East Springfield, Springfield and Springfield Center to Cleary and Susquehanna.

Schuyler Co.

Perry City and Searsburgh to Geneva and Ithaca Agent.

Seneca Co.

Covert, Farmers' Village, Bendon, Lodi, Lodi Center, Ovid, Ovid Centre, Romulus, Romulus Center, Rose Hill, Sheldrake, Townsendville, Varick and West Fayette to Geneva and Ithaca Agent.

Suffolk Co.

Eastport to South Side R. R.

Tompkins Co.

Jacksonville, Trumansburgh and Waterburgh to Geneva and Ithaca Agent.

Wayne Co.

Huron, Lummsville, North Huron, Ontario, Pultneyville, Ontario Centre, Red Creek, Williamson, to Lake Ontario Shore.

Geneva and Ithaca R. R.—Way mail service commenced December 20th.

Leave Ithaca 7 40 a. m.; Arrive at Geneva 9.45 a. m.
Leave Geneva 5 30 p. m.; Arrive at Ithaca 7.35 p. m.
The following offices are supplied from this route:

Covert,	Romulus,
Farmer Village,	Romulus Centre,
Hayt's Corners,	Rose Hill,
Romulus,	Searsburgh,
Jacksonville,	Sheldrake,
Lodi,	Townsendville,
Lodi Centre,	Trumansburg,
Ovid,	Varick,
Ovid Centre,	Waterburgh,
Perry City,	West Fayette.

Washington County R. R.

Leave Hagerstown 9 a. m.; Arrive at Hagerstown Junct. 10:10 a. m.

Leave Hagerstown Junct. 10:30 a. m.; Arrive at Hagerstown 11:40 a. m.

Leave Hagerstown 5:30 p. m.; Arrive at Hagerstown Junct. 7 p. m.

Leave Hagerstown Junct. 6:10 p. m.; Arrive at Hagerstown 7 20 p. m.

Lawrenceville to Elkland.

Leave Lawrenceville 9:00 a. m.; Arrive at Elkland 12:00 a. m.

Leave Elkland 1:25 p. m.; Arrive at Lawrenceville 2:30 p. m.

The "Owego and Ithaca" and "Ithaca and Cayuga" are now separate routes.

Packages of letters heretofore marked "Cayuga Lake Agent" should now be directed to "Ithaca and Cayuga Agent," and when connecting with the Agent going north, should contain the mail for the "Owego and Ithaca Agent," or for Ithaca Dis.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

MARYLAND.

Allegany Co.

Marley's Branch, 2 miles northeast of Flintstone, on route from Bedford to Cumberland.

Piney Grove, 6 miles north of Orleans X Roads, West Va., on route from Everett to Orleans X Roads.

Charles Co.

La Plata, station on Bowie and Pope's Creek R. R.

Baltimore Co.

Canton, station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R., 3 miles east of Baltimore.

NEW JERSEY.

Camden Co.

Sicklerville, station on Williamstown Branch of Camden and Atlantic R. R., 3 miles northeast of Williamstown.

Essex Co.

Upper Mont Clair, station on New Jersey Midland R. R., 2½ miles north of Mont Clair.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carbon Co.

Ashton, 1½ miles southwest of Summit Hill, on route from Mauch Chunk to Tamaqua.

FLORIDA.

*Miami or Biscayne, Dade Co., is entirely supplied with mail from Key West once a week.

Postmasters will confer a favor by reporting promptly to this office any irregularity affecting the arrival and dispatch of mails, taking care to furnish exact details. With R. P. O. Clerks and Route Agents the above is a still more pressing [illegible] this office furnished with a [illegible] of the arrival and departures of mails at his office, as these schedules are often found of great service in arranging distribution and in the investigation of delays.

ROSWELL HART,
Supt. R. M. S., Second Div.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., &c., for December, 1873.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE HEAD CLERKS.

J. Bock, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
J. F. Sawyer, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
A. Benecke, Indianapolis, Ind., to Galesburg, Ill.
W. W. Herrick, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
J. Rudolph, Cleveland, to Cincinnati, O.
P. Vandervort, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
H. Williams, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Fite, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
F. P. Phillips, Memphis, Chattanooga, Tenn.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

A. H. Lowing, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
W. H. Rue, Kansas City, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
S. M. Richardson, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
C. C. Patten, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
W. T. Lindsay, Humboldt, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss.
W. F. Crawford, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
C. C. S. Stevens, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
G. E. Webster, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
W. H. Enders, Humboldt, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss.
G. F. Adams, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
D. C. Carmichael, Bloomington, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. U. Story, Chicago, Ill., to Green Bay, Wis.
C. Gallup, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. E. White, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. P. Parsons, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
C. Paoli, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
W. H. Harrover, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.
J. C. Clark, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.
J. Tullis, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
M. M. Lacy, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

W. H. H. Stackpole, Bangor to Vanceboro, Me.
O. D. Wickham, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
E. M. Hixon, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
H. Townsend, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
S. H. Pierce, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
C. L. Sargent, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
W. J. Rainbow, York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
J. C. Ellis, Buffalo, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
H. A. Mastick, Buffalo, N. Y., to Albany, N. Y.

ROUTE AGENTS.

M. G. Prentiss, Bangor to Guilford, Me.
D. W. Eaton, Atchison to State Line, Kan.
A. Plummer, Duluth to Moorhead, Minn.
J. C. S. Colby, St. Louis, Mo., to Vinita, Ind. Ter.
C. H. Spencer, St. Joseph, Mo., to Creston, Iowa.
H. M. True, Columbus, Ky., to West Point, Miss.
G. N. Gleeson, Memphis, Tenn., to Grenada, Miss.
C. F. Callahan, Cleveland, O., to Pittsburg, Pa.
J. E. Barr, Red Bank Furnace to Reynoldsville, Pa.
S. Small, Portland, Me., to Rochester, N. H.
J. T. Wilson, Charlotte, N. C., to Augusta, Ga.
J. W. Day, Grafton to Wheeling, W. Va.
A. W. Crane, Adrian to Jackson, Mich.
W. L. Ames, Rome to Ogdensburg, N. Y.
F. C. Goss, Pittsburg to Oil City, Pa.
J. Woodbury, Springfield, Mass., to Newport, Vt.
S. L. Chapman, Springfield, Mass., to Newport, Vt.
G. H. St. John, Detroit to Bay City, Mich.
L. N. Smith, Springfield, Mass., to White River Junction, Vt.
J. Pierson, Burlington to Plymouth, Iowa.
W. T. Harris, New Bedford, to South Framingham, Mass.
W. Allen, Springfield, to Havana, Ill.
A. Rathom, St. Paul, to Breckinridge, Minn.
F. Sanderson, Palmer, Mass., to Brattleboro, Vt.
J. R. Seaver, Boston, Mass., to Burlington, Vt.
S. B. H. Sanks, Richmond, to Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. A. Leland, St. Johnsbury, to Hyde Park, Vt.
W. H. Riggs, Grafton, to Wheeling, W. Va.
W. C. Hitchcock, Palmer to Winchester, Mass.
B. F. Houston, Elroy, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
J. A. Colvin, Richmond, Ind., to Xenia, O.
J. H. Bale, Montgomery to Mobile, Ala.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. Smith, Stockton to Cottondale, Cal.
H. G. Seaman, Tunkhannock to Montrose, Pa.
W. H. Freeman, Corning, N. Y., to Antrim, Pa.
C. C. Colmesnil, Bardstown Junction to Richmond, Ky.
G. Markel, Ithaca to Geneva, N. Y.
G. G. Richardson, Contoocook Village to Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
S. L. Zinser, Streator to Pekin, Ill.
F. L. Winn, [illegible] to Salem, Mo.
W. Pearce, Buffalo to Tonawanda, N. Y.
J. C. Walker, Decatur, Ill., to Montezuma, Ind.
B. Post, Decatur, Ill., to Montezuma, Ind.
F. L. Taylor, Iona to Raymond, Mich.
J. C. Whitaker, Jr., Lawrenceville to Elkland, Pa.
F. Wetman, Des Moines to Winterset, Iowa.

LOCAL AGENTS.

F. M. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
J. D. Miller, Shawnee Bridge, Pa.
G. Estes, Watson, Mont. Ter.

POSTAGE.

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

[NOTE.—All domestic mail matter (except newspapers, magazines and periodicals 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 deposited [illegible] the deficient postage to be collected on delivery. If the postage is left wholly unpaid, or is prepaid *less* than one full rate, 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 locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been *inadvertently* prepaid at the "drop" or local letter rate of 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 higher rate must be paid on the entire package; but two or more different articles, both chargeable 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; all letters upon the envelopes 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 form 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 deliver any 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 chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; on all newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent from publishers to subscribers and inclosing *any article whatever* except *bona fide* supplements or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—3 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 [illegible]

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, commencing at any time, 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 inclose 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 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.

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 1 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.
" 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 prescribed by law (which is *four pounds*, 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.) All packages exceeding the prescribed weight are subject to letter postage.]

All matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

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

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, 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 package 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 woolen, 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 package limited to *two pounds*.

On unsealed circulars, newspapers (whether [illegible]) 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.

There is now no free matter whatever; but the following named articles, designated "supplies," may be transported without payment of [illegible] supplies. A. B., *postmaster (or other officer, as the case may be), by order of the Postmaster-General*.

Blanks, wrapping-paper, twine, letter-balances, marking stamps, regulations, directories, bags, locks, keys, postal stamps, etc., if sent from the Department.

Mail bags and locks—sent from depositories.

Damaged stamps, etc., dead letters, used or spoiled registered package envelopes—if sent to the Department.

And registered package envelopes containing letters for transmission do not require stamps.

On all matter not designated as supplies, postage must be paid at the regular rates by the *official* stamps, with which every office will be supplied.

Official Mail Matter sent from all other Executive Departments of the Government.

To afford the several Executive Departments of the Government every facility consistent with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter (except books) emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, [illegible] the minimum rate for such matter; double [illegible] must be charged for books, viz.: two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages can be sealed as heretofore, provided the contents are properly certified by an officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Department or Bureau to which he is attached. The following form of certificate (with proper variations of heading for the several Departments) has been suggested:

United States Treasury Blanks.

I certify that this package contains no written matter.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
J —— B ——.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases causing serious loss and annoyance to the [illegible].

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 the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when 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 [illegible] in the North German Union (including [illegible] and Luxemburg) are chargeable with [illegible] rate stated in the table, [illegible]

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

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, the directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to post offices in Canada*.

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

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, including all the German States and Austria), and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; 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 England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople East Indies, Egypt, (viz.: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets 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, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five cents*—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to Roman or the Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, 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 on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or 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 notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

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

[illegible] outgoing letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular [illegible] (in currency) only are to be collected.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, [illegible] 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 [illegible] British, French and North German Union Mails.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each *four ounces or fraction* thereof. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four [illegible] For [illegible] four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded.

Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof; if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration *fees* on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above-mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to or from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

[illegible] United States with respect to printed matter of all kinds as to 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, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), must be wrapped [illegible] 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, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, nor exceed 24 ounces in weight, except to Germany.

Patterns and samples to Germany must not exceed 8½ ounces in weight.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco daily.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st and 16th of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) in about 24 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 26th, and (from October to March) the 22th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, 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.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of January, 1874.

☞ In the place of our usual table of departures, we publish on our second page the official table from the Office of Foreign Mails of the Post-Office Department at Washington, D. C., to which we refer our readers.

POST OFFICES COMPLETE,

WITH

Furniture and Equipments.

POST OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, MO., September 11, 1873.

YALE LOCK M'F'G CO., Stamford, Conn.:

It has now been two months since the receipt of my office from your factory. Everything arrived in perfect order, and was put up (ready for use) in three hours after its arrival. Now that it has been in use and tested for two months, I can say that it works like a charm. The plan is perfect in all its parts, and makes one of the best and neatest arranged offices that can be found west of the Mississippi River. I can cheerfully recommend your work as being superior to anything in the Post-office line that I have ever had the pleasure of examining.

Yours truly, J. W. McCULLAH, Ass't P. M.

We furnished this office with 364 Lock and 320 Call Boxes, Alphabetical Delivery, Mailing Table, and Joiner Work, all complete, ready for immediate erection and use.

POST OFFICE, SUNBURY, PA., September 15, 1873.

YALE LOCK M'F'G CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I have now been using the Yale Lock Boxes, and other work as fitted up by you, about a month, and like it very much. I would not do without it at any price. I think your Lock Boxes are just the thing for a complete office. It is said I have the best arranged and finest looking office in the State, and no one sees it but to admire it. Its convenience makes it fully worth the money.

Respectfully, J. J. SMITH, P. M.

We furnished this office with 272 Lock and 96 Call Boxes, Alphabetical Cases, Mailing Table, Joiner Work, etc., all complete, ready for immediate erection and use.

☞ Postmasters about to refit their offices are requested to send us the dimensions of their rooms and location of doors and windows, together with a memorandum of the approximate number of boxes required. From these data we will prepare a design for the office which we will submit, **without charge**, for their approval, together with our estimate of the cost of the work complete.

Address,

The Yale Lock Manufacturing Co.,
Stamford, Conn.

Descriptive Circular, fully illustrated, furnished gratuitously upon application.

Letter-Carriers' Uniforms

will be furnished by

J. H. SACKETT & CO.,

1 Cooper Institute, New York,

for the following prices:

WINTER SUITS, $24.—Coat, $13; Vest, $4; Pants, $7.50; Caps, $2.75.

SUMMER SUITS, $15.—Coat, $7.50; Vest, $3; Pants, $5.50; Caps, $2.75.

J. H. SACKETT & CO. have received the contract for furnishing uniforms to the carriers at New York Post Office, their bid offering

The Best Material at the Lowest Price.

"THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES"

AND

"THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY."

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.

163, 165, 167, 169 Pearl St. and 73, 75, 77, 79 Pine St., New York.

Execute all kinds of PRINTING. Furnish all kinds of STATIONERY. | Make all kinds of BLANK BOOKS. Execute the finest styles of LITHOGRAPHY.

Make the best and cheapest ENVELOPES ever offered to the public.

They make all the prepaid Envelopes for the United States Post Office Department for sixteen years, and their machinery is [illegible] the most complete, rapid and economical known in the trade.

COLLINS' COMPOSITION STAMPING PAD.

It is indorsed by Leading Post Masters and Route Agents throughout the country.

"Would not be without it for ten times the price."
—A. DICKEY, P. M., Laurenceburgh, Penn.

Pad and directions by mail, $1. Address
LUKE C. COLLINS, Ass't P. M.,
Monongahela City, Penn.

CLAIM & COLLECTION AGENCY.

GEO. WM. McLELLAN,

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

Office, No. 517 Seventh St.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attention given to all claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-office Departments, including accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all cases under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

Important to Postmasters.

IMPROVED STAMPING INK.

New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices use it; it does not dry up or gum the stamp, and is indelible. Price—Black, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, 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 this page.
☞ For Rates of Postage to all places not mentioned in this Table, see third page.

Countries	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding ¼ ounce	Not exceeding half ounce	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets, Prints, &c. per 4 oz.	Patterns & Samples per 4 oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	BB	BB	....	
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	s	s	....
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 closed mail, via England	....	12	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	A8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	A8
do do closed mail via England	a	12	9	G	13	A8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 3c. each via England)	....					
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 15c p. ½ oz	a	13	7	G†	G†	A8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	A16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	6	15	1	A16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	b 2		....	
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (Registered letters, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	s	....	s
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6a	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7a	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, Brit. mail, via S'th'pton. See Portugal	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	r		
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6a	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7a	4	C	8	8
Belgium, direct mail	....	*4l	2	A*l	A*l	8
do closed mail	....	*8l	4l	8	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	A8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	15	4	10	....	8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	A8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	A8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	A16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t 8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6a	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7a	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	....	A5
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	*10	....	E	11	A8
Burgas, do do direct	....	*11	....	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	....	A5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain.						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	A8
Central America	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	A8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rica	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, dir. (R. L. r S. Thomas 18c p. ½ oz.) reg. fee 8c	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	A8
do Stettin, once a month	....	7	b 2	V	....	10
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	F	12	A8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamburg	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	13	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	r		
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	A8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	A8
do (Upper) do do do	a	16	9	I†	I†	....
do Reg. letters 21c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.						
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England and Brindisi	a	*17	10	I	I†	A8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*17	10	I†	I†	A8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10	I†	I†	....
do Reg. letters 22c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.						
do Brit. mail, ex. Alexand. and Suez, via S'th'pt'n	....	*20d	6	14	14	A22
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	8	18	18	A22
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
France, direct mail	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do via England	....	CC	....			A8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6a	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6a	3	A†	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9	H	12	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10	H	14	A8
do via British mail	....	*30	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	p14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	r	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	18	4	10	....	A8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Havana, dir. (R. L. r S. Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	r	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	A†	8
Holland	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	....

Countries	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding ¼ ounce	Not exceeding half ounce	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets, Prints, &c. per 4 oz.	Patterns & Samples per 4 oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	....	*20	N	O	P	8
do do do via England and Brindisi	....	*21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	10	....	
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece.						
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	18	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	A8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do British mail	....	18	4	10	10	A8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	....	
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	....	
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of. See Portugal	e					
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 do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	A8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	6	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e					
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	BB	BB	....	
Minorca—See Spain.						
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
do French mail	e					
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
do French mail	e					
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do French mail	e					
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	b 2	r	....	
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	A5
Newfoundland	....	6	b 2	r	....	A5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	A8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	12	2	4	....	
Nicaragua	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Nice	....	CC	b 2	r	....	
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	G†	A8
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	G†	G†	A8
do closed via England	....	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	*6	2	A†	A†	8
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	....	A5
Panama	....	10	b 2	r	....	A8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Brindisi	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	r	....	
do North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	....	
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Piatra, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Ploiechti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
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	D	8	A8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	A8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	A8
do via England (see Egypt).						
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	*16	6	B	B	16
do German mail direct	....	*11	6	G†	G†	8
do do via England	....	*12	7	G†	G†	8
Preveza, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per half oz.	....	*6	k	k	....	A5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	6	G†	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	7	G†	11	A8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	....	10	8	G†	9	....
do closed mail, via England	....	11	7	G†	11	....
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	
Sandwich Islands	....	6	a	4	....	
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Savoy	....	CC	b 2	r	....	
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6a	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7a	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6a	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7a	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	12	8	F	12	A8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	12	8	F	12	A8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	A8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	A8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	r	....	A8

Countries	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding ¼ ounce	Not exceeding half ounce	Newspapers (f)	Book Packets, Prints, &c. per 4 oz.	Patterns & Samples per 4 oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	17
do do do clos. mail via England	w	18	H†	H†	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	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	s	s	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4				
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
do via Bremen or Hamburg	....	11	6	G†	9	....
do closed do, via England	....	12	7	G†	11	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Suez, see Alexandria.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	8	G	11	A8
do via Stettin, discontinued.						
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	*11	9	G	13	A8
do closed, via England	....	*9	4	K	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	*6	2	A†	A†	8
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8*l	8†l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	8	3	A†	A†	8
Syria—see Turkey.						
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripoli, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via Eng and and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c ½oz	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c. ½oz	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p13
Turkey (European and Asiatic) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Dedeagatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Kustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Teheme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct, except Constantinople, which see. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	A8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	A8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10cts. per half oz)	....	*6	k	k	k	A5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Venezuela, by American packet	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do British do	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	r	....	
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	r	....	
do (British) 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" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	r	....	A8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8

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

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Not over 1¾ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 1¾ oz. but not over 3½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 3½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Brindisi	6			12			20			20
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Brindisi	4			8			16			16
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5			6			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6			9			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	8			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	9			12			14			16
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	12			15			17			17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			9	
K.— do do via England & Brindisi		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		8				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi		11				14			17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		10				14			19	
S.— do do via England & Trieste		12				16			21	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			10		
U.— do			10		12			14		
V.—	2			3			4			4
W.—			5		6			6		
X.—			9		10			10		
Y.—			5		6			7		
Z.—			9		10			11		
A†—	2			4			6			6
B*—	2			4			8			8
C*—	6			12			14			16
D*—	4			8			14			14
E*—	3			6			8			8
F*—	5			9			12			12
G*—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	3			6			9			9
G*—Closed mail, do do	4			8			11			11
H.—Direct mail		6				10			12	
H.*—Closed mail		7				12			14	
I*—Direct mail	4			8			12			12
I*—Closed mail	5			10			14			14
K†	4			6			8			8

AA.—The following are the rates of letter postage to Spain, Gibraltar, the Canary and Balearic Isles, via [illegible]:

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce 14 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 20 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce 28 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding [illegible] ounce, 34 cents and the same charges and progress on for each succeeding [illegible] tion thereof; *prepayment optional.*

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 16 cents; over 1-3 [illegible] part thereof, on [illegible] 24 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 32 cents [illegible] the rates are as follows: For 1 ounce, 40 cents, and the like charges for each additional [illegible] over ½ oz. and not over [illegible] *prepayment optional.*

To Spain and the Canary Isl[illegible] not over [illegible] the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to [illegible] over ½, and [illegible] are the rates of postage on newspapers [illegible] prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 1 [illegible]

BB.—The African packet, and to Mexico, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers; [illegible] and one cent in addition for each newspaper; [illegible] for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent in addition for each two ounces or fraction thereof, other printed matter (except books) 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; books 2 cents per 2 ounces or fraction thereof. The regular domestic rates will be charged and in addition one cent for each ounce. The regular domestic rates will be charged and in addition one cent for each ounce and other printed matter arriving here from Brazil by this on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter. [illegible] route.

CC.—Open mail paid only to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepay [illegible] optional.—Via England [illegible] For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cts.; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., [illegible] cts; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters [illegible], additional for each 1-3 oz. rate, exclusive of the registry fee, which is [illegible] cts. other printed matter one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

a.—To prevent possible errors, the route by which it is desired that the correspondence should be forwarded should be plainly marked on the face of the correspondence, and this is absolutely necessary for all correspondence sent to the German mails via Brindisi or Trieste, or [illegible] Reg. 1871.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, the charge is on each newspaper irrespective of weight; in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

c.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail [illegible] only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—[illegible] Account, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—This route has been discontinued.

f.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked b 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.

k.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals one cent per two ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—Letters, if unpaid or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage, either [illegible] matter [illegible] is also forwarded [illegible] when addressed to Holland, subject to a similar fine [illegible] Italy or Denmark; but no other land, Belgium, Switzerland [illegible] be forwarded to Great Britain, [illegible] or if intended to be sent Ireland or North German Union, unless fully prepaid.

m.—[illegible] North German Union [illegible]

n.—See Foreign Miscellany on [illegible] page.

o.—The same as domestic postage. See Concise Table.

p.—Newspapers and unsealed circulars two cents each.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters [illegible] cts. a half oz.

s.—[illegible] 21

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

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

w.—All mail matter sent by this route must be marked "via Brindisi, 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.*

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STEERAGE........30

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FIRST CABIN........$120
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TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP may be obtained at the following prices in gold:

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

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POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK.

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD

OF

Box Rents, Newspaper

AND

LETTER POSTAGES.

BY

M. H. STONE.

The Publishers believe, in offering this book to post masters, that it will supply a want long felt by the post offices of the country, in keeping the accounts of box rents and postages, where the amounts paid are numerous and small, and where it is, of course, desirable that the credits should be accurately rendered.

Some of the Advantages of this Book may be Enumerated as follows:

1. Its simplicity and accuracy.
2. It shows the number of the box assigned to each person or firm, and the time for which the rent is paid.
3. It shows the number and names of the papers taken by each person or firm, and the time for which postage is paid, **thus forming a complete record of box rents and postages, which the Post Office regulations require to be delivered to successor in office.**
4. When the names and papers are once recorded, such record will last **four** years.
5. It can be used simply for the record of box rents, or for newspaper postage, or for the record of box rents, newspaper and letter postage combined, [illegible] any name
6. The names being arranged [illegible] necessity for a **separate** slip.
7. By placing the said papers are once recorded in left hand columns, all the writing required in charging quarterly bills is simply setting down the amounts due in the Dr. column of the proper quarter, and a corresponding entry in the Cr. column, when the bills are paid.

Full directions for using the book will be found upon a fly-leaf in the front part thereof.

No. 1,	containing	64	pages, price	$3 00
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PUBLISHER U. S MAIL.

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

☞ Persons desirous of fuller information than is given by the table should consult the third page.

Letters.	Each ½ oz.	Newspapers, Books, Merchandize, Seeds, &c.	Each 2 oz.
Mail letters	3 cts.	Newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, (except books,) seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.	Books, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	2 cts.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.	Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 12 ozs. in weight	2 cts.
Registered letters 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.		Newspapers, circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	1 ct. each
The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the report of "Carriers' Delivery."		Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. each
		All matter not prepaid at letter rates 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, but samples may be numbered to correspond with the numbers in a descriptive letter, and a business card may be printed, impressed, or pasted (if printed) on wrappers.	
		Liquids, poisons, explosives and other dangerous matter are excluded.	

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to 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 Newspapers.—Two cents each.
On Printed Matter other than newspapers.—Two cents 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 or Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 4 cents each; books, 10 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anegada,	Dominica,	*St. John,
Anguilla,	Grenada,	St. Lucia,
Antigua	Grenadines,	*St. Thomas,
Barbadoes,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis	*Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
Cuba,	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz via Havana, the postage on letters is 16 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mariguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is *three* cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails for the dates of sailing of steamers for the Bahamas.

To the following islands the postage on letters, via Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre,	Guadeloupe,	Oruba,
Coche,	Hayti,	Porto Rico,
Cuagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Deseado,	Martinique	Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book-packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XIV., NO. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1874. WHOLE NO. 163.

MONS. TONSON AGAIN.

Post Life, March, 1874.

During my stay in New Orleans, I made frequent visits to the post office. Primarily, business called me there, for the mission upon which I was employed involved a good deal of correspondence with Gracious Sakes at one end of the line and the money-order and registry bran bes of the New Orleans office at the other; and consequently I had a good opportunity to see and contrast the past with the present improved mode of "doing things" there. The introduction of elevators is decidedly progressive, and now, instead of wandering as before through a maze of dark passage-ways and up and down rickety, gloomy and nervy-inspiring stairways to get to some particular official locality, all one has to do is to step into the elevator, name his destination, and quick as a flash, sunset, he is landed in the corridor above, where a noble usher receives him and directs him to the particular bureau he is in quest of. Communication with that port on of the office devoted exclusively to the mail service is cut off from all except those who are officially employed and occupied therein; and to prevent improper or unauthorized persons from entering, vigilant sentinels are stationed at the bronze portals, to whom the proper credentials must be exhibited before any one is permitted to pass. This is a great improvement; and it is surprising to me that the same precaution is not taken at every post office.

It is one of some offices which are accessible to anybody who is disposed to enter and saunter around—and who could pick up little things, if they felt disposed, without exciting the notice or challenge of any one; and I know of others where the privilege is only extended to friends and acquaintances.

The custom is no less dangerous and reprehensible in either case, and no doubt losses frequently occur which are directly chargeable to these favored intruders, but which are certain to be set down as "sure pop" against the post office, or some particular individual therein. It strikes me that all large offices should adopt this plan, and thus protect postal property from the incursions of outsiders, and the employees from unjust suspicions. Therefore do not leave the gates of these postal folds ajar, for wolves will enter and innocent lambs will suffer, and of course that makes it bad for the lambs. I had a good view of the interior from the gallery inside the dome, and the huge piles of mail matter constantly swelling and dwindling by frequent arrivals and departures, and the small army of people engaged in handling them, is an astonishing sight. The work was apparently, pretty severe, but it was swiftly and deftly done, and with such system and discipline that scarcely a word could be heard from the multitude of official laborers. As I gazed down upon the busy scene, I could not help mentally drawing a comparison between this establishment as it is at, as it was when I had an inside view upon a former occasion. Then all was confusion and every fellow for himself," and every fellow was apparently only responsible to himself for what he did, and how and when he did it. There was evidently no unity of purpose, and no two men seemed to pull together for the common interest of the service. As a consequence great confusion existed, and irregularities must have existed also. Now it looks different; every man seems to perform his duty with alacrity, upon the principle of "business first and pleasure afterward." Everything seems to move harmoniously, and if the "Old Cairn" ever attempts to get the better of any one send prompts him to playing pranks and shirking his work, the vigilant eye of a monitor, seated at a desk upon an elevated platform, with a large open book before him, instantly singles him out and puts him in the traces again by quietly remarking. "That'll do, Mr. Thizzars."

There were several persons engaged as I was at the time looking silently on the bustle and activity beneath, and all apparently strangers to each other. One cynical old fellow, however, moved by the spirit of something else, and evidently unable to refrain without saying something, and by way of a parting salute, growled out, as he moved away, "Them fellows down there must keep the steam up well to work like that. I reckon they'll need a prayin' band before long." This was too much for a mild-mannered, white-cravated gentleman who overheard him. "You are entirely mistaken about that, my good sir," said he. "I know whereof I speak, and I reiterate you are mistaken. I can assure you, sir, there are but three persons employed in the vast institution whose ardent spirits as a beverage, and them only for medicinal purposes, and under the advice of a physician. Look to it, my friend, that you yourself do not need the services of the good samaritans to whom you sneeringly referred just now." The old growler listened patiently, winked most impertinently at his interlocutor, and departed, saying something sotto voce about "marines" that I could not understand exactly.

I particularly noticed during my business visits to the post office that the employees in the various departments all were something to designate to which branch of the service they belonged and their rank. I think it is an admirable idea. Some one told me that before this arrangement was inaugurated, a great many funny mistakes occurred by confounding superintendents with porters, and vice versa. Now by their emblems discrimination is quite easy. The porters, firemen and sweepers look quite jaunty in their spiked helmets, and, in an emergency, could be improvised into a fire brigade, and with the new head protector might be very effective.

There are a great many other new and highly commendable improvements observable about the New Orleans post office, and it is as perfect in its management, operations and internal economy as it is possible for such a huge thing to be, while at the same time it is administered in such a way as to assure for it almost universal approbation.

Would that this could be said about all your post offices, great and small. I am sore ill at the desire of the Department that it should be so, and to this end, I have no doubt, the appointing power endeavors to bestow its favors upon individuals endowed with the requisite intellectual and executive capacity to manage the subordinate postal institutions of the country, but in the selection of such a legion of officials—a legion containing its tens of thousands—some mistakes must necessarily occur; but such mistakes, comparatively speaking, are rare indeed. As a general thing, post offices are always satisfactorily and correctly conducted when the postmaster gives his personal attention to his duties, but when they are run by proxy, and when the responsibilities incident to the position are neglected and weakened by permitting subordinates to make the roost, or the proprietor of some small establishment who donates a crib in the corner of his grocery rent free, with an eye to business, is put in command, things inevitably become tangled, and ninety-nine postal irregularities out of every hundred can be safely attributed to this cause.

Would you believe that, at any well-regulated office, a registered letter could be overlooked as an ordinary one, while the package in which it should have been inclosed was sealed up and dispatched to its destination without any contents. Yet, such a thing occurred, and the letter—a valuable one, addressed to me—was found in the general delivery of the New Orleans office, while a world of trouble was given to the postal authorities in searching for the missing letter, and in tracing the package envelope from point to point to find out, if possible, where it had been rifled of its contents. As I said before, it was found among the call-letters at the window, but not until a vast deal of trouble and perplexity were incurred at the office where it was supposed to have arrived in the proper cover, and gross uneasiness on the part of the writer of the letter and myself.

Subsequently I learned from my correspondent who was stopping temporarily at "Field Lush" where the letter was mailed, that the acting postmaster, who was engaged in the double duty of making up his mail and selling mo-lasses, had forgotten to close the tap of the latter after he had supplied his customer, and only discovered the disaster when he found himself in a sea of the saccharine liquid. In his haste to repair damages he threw his mail matter into the pouch just as it was, sealed up the package envelope referred to and a half dozen others without any address on them, and threw them in too, and handed the mail pouch to the messenger who was in waiting, and then went to work to repair damages. In the meantime the postmaster was earning his shins over the fire in the bar-room of the "Black Bear Inn and Travelers' Rest" opposite, and talking horse with some of his cronies. Had he been attending to his business a valuable letter, nay even a whole mail would not have been placed in jeopardy, and he would not have been required to put down several gallons of molasses to profit and loss. Possibly this mishap may be beneficial to him, for he has found out that "*sweet are the uses of adversity.*"

I was glad to get back to Pond Lily again, where I found J. M. up to the eyes in business. The mild weather had started the sap running vigorously from our maples, and all hands were engaged in the manufacture of sugar. The entire premises were redolent with sugary odors, and Saikes was decidedly disgusted and out of humor with the process. He quietly informed me that the infernal kettles reminded him of the witches' cauldrons in Macbeth, and it only needed two or three old hags with forked sticks to stir the stuff and jabber over it to make the operation a reality. I thought the joke too good to keep, and suggested that he tell it to J. M., but he very naively rejoined that I could claim the idea as my own and tell it to her myself. I thought I wouldn't; coming from him it might have appeared funny; from me—well, I thought it best to let the matter rest just where it was, and walked up to the "Angle" to hear the local news and kill time while the boiling pots were being ladled out. Colonel Convex and the postmaster had become reconciled after their row over the newspaper supplement question, and were better friends than ever. I very nearly put the cat in the fire, however, by attempting to the matter, and asking how it was settled. Convex told me he had referred the matter to the Department at Washington and they had decided against him, and as a good citizen, an editor, and a coroner, he bowed to the majesty of the law, but he would not yield to the opinion of the master of any one-horse office if it cost him all he was worth; then suddenly recovering himself, he shook hands with the postmaster, apologized by saying he did not know what he was talking about, and then, looking severely at me observed, "Tonson, what the divil did you introduce that subject for; if you have nothing else to talk about, kape still." It was my turn to apologize, and I did so, and the sky was clear again.

Mons. Tonson.

Editor U. S. Mail.—I have read with great interest the prepayment articles in the Mail, the sen ments of which I fully indorse; but I do not think we (the postmasters) adopt the right basis of action. I believe that the active, earnest co-operation of thirty thousand postmasters would exercise an influence on Congress at large that would soon result in the passage of the desired law by Congress, if all will take hold in earnest.

On the other hand, just so long as we lie still, say nothing and do less, the same old law will hang like a millstone round our necks. Editors and publishers hold associations and conventions, and pass resolves especially against the recommendations of the Postmaster-General. Then let us hold conventions, circulate petitions and sustain and support our chief. By so doing we can all accomplish the desired result in the opinion of a country postmaster.

Yours truly, J. H. Dud.

POST-OFFICE CRITICS AGAIN.

Within a short time two communications have appeared in the New York *Tribune*, over the signature "Progress," the first criticising the railway post-office system, (to which a reply from "J" appeared in our last,) and the other calling for certain changes, which the writer designated as "improvements" in the mail service from and to New York and other large cities, between which, he suggested, an "hourly mail" should be sent. We learn from the *Tribune* that the author of these communications is a person of "high authority" in postal matters; and it is well that we have the word of the *Tribune* for the fact. We should otherwise have supposed, from the apparent ignorance of the details of postal business which the complaints and suggestions of "Progress" display, that they originated with some fussy, conceited me ldler, possessing only the crude i and most superficial knowledge of the subject on which he was writing, and afflicted with that unhappy and too prevalent form of mania which gives its victims no rest until they have paraded their ignorance in print.

Postmaster James (who, since his appointment a year ago, has devoted himself to acquiring a thorough knowledge of his own business, and has excellent reasons for studiously minding it,) has replied so well to the strictures of "Progress," that, although it relates largely to local matters, we do not feel called on to apologize for republishing his letter entire:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: It seems desirable that the communication from "Progress" in your issue of last Saturday should not, in justice to the Post Office Department, be allowed to rest without remark. That the Department is not insensible to honest criticism is evidenced by the fact that upon noticing a previous communication in your paper from the same correspondent a few weeks ago, it at once instructed the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service stationed at New York City to make a thorough investigation of the service between New York and Philadelphia and report the result. That report is so apropos and so completely explains the situation as regards the hours of service that I herewith introduce the following extract from it:

"It is asked why, when trains are running almost hourly between New York and Philadelphia, in front 9½ to 9¾ hours letters cannot have a more speedy and frequent transit, so that a letter mailed in one city can be delivered in the other during business hours. At present such a transit cannot be could not be received the same day. To aid in making this matter clear, a schedule has been prepared of the passenger trains between New York and Philadelphia. In the case of trains conveying mail this schedule shows the hour of closing, the time of leaving, the hour of the postal in one city, the time the train starts, the time it is due at the other terminus, the time it re ches at the door of the post-office, and the time the mail should be ready for box d livery—if the train is on time. These data, it will be seen, enable us to explain the discrepancy between one hour and 9½ hours on the road, and the time required for mails to travel between post office and post office. A passenger can make the last ferry boat and train, and arrive at the last moment, and the same thing can be done with a mail, but the railway clerks in charge of the mail cannot with them to instruct it; but when letters are to be handled by thousands and tens of thousands, as is the case in this city as well as one, the case is different. Time is required, and time in proportion to the amount of mail. A comparatively small mail in a letter bag open until he hears the whistle of the locomotive, but such close work is not possible in a large city.

"There is, for instance, one particular place where letters for each section should be posted at the New York office, but there are more than a dozen other places where they may be, and each of these must be examined, and every letter, when separated, must be handled to read the direction that not one is left behind. Then there is the tying up, the pouching, the getting down and locking up the bags, and the putting on board of possibly threaded through lanes. When ferries are to be crossed, the mail must be taken off, and, if taken, and in nearly every instance it is found unsafe to wait for the connecting boat, even if the delay is only a minute or two, for the ferry-house cusses, and others which may be conjectured, account for what must strike one not conversant with the details of the intricate and extraordinarily long interval between post-office and railway station. The actual time between the closing of a mail in New York or Philadelphia and the moment it is ready for delivery in the other city, varies from 2½ to nearly 9 hours, according to the speed of the train, prece of business at that particular time, &c.; and these intricacies cannot at present be shortened without the risk of having a mail left, which is the worst crime in the postal calendar. The fact alone that the average time from the last mail received in a large city can be posted in our city at the earliest moment it can be ready for delivery in the other is over 5½ hours, will explain why, practically, a letter cannot have the answer received the same day. The average train time is 3 hours and 43 minutes, and supposing that the present margin of some four and a half hours be reduced, or rather could be reduced to half an hour, there would still remain 4½ hours to be added, making a total of nine hours during which the letter and reply must necessarily be in the hands of the Post Office Department, taking into account delays of trains, time between counting-room and post office, or the time required to write the reply.

"Before proceeding to consider the advisability of sending mail on additional trains, it will be necessary to state the hours at which mails can be delivered from each post office. In New York the last box delivery is at 5 p. m., when the door of the post office by 3:45 p. m., the last carrier dispatch be at 4 p. m., and even of the latter but few are sent, as they are retrieved because the places of business of the persons to whom they are addressed are closed for the day. A supplementary delivery is made in the city proper portion is supplied through stations, and to a few towns as far as Jersey City on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at 6 p. m., and a final one to many of them at 6:15 p. m., but still such reaching the stations after the last carrier delivery. In Philadelphia the box department is closed at 6:30 p. m., and a mail dispatch at 6:45 p. m. for New York, which is due at delivery. Bearing in mind these facts, and also that there are but eight trains per day from New York to Philadelphia, and eight from Philadelphia to New York, it will be seen that the time is limited during which additional mails can be sent to advantage.

"Finally, therefore, let us canvass in detail the trains and how used for conveying mail. First, there is from New York the 'Atlantic Express,' leaving Jersey City at 4:55 a. m. This is unincumbered by any subsequent train at all events the railroad company declines to carry mail on it, and, except in the case of morning papers, it would be of little use for mails. Next comes the 9:35 a. m. 'Fast Line.' This, although very desirable in respect to the time of its arrival in Philadelphia, would have almost no mail to carry, because the close must necessarily be not later than one hour after the close for the 'Fast Line.' Next is the 12 train, and at that time, viz.: before 8 o'clock, very few letters are posted. The next is the 3:30 p. m., via Canada, which is closely followed by the 'Limited Express,' a much faster train. By the first, mail could not be got to the Philadelphia offices in time for the 6:30 p. m. box delivery, and as has been seen, the last carrier's dispatch has been gone over an hour and a half. The next train is soon, a dispatch by the 'Richmond Express' would be of no advantage, not to speak of the fact that it is a train on which the company objects to the conveyance of the mails. Taking the trains from Philadelphia to New York, there is, first, the 'Accommodation Express,' leaving at 3:10 a. m., but as an equally fast train carrying mail precedes it by only 30 minutes, it will readily be seen that it does not require so much mail to send by the latter. Next comes a train from Camden at 6:45 a. m. This is now used for way mails. It is as late in the morning as because it is passed by the mail train leaving West Philadelphia 7:15 a. m. The only other unused train that might seem to be available is the 9:30 a. m. 'Fast Line.' But the same objection applies to this as to the corresponding train from New York, viz.: that there is not sufficient time between the hour mail would have to be closed for it, say 8:45 a. m.

"Any further explanation seems necessary in order to elucidate what might otherwise appear to be a deficiency in the arrangements. It may be asked why, if so much time is required between the close of a mail at a large post office and train time, it will not be arranged so that mails may be closed at the train, since it has been maintained that a letter can in that way make as good time as a passenger. In reply, it is to be remembered, in the first place, that there is an immense advantage in doing it, but it costs much more, and besides the railway companies do not wish to provide the necessary accommodation on every mail train; in fact there is ever dissatisfaction expressed in any quarters because the amount of distribution in transit that is allowed them. There are other details which have an important bearing on this whole subject, but probably enough has been explained to satisfy those who are willing to be satisfied, and it might not to be omitted either of the great difficulties that arrived from the assenting by New York City and of New York City to the consolidation of Jersey City at 5:45 a. m. There is much complaint of delays caused by the lateness of that train; but were it not for the assenting in transit, the mail could not be delivered as early by an hour and a half as it is now."

It hardly needs the explanation which has been given in the above report of the time required between the posting of a letter and the hour of departure of the train on which it is carried, to show the unreasonableness of the complaint that "it is impossible to obtain an answer the same day to letters sent to Albany and Troy." The first through train for Albany and Troy leaves New York at 9 o'clock morning 1:10 p. m.—5 hours and 10 minutes. The first train after that for New York leaves Albany 2.19 p. m., reaching New York 7 p. m.—4 hours and 41 minutes—being about the average time of the road; and yet the letter and reply would be actually on the train 9 hours and 21 minutes. At Albany there would be a margin of 1 hour and 59 minutes between arrival and departure, which would practically be reduced to almost nothing.

The criticisms of "Progress" as to the local service in this city appear to have been made without due inquiry into the facts. The New England mail for this city which arrives at the Grand Central Depot at 4:38 (not 5) p. m. includes, of course, the mail for all parts of the city, and before being "delivered from a sub-office in the station" or elsewhere, requires to be assorted according to the various addresses on the letters, etc., and this is no small task. This assortment is performed during the night at the main office, and the letters for the upper portion of the city are dispatched to the various sub-offices by wagons, and the last of these leaves 5:45 a. m. There they are assorted to the different carriers, together with the letters from the North, South and West, which have arrived during the night or by the early morning trains. The fact that letters posted at the same time in Boston, addressed to New York and Washington respectively, are delivered in the latter city simultaneously can hardly be considered a grievance by either city. It is only the result of the other fact that railway transportation is practicable and desirable at night, while letter delivery is not. Two passengers leaving Boston in the morning—one subpœnaed to attend a c urt in Washington and the other in New York—will each be in the room designated by the summons of the next day, and for exactly the same reason that letters for those cities, leaving Boston on the same train with the two witnesses, are delivered on the same day in New York and Washington.

That the city service is capable of improvement those intrusted with the management will be the last to deny. One should be made daily from the street boxes and hotels, not at 7:45 p. m., as suggested by "Progress," but at 9 p. m. There should be a delivery by carriers commencing at 7 p. m. every Sunday, to include dwelling-houses only. There should be no time lost here in the assortment of mails, which ought to be assorted in transit by the clerks in charge of the railway postal-car trains, so as to be ready for delivery as soon as practicable after reaching the city. There should (until rapid transit shall be put in operation) be three forward dispatches per hour, more frequent wagon transportation of mails between the sub-offices and the main office. All these improvements and the new ones suggested could be introduced were it not for the obstacle which stands in the way of many other "centerpiece of great public improvement"—the want of the necessary funds. Since July, 1873, there have been 382 letter-carriers employed in this city, and for years previous to that date there were but 318. The appropriation for 1874 was $500; but the amount appropriated by Congress for the payment of letter-carriers is too small to allow of the employment here of the number there required, and the full extension of the system of the delivery service. The same is true in regard to the clerical force, which, especially at the sub-offices, is entirely too small. Both clerks and carriers are now worked to the full extent of their capacity; and while the revenues of the Government, derived from the postage on one local number, have risen in a few years $100,000 a quar er the amount expended for the carriers' salaries, and increase annually 30 per cent, and while the whole annual receipts of the office exceed $1,000,000, and will soon reach $1,500,000, New York is not allowed a sufficient number of postal employees to meet the just demands of its citizens.

The London local delivery is often referred to as an example of what such service should be. It is not unfair to presume that much of its efficiency is due to the fact that the annual increase in the number of letter-carriers there is only 300—while 382 comprises the entire force employed here. It is to be hoped that some of the changes recently made in the London service, on intermonumentive mail routes in the far West may be devoted to supplying the commercial metropolis with such an increase in its postal facilities as will be in some degree commensurate with its increasing wants. But after all, matters are not quite so bad as "Progress" seems to imagine. The post office is open at all hours of every day and night. At the night window and box department, callers can obtain their letters at any time, and stamps are kept for sale at the former until midnight. When there is a total disregard of Sunday as a day of rest by the courts, the banks, the Stock Exchange and many of the business men of the city generally, it will be time enough to attack seven days' service per week from the employees of the post office. At the present time, letters and postage stamps could be obtained at the office and at the stations during two hours in the morning of every Sunday; and the small number of callers during that time, and the absence of any request for further Sunday facilities, would indicate that these now furnished are satisfactory to the public. So long as the custom of suspending business for purposes of rest, religious service, and recreation, on the first day of each week, is generally observed, it is difficult to see why the mule of postage stamps, any more than that of any other article of daily consumption, should be carried on during the whole of that day which by the great majority of our people is considered as sacred, and which by statute is *dies non*.

All the advantages to be derived from the location of a sub-office at the Grand Central Depot could be better and more cheaply secured by the employment of additional clerks to assort in transit the mails arriving on all the postal-car trains, and as that service is now performed on the night trains from Washington and Boston. So far as the city service proper is concerned that is, the transportation and delivery of mail originating and deliverable within the city—a sub-office at the Grand Central Depot would be of no benefit whatever. It is situated at an inconvenient distance from the street railway lines on which the city mails are transported, and from the thoroughfares of traffic, on which, as experience has shown, the sub-offices require to be located in order to secure to the public the maximum of postal facilities. It would be a mistake to suppose that the officers of the post office here are opposed to progress or to improvements. The improvements which have been made of late, and the promptness with which the Elevated Railway was used for the transportation of city mails, prove the contrary. Any proposition, as I think. They are also always ready and glad to listen to practical suggestions from any source; and of the highest powers who sit in the National Legislature there will clothe them with the necessary authority, and provide them with such a share of the postal revenues as will be required for the purpose, no more speedy, postal facilities will be enjoyed by New Yorkers than the friends of the most advanced and rapid "Progress" have yet demanded.

Respectfully, T. L. James,
Postmaster.

New York, March 26, 1874.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Marked Articles in a Newspaper.—P. A. W., —, N. Y.—A simple word will be sufficient. Mention to any article in printed matter does not subject such matter to letter postage. Sec. 92, Reg. 1873.

President's Order.—D. H. P., L——, Mass.—The President's order applies to offices the salaries of which are $1,000 or more.

Advertising Letters.—J. W. C., W——, Miss.—It would not do to advertise letters by placing them behind a glass, where their addresses cannot be read, as prohibited by the 43d section of the Regulations. The objection would be, I should, if not myself it: First, the regulation requires that letters for which notice should be given be accompanied by a duplicate of the advertised list (Sec. 432, Reg.); and, second, the opportunity would not be afforded for writing "refused" opposite the advertised letters to identify them in some measure.

Folding Newspapers.—E. A. M., ——, N. Y.—Under the act of 1872 (Sec. 139), weeklies and monthly publications, and all newspapers and periodicals, whether sent by mail or not, must be sufficiently folded and inclosed in proper wrappers.

Postage on Return Registered Letter Receipt.—L. R. L., P——, H——.—It is necessary to prepay postage on return registered letter receipts. The postage may be prepaid officially by postage stamps.

Express Carrying Newspapers.—H. P. S., B——, N.Y.—Express companies are permitted to carry newspapers and packages out of the mails; but if such papers are placed in a post office for delivery postage must be charged on them. Sec. 846, Reg. 1873.

Postal Maps.—M. L. Y., M—— C——, Pa.—Address W. L. Nicholson, Esq., Topographer P. O. Department, Washington, D. C., for information respecting postal maps.

Opening a Post Office on Sunday.—T. J. K., N——C——, N. Y.—A postmaster is not obliged to open his office on Sunday if no mail arrives on that day. Sec. 89, Reg.

Mail Carrier Receiving Letters, &c.—J. W., C——, Ind.—1. There is no restriction in the distance from a post office at which a mail carrier is allowed to receive letters for mailing (Sec. 226, Code of 1872). 2. A mail carrier can receive letters that are not prepaid, but unless stamps are affixed, if the mail is closed (Sec. 349, Reg.) 3. The language of the statute restricts the privilege of mail carriers to receiving letters. There are no more to be received in Government stamped envelopes. Parity of reasoning would seem to extend the privilege to postal cards, but as there is a doubt, it would be better to obtain a formal decision from the Department. 4. A single letter received per route by a mail carrier is not liable to be sent in separate envelopes, and when a letter Office should be sent as "supplies," and no postage is required. "Dead" letters are divided into six classes, viz.: "unclaimed," "refused," "held for postage," "refused," "hotel," and "definitions" letters. (Sec. 414, Reg.)

Publishers of Newspapers.—J. C. O.—A carrier of postage is a specific term, and when a "rate" is known, postage is as easily calculated as though the amount was seven hundred cents. Sec. 16.

The Law of Newspapers.—J. H. R., P——, Idaho. The extract you send, purporting to be a "digest of the law of newspapers," is not published by the Department, and is not binding. Postmasters who subscribe for publishers are not liable for the subscription price of newspapers sent to them by the publishers, but it is proper, for the convenience and protection of the Post-office Department, and is not intended to saddle postmasters with personal debts, or make them liable for other people's neglect.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor U. S. Mail.—Although a publisher, I am solutions to see a bill passed requiring prepayment on all mail matter. I have examined many of the schemes for bridging over the difficulty, and consider the "stamp" system decidedly the best plan is to reduce the postage to one-fifth (1-5) of a cent, to be prepaid for each paper over four oz. The present rate is about 1-6 of a cent per pound, but as publishers pay for not over thirty-three per cent of the postage on papers is collected. At first sight this would appear to be a loss to the publishers, but practically it would be for the benefit of both. The Department would get full payment for all it carried in the mails, its postmasters would have more leisure to attend to other necessary business of the Department, and would be saved an immense amount of annoyance. Carriers could make a greater number of deliveries by not being detained to collect postage due. Publishers would get more subscribers, as subscribers frequently drop off not to be bothered every week or other week with the postage package, and thus give less number of copies. Each publisher should then pay 1-5 of 1 cent number of copies sent, and consequently all trouble. If the Department thought fit, by taking seven-ty, to allow any publisher to pay several editions at a time they might do so; but it appears to me that it would greatly facilitate postal matters to have papers thus prepaid. The above rules are only to dispose of papers on these on the same footing as present. I would like to have this fully discussed in your next. Yours truly, Lucius Smooth.

Post Office G——, Colorado,
February 18, 1874.

Editor U. S. Mail.—I notice considerable is being said upon the subject of prepaid postage through the columns of your very interesting journal. I can only add my mite, and think that the good work will go on until the law shall be pronunciated that everything mailable shall be prepaid. My little office cannot have much influence, but here in the West we find the people very peculiar. Many of them have heard (some may have read) of New York, but the majority of the people here think that the world is far ahead of all other cities in the United Kingdom, and to pay five cents for a weekly paper per quarter is too trifling, and I find that collecting postage is not a very pleasant occupation.

Very truly yours, &c., K.

A Threatening Letter.—There are many who think a postmaster's life a life of ease. To such we recommend a careful perusal of the following *bona fide* letter:

Jan 27 1874.

I wrote you A letter About 3 weeks Ago and Asked you if you could tell Me If there Was A Man living About there by the Name of W——— or S——— M——— And you did Not Answer it. I guess it Would Not bert you if you had of answered it if you know him and if Not you could of said so if you dont answer this I will take you out of the post office quicker than you went in if you Better Answer this if you Want to keep your place it is your Business to Answer All the letters that is sent to you And if you dont Answer my letters I Will Jerk you out of there

Direct Martha W——— p. o. R——— Co N———
Write soon As you get this or I Will Make is hot for you I Want to find W——— S——— M———
he lives some Where Around there If you know him if Not you can Write to Me and let Me know

A live and lively subscriber writes as follows:

Mason, 1874.

Editor U. S. Mail, N. Y.—Enclosed find money-order for $3·15; you know what for. What is a bully speech of "Ships," J. J. Hope the franking privilege will never be reversed; hope something will be done to make prepayment compulsory on all mail, especially after salary is raised. Newspaper matter would continue to travel free, unofficially, and observe and correct. I am not bothered about people helping themselves to letters, keep door clean and locked mostly. Paper suits a young P. M.

Ed. U. S. Mail: Here is the address on a letter received at this office from "Old Subscriber":

Apple River post
Grafena County, Illinois
Elizabethtown Elizabeth
Iowa Wisconsin

And the right person got it!

Letter Address.
to Mr James Hartley
Kenneyville, C.
who Keeps the post office
lat who ever keeps the post
office open this letter and
answer it in place of
him you will oblige me

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' Free Delivery Report, February, 1874.

	Mail Carriers.	Drop Letters.	Papers.	Total.	Letters rieve.
New York	382	2,336,945	1,446,394	3,844,846	9,997,951
Brooklyn	177	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Chicago	144	1,131,017	773,376	2,104,569	3,330,813
Boston	113	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
St. Louis	110	726,238	130,648	871,917	1,153,946
Baltimore	60	1,000,000	67,000	1,067,000	1,000,000
Philadelphia	60	879,451	69,836	949,287	1,758,451
Cincinnati	68	847,397	99,773	76,101	1,023,271
Brooklyn	60	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Cleveland	31	246,278	49,735	95,180	374,193
Buffalo	31	246,278	49,735	95,180	374,193
Louisville	26	229,800	39,850	66,796	336,076
San Francisco	25	199,196	39,839	66,796	305,874
Albany	25	217,251	31,999	57,000	305,250
Rochester	20	192,711	31,115	74,877	190,344
Washington	20	194,196	39,839	66,796	305,874
Washington	35	197,448	39,491	80,844	344,183
Jersey City	14	175,711	19,526	47,000	242,237
Pittsburgh	24	153,473	29,210	49,072	230,754
Detroit	24	153,473	29,210	49,072	230,754
San Francisco	20	190,879	39,839	66,796	297,514
Troy	18	176,711	19,629	30,795	24,278
Newark	17	176,711	19,629	30,795	24,278
Providence	15	150,787	9,421	30,993	191,201
Milwaukee	13	150,787	9,421	30,993	191,201
Toledo	12	99,864	8,868	33,796	81,137
Nashville	11	89,896	7,981	30,141	89,179
Jersey City	14	175,711	19,526	47,000	242,237
Utica	12	89,586	9,442	35,796	84,373
Dayton	12	79,586	9,442	35,796	84,373
Kansas City	8	77,202	8,244	31,000	84,373
Lowell	8	77,202	8,244	31,000	84,373
Hartford	11	73,564	13,566	30,796	83,974
Grand Rapids	11	71,438	8,842	30,796	83,974
Memphis	11	71,438	8,842	30,796	83,974
St. Paul	9	69,549	8,994	30,796	87,118
Indianapolis	9	69,549	8,994	30,796	87,118
New Haven	11	68,236	8,842	30,796	83,974
Worcester	11	68,236	8,842	30,796	83,974
Spring'd, Mass.	11	51,266	6,633	23,097	62,980
Lawrence	8	50,462	6,526	22,716	61,940
Portland	8	50,462	6,526	22,716	61,940
Fort Wayne	8	49,373	6,648	27,396	54,000
Rochester	8	49,373	6,648	27,396	54,000
New Bedford	8	47,214	6,108	26,496	54,000
Lynn	8	47,214	6,108	26,496	54,000
Reading	7	43,296	5,600	24,297	44,277
Evansville	7	43,296	5,600	24,297	44,277
Terre Haute	7	43,296	5,600	24,297	44,277
Atlanta	7	39,816	5,600	25,000	37,169
Portland	7	39,816	5,600	25,000	37,169
Savannah	6	38,013	5,213	23,021	34,473
Lynn	6	37,207	5,099	22,516	33,720
Lowell	6	37,207	5,099	22,516	33,720
Peoria	6	36,681	5,031	22,213	33,264
Akron	6	36,681	5,031	22,213	33,264
Minneapolis	5	30,106	4,126	20,344	34,000
Minneapolis	5	30,106	4,126	20,344	34,000
Quincy	5	30,774	4,218	20,797	34,473
Springfield, Ill.	5	30,774	4,218	20,797	34,473
Trenton	5	27,207	3,729	18,398	30,450
Lawrence	5	26,495	3,631	17,906	29,660
Lancaster	5	26,495	3,631	17,906	29,660
Des Moines	5	26,495	3,631	17,906	29,660
Charleston	5	25,493	3,493	17,174	28,493
Covington	5	25,493	3,493	17,174	28,493
La Fayette	5	25,493	3,493	17,174	28,493
Dayton	5	25,774	1,974	11,773	19,167
Springfield, O.	5	25,774	1,974	11,773	19,167
Des Moines	5	26,617	3,647	17,906	29,660
Covington	5	26,617	3,647	17,906	29,660
Bloomington	5	25,477	1,793	13,203	21,000
Springfield, Ill.	5	25,477	1,793	13,203	21,000
Canton, O.	4	19,146	2,624	8,125	15,000
Canton, Ill.	4	19,146	2,624	8,125	15,000
Bloomington	4	18,699	2,562	13,203	21,000
Bloomington	4	18,699	2,562	13,203	21,000
Petersburg	4	17,208	1,209	7,140	13,125
Petersburg	4	17,208	1,209	7,140	13,125
Zanesville	4	16,911	2,318	10,218	16,000
Zanesville	4	16,911	2,318	10,218	16,000
Danville	4	14,431	1,978	12,218	16,000
Danville	4	14,431	1,978	12,218	16,000
Bangor	4	6,791	931	4,103	7,500

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered according to law of June, 1872. Communications from the street indicate letters are also for us.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, - - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1874.

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 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 162 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 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 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 1860, 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.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

"ORDERED, That, hereafter, appointments of Special Agents of the Post-Office Department will be made subject to examination by a Board of Examiners to be duly appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine Special Agents and report in writing particularly as to their qualifications. Persons found not qualified will be dismissed the service.

(Signed,) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General."

A SMART MAN IN OUR POST OFFICE.

Perhaps "cute" would be a better word than "smart." He spies the word "book-post" on an envelope containing a circular, on which the regular postage—one cent—has been paid, and, because that word "book-post" had been written thereon, he marks up the postage to 20 cents! Those simple words convey no other information than that, instead of its being a letter, it is only a circular, the rates of which are the same as on books. So we are choused out of 20 cents, or else we decline to receive the circular sent to our address, and let it go to the dead-letter office. Now, our law makers were not cute enough for this New York post-office clerk, who "sticks" one and all, when the letter of the law—not its spirit—permits him to do so. It is a mean, contemptible thing to do, and we are sorry a strict construction of the law makes it necessary or admissible for any man to do it.

Again, two or three photographs are inclosed in an envelope and properly addressed, with, say, a two-cent stamp, which pays the postage. But the sender, thinking to simplify, or make it plain that it is not a letter, subject to three cents instead of two, writes the word "photographs" on the envelope. This, according to Mr. "Cute," subjects the thing to be marked up to 18 cents! You remonstrate that there is nothing in it but the photographs, and that the postage—two cents—was all that ought to be charged. "But look here," says Mr. "Cute," "see that word 'photographs' on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope! And the *law* says there shall be no other writing than the address on the envelope." We are beaten. The good intention of our correspondent costs us 18 cents extra.

A bookseller in Canada sends us a list of his books, and prepays the same with a cent stamp. He writes on the envelope "by book-post," and we are charged 20 cents extra. Beautiful, isn't it?

We take the above from a periodical which, pre-eminently, should be too smart, "perhaps 'cute' would be a better word than smart," to publish such—"stuff" is the only word that suggests itself as properly descriptive. We refer to the *Phrenological Journal*—a highly respectable, ably-edited periodical—conservative in some things, radical in others—which seeks to educate and elevate mankind by a somewhat different method than the old time plan of eradicating "total depravity." The gist of the complaint seems to be that the postal authorities of New York will not violate the law to enable publishers and their correspondents to save a few cents in postage.

The law provides (section 131) "that mailable matter of the first class shall embrace all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers;" and (section 156) "that on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except," &c. * * * "postage shall be charged at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof." This is the law; the Postmaster-General and all postal officers have nothing to do but obey it.

It requires very little "cuteness" to perceive that a package of photographs with the word "Photograph" written on the wrapper is correspondence "partly in writing," and hence chargeable with letter postage. It is no argument to say the word was intended for instruction to the post officials; no such instruction is needed, as postmasters are by law allowed to examine unsealed mail matter, and sealed matter is chargeable at letter rates, whatever its character. What evidence or certainty that the word was not a communication to the editor? In such an establishment as the *Journal's* there are many departments; how is a postmaster to know that such writing as "Photographs," "Seeds," "Book manuscript," &c., &c., are not intended for information to the publisher, to direct him to which department to send mail matter.

In a paragraph immediately preceding the one we have quoted, the publisher of the *Phrenological Journal* declines to change a book for a potatoe, or the reverse, because it is not according to his offer; and we doubt very much whether he would allow his subscription clerk to violate his law of price, and take subscriptions for three or four cents under the rates prescribed by that law.

This subject of the postal laws, as they immediately affect the public, is one of great interest, and we are surprised that respectable publishers and dealers should not see that it is not only not at all "cute," but very reprehensible to endeavor to bring into disfavor and to hold up to ridicule the administration of these laws, and this leads us to suggest that when publishers and others allow their clerks to violate their laws, for which they (the publishers) are alone responsible, it will be time enough to encourage postal clerks to violate the postal laws. Bearing upon this we would call attention to the 13th ruling of the Department in the present number of the MAIL.

OFFICIAL MAIL MATTER.

In order that the regulation concerning the rates of postage, &c., on official mail matter sent from the Executive Departments of the Government, or from either House of Congress, may be thoroughly understood, we republish below an extract from the Order of the Postmaster-General on that subject of June 11, 1873:

To afford the several Executive Departments of the Government every facility consistent with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter (except books), emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps), of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter; double these rates must be charged for books, viz: two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages can be sealed as heretofore, provided the contents are properly certified by an officer designated for such purpose by the Head of the Department or Bureau to which he is attached. The following form of certificate (with proper variations of heading for the several Departments) has been suggested:

UNITED STATES TREASURY BLANKS.

I certify that this pakage contains no written matter.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J—— B——, Chief Clerk.

This privilege has been extended to members of both Houses of Congress, or to any official of either House designated to make the certificate.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 25, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* I understand that in answer to inquiry from the Postmaster here, you say botanical specimens must be classed as merchandise. I have a letter from J. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General, dated March 11, 1874, saying: "Botanical specimens may be sent in the mails as 'cuttings;' postage one cent for two ounces," &c. I would send it to you, but have constant need of it here to counteract the impression made on the minds of the post-office clerk by your missive. If you will correct (after due inquiry at the proper source) the erroneous idea, either by letter, or, better still, through the columns of your paper, you will save much annoyance and bickering here, do justice to the public and very much oblige

Very respectfully and sincerely
Your obedient servant,
F. H. T.

We give the above letter in full, that our explanation may be clear and emphatic.

Our explanation is that we took the information we gave to the postmaster from the rulings of the Department for December last, being No. 5 in the MAIL for January. That ruling has been superseded; the new one will be found in the present number.

OPINION of T. A. Spence, Esq., Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, relative to fictitious addresses on letters:

OFFICE OF ASS'T ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1874.

SIR: An opinion on the facts presented by the application of Dr. John M. Dagnall, "to have delivered to him a large number of letters addressed to 'Nathaniel Mayfair, P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.,'" which have been sent by the postmaster at Brooklyn to the Dead Letter Office of the Department, requires a review of the laws and postal regulations relating to the purpose and use of letter-boxes, the delivery of letters, and the use of a fictitious address on mailable matter.

While letter-boxes are frequently recognized in the Postal Code as a proper part of postal facilities, and as a source of postal revenue, they are never provided at the expense of the Department, "except when the building is owned by the United States." They may be and are, provided by postmasters and individuals. Boxes "put up" by postmasters are the private property of the postmasters, but the rents or revenues thereof must be paid over to the Department. Box-holders may provide lock-boxes or drawers for their own use, at their own expense, which upon their erection become the property of the United States, subject to the direction and control of the Department, and for which a rent is exacted equal to that of other boxes in the same office. A letter-box may be considered a particular space in the post office, which, for a consideration, is set apart for the exclusive use of an individual, for the greater facility of the person to whom it is assigned in receiving his mail matter, and to be a source of revenue to the Department. Its use is subject to, and controlled by, the regulations of the Department, which have been framed and adopted with proper regard to the purposes for which it is allowed to be and is erected.

For the convenience of the person renting a box, he is entitled to have put in it the letters of his family, firm, or company, and those of his friends stopping *temporarily* with him, if directed to his care or the number of his box; but to protect the revenue of the Department, it is provided, that letters addressed to other persons residing in the same place, and living and doing business separate and apart from a box-holder, should not be placed in the box.

In order to protect the revenues, and to prevent the improper use of the privilege of box holders, postmasters should use proper care that none should have the privilege of the box except those to whom it is allowed under the regulations.

In the exercise of this care, the difficulties and embarrassments that will most frequently occur to postmasters will be the disposition to be properly made of letters addressed to initial or fictitious names.

This embarrassment may be removed by instructions from the renter of the box, directing the postmaster that letters so addressed are intended for some of the persons who are allowed to have his or her letters put in his box. All the regulations of the Department in relation to the delivery of letters are framed with care to secure the certain delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they are addressed, and to none other.

The Department may be relieved from the duty of delivering them directly to the person to whom they are addressed, if the address directs them to be delivered at a designated place within the delivery of the office to which they are addressed. But the question may not unfrequently be asked, is a box in a post office a designated place, within the intendment of the term as used in the Regulations of the Department, and to which letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to initials, or to no particular person or firm, and further addressed to a box of a particular number, can be placed? I think not, in the absence of instructions from the renter of the box, satisfactory to the postmaster, that the letters so addressed are intended for some of the persons allowed under the rules to have their letters deposited in that particular box.

If it was otherwise, the restrictions of the regulations to protect the revenues of the Department would be unavailing, as the use of the box would be open to any one who desired to use it, and for that purpose would resort in their correspondence to the use of initials or fictitious names.

When a letter is addressed only to a particular box in a post office, the presumption is that it is intended for the person who rents the box; but that presumption does not arise when, in addition to the address to the box, there is that of initials or names which are not the initials or names of persons whose letters under the regulations are entitled or allowed to be put in the box. These remarks are not applicable to registered letters. The regulations provide that such letters "must never be delivered to any person but the one to whom they are addressed, or to a person whom the postmaster *knows* to be authorized to receive them. A receipt for each registered letter delivered must always appear on the sheet provided for that purpose."

In relation to the delivery of letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms, to initials, or to no particular person or firm, the 157th section of the regulations provides that "such letters must be returned at the end of each month to the Dead-Letter Office, unless directed to be delivered at a designated place, or to the care of a certain person or firm, within the delivery of the office to which they are addressed."

Such direction relieves the Department, in the delivery, from the embarrassment arising from the uncertainty of the address.

The term used in this section of the regulations is "fictitious persons or firms," and is not applicable to firms or companies conducting a real and legitimate business, under a style or name which is not that of any member of the firm or company, and for that reason might be termed a fictitious name. In such cases, letters addressed to the firm or company by its style or name only, can be properly delivered to any known member of it. The proper construction of this term of the regulation would limit its application to letters addressed to persons or firms having no real or business existence.

It appears from the statements accompanying your communication that John M. Dagnall rented box No. 153 in the postoffice at Brooklyn; that a large number of letters addressed to "Nathaniel Mayfair, P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.," arrived at the post office at the city of Brooklyn for delivery.

From this address the postmaster, in the absence of information to the contrary, would properly presume that "Nathaniel Mayfair" was the name of a real and not of a fictitious person, for whom the letters were intended, and so presuming, could not put them for delivery in the box rented by John M. Dagnall, until satisfied that Nathaniel Mayfair, for whom the letters were intended, was a member of his family, or a friend stopping temporarily with him. But if against this presumption, he should be informed that "Nathaniel Mayfair" was a fictitious name which John M. Dagnall had assumed for a presumed legitimate purpose in his correspondence and that the letters so addressed were intended for him, then the letters should be put in his box for delivery to him, the address to the box being equal in all respects for the purpose of delivery to an address to his care.

The use of initials and fictitious names, as an address on letters to be sent through the mails for fraudulent and immoral purposes, is much to be deprecated, but they can be and are used extensively for legitimate and proper purposes, and in the absence of express legislation directing it, no further or other restriction or limitation could properly be imposed upon their use than that provided by a fair and proper construction of the 157th regulation, hereinbefore referred to. There is nothing in your communication, aside from the suspicion which attaches itself to the use of a fictitious name, under any circumstances, tending to show that the letters under the address of "Nathaniel Mayfair" were used for a purpose which should, under the law, exclude them from the mails; and the statement of John M. Dagnall that "Nathaniel Mayfair" is a fictitious name for himself, that he has assumed in his correspondence, and that statement being confirmed by the address to the box of which he is the renter, and other circumstances, I can see no impropriety in gratifying his request, "that the letters now in the Department addressed to 'Nathaniel Mayfair,' P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn," should be delivered to him as the person for whom they were intended.

Respectfully yours, T. A. SPENCE,
Ass't Att'y Gen'l of P. O. Department.

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

By the following act it will be seen that the commissions of postmasters at Presidential offices, which heretofore have been issued by the Department of State, shall in future be issued by the Post Office Department:

AN ACT to provide for the issuing and recording of commissions to postmasters appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the commissions of all postmasters, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made out and recorded in the Post Office Department, and shall be under the seal of said Department, and countersigned by the Postmaster-General, any laws to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided,* That the said seal shall not be affixed to any such commission until after the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States.

Approved March 18, 1874.

We give below two letters, out of the many that we have received, commendatory of the MAIL. We hope those of our subscribers who see them and have not yet renewed their subscriptions will do so at once, and that *all* our subscribers will recommend the U. S. MAIL to their brother P. M.'s, not subscribers, and also to all business men who wish to conduct their postal matters correctly, legally, and as free from annoyance as possible:

COLERAIN, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* I had been thinking that as I had been taking the MAIL so long, I had become well enough posted to do without it for a year; but I have finally concluded that to be without the U. S. MAIL I would be completely in the dark as to post office business; so here goes for another year. Please keep the ball moving in regard to the prepayment of postage on all mail matter. Inclosed please find $1 to pay for the MAIL, from No. 161 to No. 172, inclusive.

WILSON LEMMON, P. M.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 13, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* I hope you will pardon me for reading Nos. 160 and 161 of the MAIL before the same were paid for. I have other postal papers, but none of them will fill the place of the MAIL. I inclose postal order herewith for $1, to pay for another year.

Yours truly, C. A. FIELD, P. M.

STATEMENT of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued during the month ending March 31, 1874:

Articles.	Number.	Amount.
Ordinary postage stamps	38,360,17[illegible]	$1,016,384 00
Ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers	9,825,050	275,124 04
Postal cards	6,160,700	61,607 00
Official postage stamps	1,342,300	78,638 00
Official stamped envelopes	529,450	15,864 50
Total	56,217,670	$1,447,327 54

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR THE DEPT. FOR MARCH, 1874—NO. 22.

1\. Manuscript intended for publication in book form may pass by mail at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, provided it is wrapped so as to admit of examination, and is not accompanied by any writing other than the address; but manuscript intended for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, is subject to postage at letter rates—3 cts. the ½ oz., &c.

2\. Persons *known* as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit 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 or yearly in advance. Regulations, page 170, Sec. 104.

3\. Newspapers entitled to pass by mail at quarterly rates of postage are required to be regularly issued at stated periods, and to be addressed to regular subscribers—a regular subscriber is a person who has actually paid, or undertaken to pay, a subscription price for a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, or for whom such payment has been made, or undertaken to be made, by some other person. The subscription must be for not less than three months.

4\. Since the abolition of the franking privilege the notice to publishers that a publication is not taken out of a postoffice, (which Sec. 451, page 243, Regulations 1873, requires should be sent under cover to a P. M.) may be sent direct to the publisher, prepaid with an official postage stamp.

5\. Photographs and tin plates with printing on them are classed as merchandise and are subject to postage at the rate of 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, weight of package limited to 12 ounces.

6\. A postmaster cannot *deliver* from his office any matter on which the postage has not been paid.

7\. Newspapers placed in a post-office for distribution to persons living within its delivery, either through the boxes or general delivery, must be treated the same as though they came in the mail (except at letter carrier offices, at which all papers, except weeklies must be prepaid one cent each paper by postage stamps affixed), and cannot be delivered until the postage is paid thereon either at quarterly or transient rates as the party addressed may prefer.

8\. To entitle any additional publication to be classed as a supplement of a newspaper, it must be made up of matter germane to that of the regular issue and necessary to complete the regular issue, but crowded out for want of room.

9\. To attach any matter, either written, stamped, or printed to a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card.

10\. Stamps cut from a stamped envelope cannot be used in payment of postage.

11\. Weekly newspapers sent by the publishers to subscribers within the county where printed and published, are now subject to the regular rates of postage for second class matter. See Table of postage, page 171, Regulations.

12\. Postmasters must never give credit for postage, nor deliver any mail matter until the postage due thereon has been paid.

13\. The Postmaster-General recommended to Congress in his last annual report legislation authorizing the sending of packages, mailed at less than letter rates of postage, to write upon them the nature of their contents, and the name and address of the mailing party, but until the law shall be so changed letter postage must be charged on all packages having any writing thereon in addition to the address. P. 167, Secs. 81 and 86, Reg.

14\. Packages of third-class matter tied with twine so that it is necessary to consume time in untying them in order to ascertain contents are not so put up as to enable postmasters to conveniently make examination, and should be charged with letter postage. Laws, p. 69, Sec. 136.

15\. A letter deposited in one post office to be forwarded by mail to another office, prepaid less than one full rate (3c.), is unmailable; but should it reach the office of destination through inadvertence, double the unpaid rate must be collected before delivery, deducting any amount less than one full rate that may have been prepaid. See exception in Laws, p. 82, Sec. 135.

16\. When publishers of newspapers inclose handbills, posters, or separate advertisements in the same package with copies of their papers, in violation of law, such package should be rated up with letter postage according to weight. If not paid at letter rates by the party addressed the package should be returned to the mailing office as required by Regulations (Sec. 91), for prosecution of the sender in the penalty of five dollars in each case.

17\. The Post-office Department official stamps are furnished for postal business *only*, and must not be sold or used on private correspondence or business, or applied to any private purpose whatever. A violation of these prohibitions is held to be good ground for removal.

18\. Botanical specimens may be sent by mail as "cuttings," postage one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, packages limited to four pounds, wrapped so as to admit of examination, and unaccompanied by any writing in addition to the address.

19\. Written visiting cards cannot be mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

20\. The Executive order does not apply to postmasters whose salaries are less than $1,000 a year, provided the attention required by such other office or employment does not interfere with the regular and proper discharge of their duties as postmaster.

21\. No extra postage shall be charged for a card *printed* or impressed upon a newspaper envelope or wrapper.

22\. Pamphlets sent by mail are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

23\. Newspapers of small size issued less frequently than once a week, and which are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, when in packages to one address may be prepaid at the mailing office by affixing to each package postage stamps of sufficient denomination.

24\. Where a postal card has reached its destination and been delivered in accordance with the address, it cannot be re-mailed to the sender, except upon prepayment of postage at letter rates.

25\. To print the business card upon the side of a postal card intended for the address only would render the same unmailable as a postal card.

26\. The new law, approved June 8, 1872, Sec. 84, does allow the Department to make a re-adjustment (of a postmaster's salary) retroactive where there is an extraordinary increase (say 50 per cent.) in the revenues of an office, but said law cannot of course be made to apply to re-adjustments made prior to its passage.

27\. Copies of papers on the files of this Department are not furnished, except when a suit is pending, and on the certificate of counsel that such copy is material to be used in evidence in such suit.

28\. A package of postal cards, upon which nothing is written, may be mailed to one address at a prepaid postage of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

29\. It is inadmissible to print the address on the other paper and afterward paste or attach it in any manner to a postal card. The address must be either written or printed upon the card itself.

30\. In the absence of a receipt from the mailing office, as required by Regulations, p. 176, Sec. 142, a postmaster should charge postage on matter which reaches his office stamped "prepaid."

31\. Persons should not apply to this Department for positions as letter carriers; such applications should be made to the local postmaster.

32\. When a person subscribes to a periodical he may receive the back numbers of the current volume of such periodical at quarterly rates. Any other copies which may be received as back numbers, dated before the commencement of a current volume, should be charged at transient rates.

33\. Unclaimed domestic circulars, newspapers and periodical publications are not to be returned to the Dead Letter Office; but must be sold at the expiration of each quarter (after due notification to the publisher) as waste paper for the highest price obtainable and accounted for as other postal funds.

34\. If the publisher of any periodical or newspaper shall send to the postmaster a request for the return of his unclaimed publications with a sufficient sum to pay the postage due thereon, and for the return thereof, such matter shall be returned to him.

35\. Postage stamps, postal cards, &c., are furnished *only* to postmasters for sale, and postmasters are expected to keep a supply on hand, of each kind, for the accommodation of the patrons of their offices.

36\. Postal Laws and Regulations do not exempt postmasters from working the public roads, but do exempt them from militia and jury duty, or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

37\. Postmasters are required to give security for double the amount stated in the bond. There is no limit to the number of sureties.

38\. The face side of a postal card is intended for the address *only*, and other matter subjects it to double letter rates of postage at the office of delivery.

39\. The Postmaster General has prescribed the following oath to be taken by publishers, viz.:

"STATE OF ——, COUNTY OF ——.

"The undersigned, ——, publisher of ——, in the —— of ——, County of ——, State of ——, does swear (or affirm) that neither he nor any other proprietor, clerk, agent or employee with his knowledge will send, cause or permit to be sent through the mail, without prepayment by postage stamps, any copies of the ——, except to *bona fide* and regular subscribers thereto. Sworn and subscribed to before me, a ——, this —— day of ——."

40\. Matter of the second and third classes containing any writing whatever except the address will be charged with letter postage. Reg., p. 167, Sec. 86.

41\. The rule by which newsdealers are charged for postage is as follows: on papers weighing not over 4 ounces, 13 for 5 cents or 104 for 40 cents, and in the same proportion according to the number received.

42\. To write the name and address of the sender upon the wrapper of a package of third-class matter would subject it to letter rates of postage.

43\. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not exempt a postmaster from the operation of a summons to appear and testify before a grand jury, county court or a justice of the peace. The order of any of these tribunals should be obeyed.

44\. It is the duty of route agents and postal railway clerks to receive, at the cars, up to the last moment of the starting of the train, all letters which may be presented for mailing, provided they are prepaid by postage stamps or inclosed in stamped envelopes.

45\. No newspaper or magazine, not prepaid at the mailing office can be delivered until the postage has been paid for at least one quarter, unless the party addressed shall pay on every such paper or magazine the rate required on transient matter.

46\. There is no provision in the Postal Laws and Regulations for forwarding drop letters from one post office to another, (except as provided for in Laws, p. 82, Sec. 135,) charged with postage to be collected on delivery. When persons request such letters to be sent to a post office other than that named in the address, they must be treated as if newly mailed, and be prepaid by postage stamps at the usual letter rates.

47\. Newspapers (excepting weeklies) deposited in a *letter carrier* office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent for each paper without regard to weight, to be prepaid by stamps affixed. *Weekly* papers deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers to regular subscribers, are subject to the usual quarterly rate—5 cents per quarter—to be paid by the subscriber quarterly in advance.

48\. No person should be employed as an assistant or clerk in any post office, who shall be, when he subscribes the required oath, less than sixteen years old.

49\. The privacy as well as the sanctity of a seal (of a letter) must be held inviolate, and all the safeguards known to the law must be rigidly observed and enforced to secure this end.

50\. If a postmaster is summoned by a court of competent jurisdiction to appear in said court and bring certain letters with him and the court takes possession of such letters, the responsibility of the postmaster ceases.

51\. Maple sugar should be excluded from the mail as unmailable.

52\. Printed envelopes, when sent by mail in bulk, should be rated as merchandise, at 2 cents for each 2 ounces, &c., packages limited to 12 ounces, and must be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper, &c.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1874:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Alcatraz	San Francisco	Cal	Special
Aleen	Clay	Dak T	Special
Await	Franklin	Tenn	Special
Brainard	Fayette	Iowa	11,013
Blake's Mills	Lawrence	Tenn	10,763
Bower's Hill	Norfolk	Va	4,445
Bear Lake	Freeborn	Minn	Special
Barnett's Factory	Jackson	Ala	6,645
Brookfield	Berrien	Ga	6,191
Cupio	Bullitt	Ken	Special
Collier	Haywood	Tenn	10,10[illegible]
Crutchfield	Fulton	Ky	7,001
Clark's Gap	Mercer	W. Va	4,164
Carlton	Jackson	Kan	14,735
Clintondale	Clinton	Pa	3,056
Cypress Mill	Blanco	Tex	8,563
Coxato Lake	Wright	Minn	13,863
Creekside	Transylvania	N. C	5,2[illegible]0
Cady	Saint Croix	Wis	13,314
Cyclone	Polk	Neb	Special
Carnack	Warren	Ga	6,145
Cedar Grove	Providence	R. I	801
California Furnace	Rockbridge	Va	4,198
Curd's Prairie	Brazos	Tex	8,578
Clear Fork	Harrison	Ohio	Special
Cornhill	Butler	Kansas	Special
Clover	York	S. C	Special
Devizes	Billings	Kan	Special
Duck Springs	Etowah	Ala	6,66[illegible]
Deanville	Smith	Texas	8,627
De Witt	Washington	Kan	Special
Dovre	Kandiyohi	Minn	13,8[illegible]4
Duck Creek	Onslow	N. C	5,266
Darbellay	Kewaunee	Wis	13,101
Dawsonville (ch)	[illegible]	Neb	Special
Elm River	Cass	Dakota Ter	13,905
[illegible]	Columbia	Ga	6,258
Fiche's Landing	Jefferson	N. Y	1,438
Fair Haven	Monmouth	N. J	Special
Freeman's Creek	Lewis	W. Va	4,196
Foxtown	Polk	Fla	6,48[illegible]
Gould's Switch	Humphreys	Tenn	10,0[illegible]7
Gentile Valley	Oneida	Idaho T	15,627
[illegible]	Giles	Tenn	Special
Garberville	Humboldt	Cal	Special
Gilman	Pierce	Wis	13,348
			After July 1.
Groveland	McPherson	Kan	14,300
Garibaldi	Gaston	N. C	6,017
Grandview	Lyon	Minn	13,[illegible] R. R
Germantown	Seward	Neb	14,4[illegible] R. R
Huff's Church	Berks	Pa	2,500
Henryville	St. Clair	Ill	11,759
[illegible]	Tuscarawas	Ohio	9,044
Hamden	Becker	Minn	13,8[illegible]
Hiawatha	Butler	Neb	14,474
Honey Creek	Ogle	Ill	12,913
Harris	Chisago	Minn	13,50[illegible]
Highland Station	Putnam	N. Y	1,311
Harbor	Ashtabula	Ohio	9,048
Hillsborough	Morris	Kan	14,006 R. R
Intermediate	Charlevoix	Mich	12,836
Joppa	Washington	Or	4,411
King's Creek	Champaign	Ohio	9,0[illegible]
[illegible]	Sutter	Cal	Special
Kettlesville	Shelby	Ohio	Special
Little Rock	Nobles	Minn	Special
Loyal Hill	Lancaster	Neb	14,4[illegible]
[illegible]	Kearney	Kan	14,143
Little Creek	Madison	N. C	5,3[illegible]
Long Run	[illegible]	Ind	12,1[illegible]
Lockhart	Lauderdale	Miss	7,904
Leslie	Reno	Kan	14,3[illegible]
[illegible]	Lowndes	Miss	6,691
Lynch's Creek	Lampasas	Tex	8,6[illegible]
Laurel Branch	Alleghany	N. C	5,179
Madison	Butler	Kan	Special
Madison, c. h.	Lake	Dak. Ter	Special
Mill Grove	Columbia	Pa	3,0[illegible]
Moore's Landing	Bowie	Tex	8,749 R. R
Mancelona	Antrim	Mich	Special
Marystown	Johnson	Tex	8,2[illegible]
Mouth of Buffalo	Ashe	N. C	10,0[illegible]
Mesquite	Dallas	Tex	8,6[illegible]
Middleton	Turner	Dak. Ter	13,9[illegible]
[illegible]	Lake	Mich	Special
[illegible]	Republic	Kan	14,2[illegible]
[illegible]	Ventura	Cal	Special
North Dorr	Allegan	Mich	12,800
Oakdale	Yankton	Dak. Ter	Special
Oakwood	Milwaukee	Wis	13,0[illegible]
Ore Knob	Ashe	N. C	Special
Pigeon Point	San Mateo	Cal	[illegible]
Petersburgh	Dubuque	Iowa	Special
Pickett's Landing	[illegible]	Tenn	10,2[illegible]
Porterville	Windham	Conn	911
Phillipsburgh	Robertson	Tex	8,4[illegible]
[illegible]	Bastrop	Tex	8,4[illegible]
[illegible]	Washington	Or	4,4[illegible]
[illegible]	Caledonia	Vt	4,411
Quartzburgh	Boise	Idaho T	[illegible]
River View	Rice	Kansas	[illegible]
[illegible]	De Kalb	Ala	Special
Rural	Clark	Ala	6,0[illegible]
Riverside	Columbia	Or	4,7[illegible]
Rio Grande	Costilla	Col. Ter	14,7[illegible]
Sandy Ridge	Centre	Pa	11,5[illegible]
[illegible]	Brown	Ohio	3,4[illegible]
St. Augustine	Washington	Wis	Special
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	N C	Special
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenn	[illegible]
[illegible]	Washington	Ky	10,3[illegible]
Sweet Home	Linn	Or	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pierce	Ga	[illegible]
South Surry	Hancock	Me	[illegible]
Sayre	Bradford	Pa	[illegible]
Stone Church	Washington	Ill	12,201 and 11,871
Sharpsburgh	San Patricio	Tex	[illegible]
[illegible]	Woodbury	Iowa	11,0[illegible]
Summit	Clay	Iowa	11,3[illegible]
Saltillo	Jasper	Ind	12,3[illegible]
South Truro	Barnstable	Mass	[illegible]
[illegible]	Luzerne	Pa	Special
Trout Brook	Delaware	N. Y	Special
Tipton	Tipton	Tenn	10,014
Tremont	Cheatham	Tenn	Special
[illegible]	Charles City	Va	4,4[illegible]
Thomas Bridge	Sullivan	Tenn	11,0[illegible]
[illegible]	Marquette	Mich	Special
Tyrone	Carroll	Md	[illegible]
Upland	Jewell	Kansas	14,3[illegible]
Vance	Madison	N. C	[illegible]
West Sumpter	Wayne	Miss	[illegible]
West Gray	Cumberland	Me	Special
Woodmont	New Haven	Conn	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bon Homme	Dak. Ter	13,9[illegible]
Willow Springs	Howell	Mo	10,7[illegible]
White's Store	Howard	Mo	10,0[illegible]
Woodland Mills	Morgan	Ala	6,3[illegible]
Wild Rice	Polk	Minn	Special
Walnut Mountain	Madison	N. C	[illegible]
Wildwood	Dade	Ga	[illegible]
Wilbur	Shelby	Tenn	[illegible]
Walton	Whitman	Wash. T	15,414
Younts	Bedford	Pa	[illegible]
Zero	Lucas	Iowa	[illegible]

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Blencoe	Monona	Iowa	11,0[illegible]
Claremont Wharf	Surry	Va	4,4[illegible]
Coal Run	Pike	Ky	[illegible]
Carleton's Store	King & Queen	Va	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bladen	N. C	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hamilton	Ill	11,3[illegible]
Forkland	Greene	Ala	6,0[illegible]
Green Dale	Marion	Ill	12,1[illegible]
Girdletree Hill	Worcester	Md	Special
Hot House	Fannin	Ga	[illegible]
Holyoke	Butler	Pa	Special
Junction House	Lassen	Cal	15,0[illegible]
London	Jefferson	Kan	[illegible]
Lawrence	Knox	Ohio	Special
Lower Boise	Ada	Idaho T	15,119
Mount Carmel	Smith	Tex	[illegible]
Mount Vernon	Howard	Kan	14,770
Moose Lake	Carlton	Minn	13,5[illegible]
Non Intervention	Lunenburg	Va	[illegible]
North Garden	Albemarle	Va	[illegible]
Orleans Cross Roads	Morgan	W. Va	[illegible]
Point Lick	[illegible]	Va	[illegible]
Pataha	Walla Walla	Wash. T	15,41[illegible]
Rogers	Clinton	Iowa	11,017
Sugar Land	Fort Bend	Tex	[illegible]
Shack's Mills	Buchanan	Va	[illegible]
Stephens	Boone	Mo	[illegible]
Sharpesville	Montgomery	Ala	[illegible]
San Antonio	Socorro	New Mex	[illegible]
St. Stephen's C. H.	Washington	Ala	[illegible]
Siloam	Surry	N. Carolina	[illegible]
Traveler's Rest	Coosa	Ala	[illegible]

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest office.
Au Gres	Bay	Mich	[illegible]
Allen's Station	Steuben	N. Y	[illegible]
Bridgeport	Caddo	La	Shreveport
[illegible]	De Kalb	Mo	[illegible]
Battle Lake	Otter Tail	Minn	[illegible]
Barnum	Carlton	Minn	Moose Lake
Buttahatchie	Monroe	Miss	[illegible]
Bellemonte Springs	Colbert	Ala	Tuscumbia
Bostwick Lake	Kent	Mich	Cannonsburgh
Caldwell	Marshall	Ky	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jefferson	O	[illegible]
Cypress Hill	Williamson	Ill	Crab Orchard
Cypress	Monroe	Ark	[illegible]
Centreville	Washington	Oreg	[illegible]
Clear Creek	Raleigh	W. Va	Raleigh C. H.
Damascus	Spartanburgh	S. C	Spartanburgh C. H.
Door Village	Laporte	Ind	[illegible]
Duck Creek	White Pine	Neva	[illegible]
Dundee	Talbot	Md	[illegible]
Enterprise	Essex	Va	[illegible]
Eltham	Westmoreland	Va	[illegible]
Elmington	Nelson	Va	[illegible]
Elbow Lake	Grant	Minn	[illegible]
Frankville	Howell	Mo	[illegible]
Fort Mitchell	Russell	Ala	[illegible]
Florence	Drew	Ark	[illegible]
Fort Mason	Orange	Fla	[illegible]
Flower Creek	Pendleton	Ky	[illegible]
Fair Ground	Marion	Oreg	[illegible]
Graham's Station	Mason	W. Va	[illegible]
Hinnant's Mills	Johnson	N. C	[illegible]
Hurricane Switch	Maury	Tenn	Columbia
Holly Point	Ashley	Ark	[illegible]
Howland	Trumbull	Ohio	[illegible]
Isaac's Camp	Doddridge	W. Va	[illegible]
Koranth	Washington	Mo	[illegible]
Kennard	Washington	Neb	Blair
Lone Valley	Saunders	Neb	[illegible]
Liberty Hill	Dallas	Ala	[illegible]
[illegible]	Barnwell	S. C	[illegible]
Lake Griffin	Sumter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lilesville	Anson	N. C	[illegible]
McDaniel's	Gordon	Ga	[illegible]
Moody's Mills	Paulding	Ga	[illegible]
Murphree's Valley	Blount	Ala	[illegible]
Molalla	Clackamas	Or	[illegible]
Niles	Van Buren	Iowa	[illegible]
Nettle Ridge	Patrick	Va	[illegible]
North Bend	Coos	Or	[illegible]
North Centre	Summit	Ohio	[illegible]
Olivet	Union	Iowa	[illegible]
Omega	Upshur	Tex	[illegible]
Omaha	Gallatin	Ill	[illegible]
Orange City	La Fourche	La	[illegible]
Prentice	Monroe	Mich	[illegible]
Paxton	Harrison	Ky	[illegible]
Rutledge	Jefferson	Ark	Pine Bluff
Rock Creek	Wasco	Or	[illegible]
Satterlee's Mills	Mecosta	Mich	[illegible]
Sunny Side	Montgomery	Kan	[illegible]
Still Valley	Warren	N. J	[illegible]
Sumpter	Trinity	Texas	[illegible]
South Grove	Saline	Mo	Marshall
Siasconset	Nantucket	Mass	Nantucket
Stockland	Montgomery	Md	[illegible]
[illegible]	Upshur	Tex	[illegible]
Union Grove	Perry	Tenn	[illegible]
Waresborough	Ware	Ga	[illegible]
Whitstone	Morgan	Tenn	Wartburg
Walnut Grove	Caldwell	Ken	[illegible]

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Atlanta	Montgomery	Kansas	[illegible]
Big Meadows	Plumas	Cal	[illegible]
Bevis Tavern	Hamilton	Ohio	[illegible]
Brookdale	[illegible]	Kan	Atlanta [illegible]
Currahee	Habersham	Ga	N. & site [illegible] Toccoa
Cabinet	Montgomery	Pa	[illegible]
Dug Hill	Carroll	Md	[illegible] Black Rock, York County, Pa
Dunlap	Cook	Ill	Arlington Heights
Dalton	Bladen	N. C	[illegible]
Deseret	Millard	Utah	N. & site [illegible]
East Abington	Plymouth	Mass	Rockland
Fiske Dam	Essex	N. Y	[illegible]
Fairfield	St. Mary's	Md	N. & site [illegible]
Gurney City	Douglas	Ill	N. & site [illegible]
Iola	Otoe	Neb	N. & site [illegible]
Jones' Station	Dearborn	Ind	[illegible]
Jones' Tan Yard	Calloway	Mo	N. & site [illegible]
Lower Macopin	Passaic	N. J	[illegible]
Lawton	Clinch	Ga	[illegible]
Larkinsburg	Clay	Ill	[illegible]
Middle Boulder	Boulder	Col. Ter	[illegible]
Mt. Morris Station	Genesee	Mich	[illegible]
Mahoning	Indiana	Pa	[illegible]
[illegible]	Berks	Pa	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hendricks	Ind	[illegible]
N. Bass Island	Ottawa	Ohio	[illegible]
Nora	Berks	Pa	[illegible]
New Alstead	Cheshire	N. H	East [illegible]
[illegible]	Armstrong	Pa	[illegible]
Rochester Mills	Wabash	Ill	N. & site [illegible]
Rayville	Columbia	N. Y	[illegible]
Richmond Centre	Berks	Pa	[illegible]
Sartwell	McKean	Pa	[illegible]
Socorro	El Paso	Tex	N. & site [illegible]
San Bartolo	Zapata	Tex	N. & site [illegible]
Sod Hill	Lancaster	Neb	N. & site [illegible]
Shinbone	Fayette	Pa	[illegible]
[illegible]	Duplin	N. C	[illegible]
Savannah	Red River	Tex	N. & site [illegible]
Sills Station	Bedford	Pa	[illegible]
[illegible]	Franklin	Iowa	[illegible]
Spencer's Creek	Huntingdon	Pa	[illegible]
Unity	Montgomery	Md	N. & site [illegible]
Venus	Madison	Iowa	[illegible]
Wythe Depot	Shelby	Tenn	Wythe Depot
Woodruff	Hopkins	Ky	N. & site [illegible]

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

LATE LETTERS.

For the convenience of those who find it necessary to dispatch letters at the latest moment, two boxes, painted red, have been placed outside the Grand Central Depot.

One is to New Avenue, near the baggage entrance of the

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and is for letters going to places on that route and be-

posed by 6 a. m. and 11 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7.30 a. m. and 10.30 p. m.

For the 10.30 p. m. no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburg.

The other

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 places in New England and collections will be made from it at 7.45 a. m. and 7.45 p. m., viz., 10 minutes previous to the starting of the 8.00 a. m. and 15 minutes previous to the starting of the 8.10 p. m. train.

On Sundays, collections will be made from the red box only for the 7 p. m. N. Y. C. and H. R. train, and the 7.30 p. m. N. Y. and Boston train, and in each case 15 minutes previous to the time of starting.

INDORSING REGISTERS.

The attention of R. P. O. Clerks and Route Agents is called to the necessity of complying with the instructions requiring them to indorse their names on all registered packages passing through their hands.

CASE EXAMINATIONS.

Hereafter the case examinations of R. P. O. clerks will be classified as follows:

The first examinations in any State will be in "post offices by counties."

The second examinations will be by "*Transcript of Scheme.*"

The third examinations will be "*Distribution by Post offices,*" in accordance with general scheme.

ERRORS.

The correction of irregularities of all kinds is greatly facilitated, and is sometimes only made possible by an accurate and circumstantial statement of all the particulars.

In describing the post-marks of letters *take especial note of the hour* (when any is expressed), because that is often the only means of establishing the responsibility for mis-sent mail.

CASUALTIES.

In consequence of a strike on the Erie R. R., at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., the Western mails from New York may ordinarily sent via that road, were, on the afternoon of the 27th and morning of the 28th ult., forwarded by other routes, and on the first day mentioned, the same course was pursued with way mails going west of Susquehanna Depot.

Considerable delays occurred to eastward-bound mails over the Erie R. R. on the 27th.

The track of the Cayuga Lake R. R. is again washed away for a long distance, and the mails are now carried between Ithaca and Aurora by boat, and between Aurora and Cayuga by rail.

The time of running has not been changed.

The following schedule for way mail service between Pittsburgh and Monongahela City, Pa., is now in operation.

Le. Monongahela City 6:10 a m., 11:40 p.m.; Ar. Pittsburg 8.20 a.m., 3.15 p. m.

Le. Pittsburgh 8.?5 a.m., 4.00 p.m.; Ar. Monongahela City 11.40 a.m., 6.15 p.m.

The following offices in the State of Pennsylvania are supplied from this route:

Bentleyville, Finleyville,
Coal Valley, Ginger Hill,
Coal Bluffs, Kammerer's Mills,
Dravesburg, Monongahela City,
Dunningsville, Morrisonville,
West Elizabeth.

CHANGES OF TIME.

New York and Oswego Midland R. R. and Branches.

(Northern Division.)

Le. Norwich 8.?? a.m.; Ar. Oswego 1.15 p.m.

Le. Oswego 1.?5 p.m.; Ar. Norwich 9.35 p.m.

(Middle Division.)

Le. Middletown 11.30 a.m.; Ar. Norwich 7.30 p.m.

Le. Norwich 9.15 a.m.; Ar. Middletown 6.30 p.m.

(New Berlin Branch.)

Le. New Berlin 6.?? a.m.; Ar. Sidney Plains 10.07 a.m.

Le. Sidney Plains 6.15 p.m.; Ar. New Berlin 8.25 p.m.

(Auburn Branch.)

Le. Cortland 6.00 a.m.; Ar. Norwich 12:20 p.m.

Le. Norwich 2.40 p.m.; Ar. Cortland 7.00 p.m.

The way mail service on this route is now performed daily each way.

(Utica Branch.)

Le. Utica 6.45 a. m., 4.40 p. m.; Ar. Smith's Valley 8.?? a. m., 6.46 p. m.

Le. Smith's Valley 9.?0 a. m., 7.05 p. m.; Ar. Utica 11.15 a. m., 9.10 p. m.

The Agent on this route formerly performed service between Utica and Norwich, but in consequence of this change of schedule he only runs to Smith's Valley.

Commencing to-day the following schedules of way mail service go into operation on the New Jersey Southern route:

New Jersey Southern.

Le. New York 9.00 a. m.; Ar. Philadelphia 3.05 p. m.

Le. Philadelphia 10.30 a. m.; Ar. New York 4.35 p. m.

Vineland.

Le. Greenwich 6.15 a. m.; Ar. Whiting's 12:?0 p. m.

Le. Whiting's 1:10 p. m.; Ar. Greenwich 5:20 p. m.

No time table of the Tuckerton R. R. has come to hand, but the Agent on that route is running between Tuckerton and Whiting in connection with the New Jersey Southern Agents.

The Monmouth Junction and Squan Village Agent going east, passes Farmingdale in advance of the New Jersey Southern Agent going south.

The title "Cayuga Lake Agent," as given to the General Scheme of New York state, to the route between Ithaca and Cayuga, has been changed to Ithaca and Cayuga Agent, and Railway Post Office clerks and Route Agents making up mail for this route will label such mail accordingly—viz., Ithaca and Cayuga Agent.

ALTERATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE SCHEME, DATED DEC. 1, 1872.

Cayuga Co.

Spring Lake to N. Y. C. R. P. O.
Culver's Point to North Central, south of Auburn.
Bill's Branch to Ithaca and Cayuga Agent.

Columbia Co.

Green Brook to Harlem Ext.

Erie Co.

Springville to Buffalo and Olean.
North Collins to Buffalo and Jamestown.

Jefferson Co.

Fisher's Landing to Watertown.

Ontario Co.

Allen's Hill and Bristol to Batavia and Canandaigua.

Putnam Co.

Highlands Station to H. R. R. P. O.

Saratoga Co.

South Greenfield to Adirondack R. R.

Schuyler Co.

Perry City to Elmira and Canandaigua.
Searsburgh to Geneva and Ithaca Agent.

Hamilton Co.

Indian Lake to Adirondack R. R.

Warren Co.

North Creek and North River to Adirondack R. R.

Westchester Co.

Lewisboro to N. Y. and N. H. Agent.

ALTERATIONS IN NEW JERSEY STATE SCHEME DATED FEB. 1874.

Essex Co.

Cedar Grove and Upper Mont Clair to Mont Clair, Br.

Gloucester Co.

Repaupo to Swedesborough Dis.
Westville to Philadelphia Dis.

Hudson Co.

Arlington to Mont Clair Br.

Monmouth Co.

Fair Haven to Red Bank Dis.
Allaire, Allenwood, New Branch and Sea Plain to Free-and-James. Agent.

Morris Co.

Bartleyville to Drakesville.

Ocean Co.

Metedeconk and Point Pleasant to Free-and-James. Agent.

Passaic Co.

Echo Lake and Upper Macopin to Charlotteburgh Dis.

Somerset Co.

Clyde to New Jersey R. R. south of Elizabeth and New Brunswick Dis.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bedford Co.

Younts, station on Dunning's Creek Branch of Penn. R. R., 4 miles north of Bedford.

Berks Co.

Huff's Church, 2 miles northeast of Dale, on route from Colebrookdale to Long Swamp.

Bradford Co.

Sayre, station on Lehigh Valley R. R., 2 miles south of Waverly.

Butler Co.

Holyoke, 5 miles north of Butler, on route from Butler to Witherups.

Carbon Co.

Meckesville, 9 miles east of Hickory Run, on route from Hickory Run to Mervinsburg.

Clearfield Co.

Rumberger, station on Eastern Ext. of Allegheny Valley R.R., 9 miles east of Reynoldsville.

Clinton Co.

Clintondale, 6½ miles south of Lock Haven, on route from Lock Haven to Bellefonte.

Columbia Co.

Mill Grove, 5 miles south of Numidia, on route from Catawissa to Mill Grove.

Elk Co.

Dry Saw Mill, station on Boswett Branch of Phila. and Erie R. R., 5 miles south of Dent's Run.

Indiana Co.

Davis, 4 miles south of Plumville, on route from Indiana to Smicksburgh.

North Point, 4 miles west of Hamilton and supplied from it.

Lawrence Co.

Grant City, 3 miles south of Harlansburgh, on route from Harmony to Mercer.

Luzerne Co.

Lorbeville, 1 mile west of Kingston, on route from Kingston to Kingston.

Warren Co.

North Warren, station on Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R., 2 miles north of Warren.

York Co.

Valley Junction, junction of Hanover Branch and Bachman Valley Railroad, 6 miles east of Hanover.

NEW YORK.

Delaware Co.

Trout Brook, 4 miles south of Butternut Grove, and supplied by N. Y. and O. M. agent.

Jefferson Co.

Fisher's Landing, 1½ miles west of Omar, and supplied from it.

Montgomery Co.

Mill Point, 4 miles south of Fort Hunter, and supplied from it.

Putnam Co.

Highland Station, station on Hudson River R. R., 4 miles north of Peekskill.

Saratoga Co.

South Greenfield, station on Adirondack R. R., 6 miles west of Saratoga Springs.

NEW JERSEY.

Monmouth Co.

Allenwood, station on the Freehold & Jamesburg R. R., 2½ miles northwest of Squan Village.

Fair Haven, 2 miles east of Red Bank, and supplied from it.

MARYLAND.

Carroll Co.

Cranberry, 6 miles north of Westminster, on route from Westminster to Manchester.

Eldorado, station on Bachman Valley R. R., 9 miles north of Westminster.

Tyrone, 1½ miles northwest of Frizellburg, on route from Frizellburg to Marberry.

Preston, Carroll Co., Md., is now supplied by Dorchester and Delaware R. R., via Williamsburgh.

ROSWELL HART, Sup't R. M. S.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1874.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for April, 1874.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE HEAD CLERKS.

C. D. Coleman, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
T. P. Kingsbury, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
W. H. Wiley, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
S. T. Hooton, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
C. H. Miller, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
E. Shevels, Jr., Cairo to Centralia, Ill.

RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

J. T. McKnight, New Orleans, La., to Canton, Miss.
J. I. Underwood, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
E. P. Cuyler, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
J. W. Kerr, Toledo, O., to La Fayette, Ind.
J. O. Waters, Toledo, O., to La Fayette, Ind.
D. M. Wells, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
S. H. Norton, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Davis, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
W. F. Lupton, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
E. H. Adams, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
D. Faulkner, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
H. L. Kimberlin, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. B. Taylor, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
J. H. Wilson, Jr., New Orleans, La., to Canton, Miss.
A. Elwood, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Tex.
C. G. Davis, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

A. W. Crane, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
S. Clough, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
T. F. Calkin, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
S. H. Whittaker, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
C. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
O. W. Sutton, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
A. Grant, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

W. W. Wynne, Raleigh, N. C., to Norfolk, Va.
W. H. Grayson, Hempstead to Austin, Texas.
S. P. Whittaker, Atchison to State Line, Kan.
H. C. Lacy, Little Rock, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.
H. H. Seaver, Adrian to Jackson, Mich.
J. B. Clark, Detroit to Adrian, Mich.
S. H. Calland, Cincinnati to Toledo, O.
N. Hendricks, Racine, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.
A. Mayes, Columbus, Ky., to West Point, Miss.
J. Williams, Mobile, Ala., to West Point, Miss.
J. H. Gracy, Ogdensburg, N. Y., to St. Albans, Vt.
H. C. Brightwell, Norfolk to Lynchburg, Va.
J. A. Colcord, Cedar Rapids to Traer, Iowa.
J. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., to Cincinnati, O.
R. D. Evans, Dresden to Morrow, O.
W. S. Bates, Columbus, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
N. G. Engelke, Macon to Columbus, Ga.
J. P. Welch, Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, Washt. Ter.
N. S. Pierce, Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, Washt. Ter.
J. M. Buchanan, Jr., Baltimore, Md., to Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
J. McAnally, Buffalo to Elmira, N. Y.
G. Christ, Omaha, Neb., to Davenport, Iowa.
B. F. Mikesell, Fort Wayne, Ind., to Traverse City, Mich.
W. H. Applegit, Philadelphia, Pa., to Bridgeton, N. J.
G. A. Ladd, Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, Washt. Ter.
L. G. Nelson, Winona to Marshall, Tex.
C. H. Hoyt, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
J. D. Herrington, Leavenworth to Parker, Kan.
W. W. Van Brunt, Bay City, Mich., to Toledo, O.
R. McCrary, Indianapolis to Vincennes, Ind.
T. W. Ridgeway, St. Louis, Mo., to Vinita, Ind. Ter.
W. H. H. Fribe, Norfolk to Lynchburg, Va.
W. J. Bradford, Jr., Wilmington, N. C., to Columbia, S. C.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. A. Richardson, Pekin to Decatur, Ill.
J. B. Keating, Goshen to Marion, Ind.
L. L. Greenwalt, Lebanon to Tower City, Pa.

LOCAL AGENTS.

T. J. Walsh, Chicago, Ill.
G. H. Hoering, East St. Louis, Ill.

[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 newspapers, magazines and periodicals 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 deposited in a post-office, charged with the unpaid postage to be collected on delivery. If the postage is left *wholly* unpaid, or is prepaid *less* than one full rate, 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 locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been *inadvertently* prepaid at the "drop" or local letter rate of 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 higher rate must be paid on the entire package; but two or more different articles, both chargeable 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; all letters upon the envelopes 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 form 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 deliver any 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 chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; on all newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent from publishers to subscribers and inclosing *any article whatever* except *bona fide* supplements or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—3 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, commencing at any time, 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 inclose 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 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.

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., 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 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.) All packages exceeding the prescribed weight are subject to letter postage.]

All matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

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

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, 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 woolen, 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 *two pounds*.

On unsealed 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 periodicals 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.

There is now no free matter whatever; but the following named articles, designated "*supplies,*" may be transported without payment of postage, if endorsed "*P. O. Dept., Office Supplies. A. B., postmaster (or other officer, as the case may be) by order of the Postmaster-General.*"

Blanks, wrapping-paper, twine, letter-balances, marking stamps, regulations, directories, bags, locks, keys, postal stamps, etc., if sent from the Department.

Mail bags and locks—sent from depositories.

Damaged stamps, etc., dead letters, used or spoiled registered package envelopes—if sent to the Department.

And registered package envelopes containing letters for transmission do not require stamps.

On all matter not designated as supplies, postage must be paid at the regular rates by the *official* stamps, with which every office will be supplied.

Official Mail Matter sent from all other Executive Departments of the Government.

To afford the several Executive Departments of the Government every facility consistent with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter (except books) emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter; double rates must be charged for books, viz.: two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages can be sealed as heretofore, provided the contents are properly certified by an officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Department or Bureau to which he is attached. The following form of certificate (with proper variations of heading for the several Departments) has been suggested:

United States Treasury Blanks.

I certify that this package contains no written matter.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J—— B——.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, 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 the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when 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 Luxemburg) 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 to be delivered accordingly; when in *black ink*, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to post offices in Canada*.

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

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Canada, Newfoundland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card to be prepaid by stamps.

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

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets 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, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to the Roman or Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, 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 on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or 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 notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails 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 (in currency) only are to be collected.

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 and French Mails.

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

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each four ounces or fraction thereof. Book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded. Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof; if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 2 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above-mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

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, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), must be wrapped or enveloped 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, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, nor exceed 24 ounces in weight, except to Germany.

Patterns and samples to Germany must not exceed 8½ ounces in weight.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Direct Mails to China and Japan.

OUTWARD.

Leave New York for San Francisco daily.

Leave San Francisco for Yokohama, the 1st and 16th of each month. Due at Yokohama (from April to September) in about 24 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 26th, and (from October to March) the 29th of each month. Due in six or seven days thereafter.

HOMEWARD.

Leave Shanghai, via Nagasaki, for Yokohama (in summer) the 12th and (in winter) the 14th of each month. Time, seven days.

Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama, the 13th 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.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of April, 1874.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
April 1	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 1	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 2	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Cherbourg, Plymouth and Hamburg.
" 4	White Star	Queenstown.
" 4	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 4	French	Brest and Havre.
" 7	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 8	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 8	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 9	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 11	White Star	Queenstown.
" 11	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 14	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 15	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 15	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 16	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 18	French	Brest and Havre.
" 18	White Star	Queenstown.
" 18	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 21	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 21	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 22	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 22	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 23	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 25	White Star	Queenstown.
" 25	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 28	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 29	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 29	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 30	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
April 2	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 9	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 30	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 16	Red Star	Antwerp.
		FROM BOSTON.
April 4	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 11	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 21	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 28	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
April 11	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
" 25	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
		FROM PORTLAND.
April 4	Allan	Liverpool.
" 11	Allan	Liverpool.
" 18	Allan	Liverpool.
" 25	Allan	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
April 7	Boston and Yarmouth	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 11	Bos'n, Hali'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 14	Boston and Yarmouth	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 18	Bos'n, Hali'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 21	Boston and Yarmouth	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 25	Bos'n, Hali'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 28	Boston and Yarmouth	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
" 4	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 11	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 18	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 25	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MAILS FOR THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

		FROM NEW YORK.
April 2	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 2	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 2	N. Y. & W. India S. S. Co	Port au Prince.
" 3	Atlas Steamship Co.	Port au Prince.
" 4	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 7	Clyde	Havana.
" 9	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 10	Atlas Steamship Co	Kingston.
" 11	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 14	Clyde	Havana.
" 15	N. Y. & W. India S. S. Co	Port au Prince.
" 16	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 16	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 21	Clyde	Havana.
" 23	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 23	United States & Brazil	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 24	Atlas Steamship Co.	Port au Prince.
" 25	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 25	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 28	Clyde	Havana.
" 28	Atlas Steamship Co.	Kingston.
" 30	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 30	Bermuda	Bermuda.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
April 3	Phila. So. Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
" 17	Phila. So. Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
April 5	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via Key West.
" 20	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via Key West.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.*
April 1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
" 25	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, & Auckland.

* A full statement of service from San Francisco cannot be given, as no report has been received from the San Francisco post office.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1874.

Time Table for the Mail Service Between the United States, New South Wales and New Zealand.

BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND KANDAVAU.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the time of departure from the United States is that from San Francisco. Correspondence must, therefore, be mailed at the respective post offices sufficient time before to reach that port on the day of departure.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco	Arrive at Honolulu	Arrive at Kandavau	Arrive at Auckland	Arrive at Port Chalmers	Arrive at Sydney
Saturday* 1874	About Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	Friday 1874	Thursday 1874	Monday 1874
31 Jan.	9 Feb.	21 Feb.	27 Feb.	5 Mar.	2 Mar.
28 Feb.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.	27 Mar.	2 Apr.	30 Mar.
28 Mar.	6 Apr.	18 Apr.	24 Apr.	30 Apr.	27 Apr.
25 Apr.	4 May	16 May	22 May	28 May	25 May.
23 May	1 June	13 June	19 June	25 June	22 June
20 June	29 June	11 July	17 July	23 July	20 July
18 July	27 July	8 Aug.	14 Aug.	20 Aug.	17 Aug.
15 Aug.	24 Aug.	5 Sept.	11 Sept.	17 Sept.	14 Sept.
12 Sept.	21 Sept.	3 Oct.	9 Oct.	15 Oct.	12 Oct.
10 Oct.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	6 Nov.	12 Nov.	9 Nov.
7 Nov.	16 Nov.	28 Nov.	4 Dec.	10 Dec.	7 Dec.
			1875	1875	1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.

* Or immediately on arrival of London Mail at San Francisco.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave Port Chalmers	Leave Sydney	Leave Auckland	Arrive at Kandavau	Arrive at Honolulu	Arrive at San Francisco
Tuesday 1873	Saturd'y 1873	Monday 1873	About Satur. 1873	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.	19 Jan.
1874	1874	1874	1874		
13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	24 Jan.	5 Feb.	16 Feb.
10 Feb.	14 Feb.	16 Feb.	21 Feb.	5 Mar.	16 Mar.
10 Mar.	14 Mar.	16 Mar.	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	13 Apr.
7 Apr.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	18 Apr.	30 Apr.	11 May
5 May	9 May	11 May	16 May	28 May	8 June
2 June	6 June	8 June	13 June	25 June	6 July
30 June	4 July	6 July	11 July	23 July	3 Aug.
28 July	1 Aug.	3 Aug.	8 Aug.	20 Aug.	31 Aug.
25 Aug.	29 Aug.	31 Aug.	5 Sept.	17 Sept.	28 Sept.
22 Sept.	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	26 Oct.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at General Post Office New York.

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, Greenpoint & Williamsburgh Stns.	7, 10.30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	6:30, 9, 11.15 a m, 1:30, 4:30, 5.30, 7.30 p m
Canada, via Mont'al & Quebec	6 a m, 2, 9 p m	11:30 p m
Canada, via Toronto & Hamilton	6 am, 6 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Kingst'n	4 p m	4.30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	6 a m, 4 p m	
California	7 a m 6 p m	8:45 a m
East, via N'w Haven R R	6 a m, 1:30, 6 p m	6:20 a m, 4, 10 p m
East, via N H'n R R (way mail)	6 a m, 2:30 p m	10:30 a m, 1:30, 6 p m
East, via Fall River (railway)	7 p m	6:30 a m
East, via by boat, via Newport	5 p m	7:30 a m
Freehold, N J	6 a m, 2 p m	9 a m
Hoboken	6, 10.30 a m, 1:30, 4:30 p m	6 a m, 2 p m
Jersey City	6, 10 a m, 1:30, 5 p m	6.30, 9 a m, 12 m, 5:30 p m
Keyport	1.30 p m	10 a m
L B'ch (see N J S'rn R R)		
L I R R, G'nport & Way Stations	5 a m	10 a m, 6 p m
L I R R, Way Mail to Mineola	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10 a m
L I R R via S S R R	7 a m, 2:30 p m	12 m, 7 p m
Morris & Essex R R	5 a m, 2 p m	10 30 a m, 6:00 p m
North, Way Mail to Poughkeepsie	6 a m, 2 p m	11:30, 6:30 p m
North, thro' Mail, via H R & N Y C R R	6 a m, 4, 9 p m	7:30, 9:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
North, Bat's, Buf'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er Syracuse & Utica	6 p m	7:30, 9:30 a m, 12 m, 4.30, 11 p m
North, Way Mail via Harlem R R	5 a m, 3:30 p m	10:30 a m, 7 p m
Newark, N J	6, 10 30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:30, 3:30, 8:30 p m
N J C R R, W'y Mail to Easton	5 a m, 2 p m	11 a m, 7:30 p m
N J Midland	7 a m	6 p m
N Y Midland	7 a m	11 p m
N J S'rn R R (Long Branch, &c)	7 a m, 12, 3 p m	11 a m, 1:30 p m
N'rn R R of N J	1:30 p m	10 a m
Newfoundland	6 p m	6 a m
South, through Mail	7 a m, 7:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m
South, Philadelphia Way Mail	5 a m, 3 p m	12:30, 5:30, 10:30 p m
South, Philadelphia	5, 7 a m, 12 m, 3, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30 p m	7 a m, 12 m, 5:30, 8:30, 10.30 p m
Baltimore	7 a m, 7:30, 10:30 p m	7 a m, 5.30 p m
Staten Island	6 a m, 12 m	8:30 a m, 1:00 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Middlet'n	5 a m, 3.30 p m	8:40 a m, 4:30 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 p m	
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleand & T'ldo, & by A & G W R R to F'llo & M'advlle, Pa	7 a m, 4:30 p m	8 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
West, via A'nt'n L thro' to H'rsburg & Pittsburg	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
West, Cincinnati	7 a m, 4:30, 7:30 p m	
West, St L & Chi'go	7 a m, 4:30, 8 p m	7:10 a m, 1, 4, 10 p m
West, D'nv'r, Io'lls St P, St J & S Lake	5 a m, 6 p m	
West, Louisville & Columbus	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
Washington	7 a m, 7:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—APRIL, 1874.

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

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: (note)	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding half ounce	Newspapers (?)	Book Packets, Prints, &c., each not exceeding 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples per 4 oz.	Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco	....	10	BB	BB	....	....
Aden British mail, via Brindisi	....	28	8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	8	....
Africa—see Cape, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cape of Good Hope and Natal.						
Alexandretta, via North German Union direct	....	11	7	F	10	....
do do closed mail, via England	....	13	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	11	8	G	11	A8
do N G U & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½ oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	A8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	5	G	12	A8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 2c. each via England)						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 15c p. ½ oz.	a	12	7	G†	G†	A8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	d16
do do via Brindisi	....	20	6	16	16	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail	....	CC	b 2	....	....	....
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do closed mail via England	....	26	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
do British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (Registered letters 10c. per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do Except New South Wales, via San Francisco	a a	12	b 2	v	....	....
Austria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6x	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*7x	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
Azores Islands, Brit. mail, via Southampton. See Portugal	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	2	b 2	v	....	....
Baden, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct	....	*6x	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7x	4	C	8	8
Belgium, direct mail	....	*6l	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do closed mail	....	*8l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	A8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	13	4	10	....	8
Berlin, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	A8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	28	4	10	10	A8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	A16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	6	C†	C†	8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	....
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N.Y.	....	15	BB	BB	....	10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct	....	*6x	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7x	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	....	A5
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N.Y.	....	18	....	10	10	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct	....	9	4	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	....	E	11	A8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	....	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*13	8	F	12	A8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Canada (letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	....	A5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain.						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	A8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	23	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	30	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	A8
China, see Hong Kong; Am. packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	A8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
Costa Rica	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Cuba, &c. (R. L. via S Thomas 18c p. ½ oz.) reg. fee 8c	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	....
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	A8
do Stettin, once a month	....	7	b 2	V	....	10
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	A8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
(Patterns and samples cannot be sent via [illegible] to places in East Indies not in British possession.)						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	8	I†	I†	A8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	A8
do (Upper) do do do	a	16	9	I†	I†	....
do Reg. letters 21c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.						
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England and Brindisi	a	*17	10	I	I†	AS
do (Middle) do do do	a	*17	10	I†	I†	AS
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10	I†	I†	....
do Reg. letters 23c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee.						
do Brit. mail, ex. Alexand. and Suez, via S'th'p't'n	....	*20d	6	14	14	d23
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	8	18	18	d23
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct	....	9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
France, direct mail	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	A8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct	....	*6x	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6x	3	A†	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						12
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	3	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9l	H	12	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	A8
do via British mail	....	*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	Y	X	....	p14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon	....	10	4	10	....	A8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	18	4	10	....	A8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Havana, [illegible]	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	A†	8
Holland	....	*8l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British), via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	....

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: (note)	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding half ounce	Newspapers (?)	Book Packets, Prints, &c., each not exceeding 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples per 4 oz.	Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	10	....	....
Ibraila, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece.						
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	18	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	A8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do British mail	....	18	4	10	10	A8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	A17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	A17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Java, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Karikal, French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (cl'sd m'l via Eng.)	....	*13	8	F	12	A8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	....
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	H†	....
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of. See Portugal	a	....	....	....	....	....
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 do via Messina or Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	A8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles	....	24	6	C†	C†	16
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico, direct from New York	....	10	BB	BB	....	....
Minorca—See Spain.						
Mitylene, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*13	8	F	12	A8
do French mail	a	v	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do French mail	a	....	....	....	....	....
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	6	B	B	....
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N.Y.	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	....	A5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	A8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	b b	12	b 2	4	4	A10
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	b b	12	2	2	....	A10
Nicaragua	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Nice	a a	CC	b 2	v	....	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	G†	A8
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N't Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	G†	G†	A8
do closed via England	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	a a	*8	2	A	A†	8
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	A5
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	A8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*30	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	A8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	....
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	H†	....
Phillipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
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	D	8	A8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	A8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	23	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	....
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	A8
do via England (see Egypt)						
Portugal British mail, via Southampton	....	*16	6	B	B	16
do German mail direct	....	*11	6	G†	G†	8
do do via England	....	*13	7	G†	G†	8
Prevesa, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	....
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct	....	*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
Russia, do do direct	....	*11	6	G†	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	7	G†	11	A8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	....	10	6	G†	9	....
do closed mail, via England	....	11	7	G†	11	....
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	m	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Savoy	a a	CC	b 2	v	....	....
Saxe Coburg Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6x	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7x	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6x	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7x	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	13	8	F	12	A8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	A8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	A8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	A8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	a	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	A8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: (note)	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding half ounce	Newspapers (?)	Book Packets, Prints, &c., each not exceeding 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples per 4 oz.	Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Siam, British mail via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	17
do do do clos. mail via England	w	18	H†	H†	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	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*12	8	F	12	A8
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	....	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	....	AA	T	U	U	....
do via Bremen or Hamburg	....	11	6	G†	9	....
do clos'd do, via England	....	13	7	G†	11	....
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Suez, see Alexandria.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G	11	A8
do via Stettin, discontinued.						
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	*11	9	G	13	A8
do closed, via England	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	a a	*6	2	A	A†	8
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	8	3	A†	A†	8
Syria—see Turkey.						
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	b 4	B	B	....
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land.						
Tripoli, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	....
do do via Eng and and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	....
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	....
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Dede-Agatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*13	8	F	12	A8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct, except Constantinople, which see. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)	....	11	7	F	10	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	13	8	F	12	A8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	A8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.	....	16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
Venezuela, by American packet	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do British do	....	18	4	10	....	A8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	A8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) 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" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	....	....	A8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8

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

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Not over 1⅓ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 3 oz.	Over 1⅓ oz. but not over 2⅔ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 3 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2⅔ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Brindisi	6			12			20			20
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Brindisi	4			8			16			16
C.—via North German Union *direct*	2			4			6			6
C.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	3			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union *direct*	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	5			6			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union *direct*	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	6			9			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union *direct*	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union *direct*	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union *direct*	8			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, *closed mail via Eng.*	9			12			14			14
J.—via N. G. Union *direct*	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union *closed mail via Eng.*	12			15			17			17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			9	
K.— do do via England & Brindisi		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		8				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	3			10					13	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	4			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi		11							17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		15				14			18	
S.— do do via England & Trieste		12				16			20	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			10		
U.— do			10		12			14		
V.—	2			2			4			4
W.—			3			6		6		
X.—			9			10		10		
Y.—			5			6		7		
Z.—			9			10		11		
A.†—	2			4			6			6
B.†—	2			4			8			8
C.†—	6			12			18			16
D.†—	4			8			14			14
E.†—	3			6			8			8
F.†—	5			9			12			12
G.†—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	3			6			9			9
G.†—Closed mail. do do	4			8			11			11
H.†—Direct mail		6				10			12	
H.†—Closed mail		7				12			14	
I.†—Direct mail	4			8			12			12
I.†—Closed mail	5			10			14			14
K.†	4			6			8			8

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

On Letters for Spain (except Gibraltar) and her possessions, including the Canaries and Balearic Isles, when not exceeding 1-3 ounce, 14 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 20 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 24 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 34 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; *prepayment optional*.

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 16 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 24 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce 40 cents and the like charges 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 ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼, and not over ½ oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, and to Mexico, prepayment compulsory; Newspapers, 2 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent in addition for each newspaper; OTHER PRINTED MATTER (except books), 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*; BOOKS 2 cents per 2 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition *one cent for each ounce*. The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter *arriving here from* Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail paid only to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepay't optional.—Via England; For 1-3 oz. and under, 16 cts; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 18 cts; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 36 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 6c. additional for each 1-2 oz. rate, extra, of the registry fee, which is 8 cts.

a.—[illegible] b.—[illegible]

g.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail [illegible] only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.
h.—Beyond Aspinwall, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to customs dues, cannot be sent.
j.—This route has been discontinued.
k.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked † increases a single rate for every four ounces of weight.
l.—Cannot be sent.
m.—Letters only can be registered.
n.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 2 cents each by closed mail via England.
o.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, one cent per two ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

l.—Letters, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage. Other matter insufficiently paid is also forwarded (but not if wholly unpaid), subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than letters will be forwarded to Great Britain, Ireland, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless fully prepaid.
m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 4th page.
n.—The same as domestic postage. See Concise Table.
o.—Newspapers and unsealed circulars two cents each, other printed matter one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.
p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.
q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.
r.—Postage on registered letters 2[illegible] cts. a half oz.
s.— do do 31 do
t.—19 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.
u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.
v.—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
w.—All mail matter sent by this route must be marked "via Brindisi, by British ships."

a a.—Additional postage on delivery of all mail matter.
b b.—Additional postage on delivery of newspapers, book packets, and patterns.
c c.—Additional postage on delivery of book packets and patterns.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

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........ 72
STEERAGE........ 30

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

FIRST CABIN........ $120
SECOND CABIN........ 72
STEERAGE........ (in currency) 3[illegible]

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

FIRST CABIN........ $225
SECOND CABIN........ 125
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.

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD

OF

Box Rents, Newspaper

AND

LETTER POSTAGES.

BY

W. H. STONE.

The Publishers believe, in offering this book to postmasters, that it will supply a want long felt by the post offices of the country, in keeping the accounts of box rents and postages, where the amounts paid are numerous and small, and where it is, of course, desirable that the credits should be accurately rendered.

Some of the Advantages of this Book may be Enumerated as follows:

1. Its simplicity and accuracy.
2. It shows the number of the box assigned to each person or firm, and the time for which the rent is paid.
3. It shows the number and names of the papers taken by each person or firm, and the time for which postage is paid, **thus forming a complete record of box rents and postages, which the Post Office regulations require to be delivered to successor in office.**
4. When the names and papers are once recorded, such record will last four years.
5. It can be used simply for the record of box rents, or for newspaper postage, or for the record of box rents, newspaper and letter postage combined.
6. The names being arranged alphabetically, the necessity for a separate alphabet is obviated.
7. By placing the number of the page on the lower left hand corner of the postage bill, with the aid of the alphabet in the margin, in crediting the bills, any name is at once referred to.
8. When the names and papers are once recorded in their proper places, all the writing required in charging the quarterly bills is simply setting down the amounts due in the Dr. column of the proper quarter, and a corresponding entry in the Cr. column, when the bills are paid.

Full directions for using the book will be found upon a fly leaf in the front part thereof.

No. 1, containing	64 pages,	price	$3 00
No. 2,	"	108	"	5 00
No. 3,	"	204	"	6 00
No. 4,	"	876	"	8 50

No. 1 sent by mail, postpaid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 is designed for the smallest offices. No. 4 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

Address,

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL.

☞ Persons desirous of fuller information than is given by this table should consult the third page.

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

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 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.

The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the head of "Carriers' Delivery."

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDISE, 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	2 cts.
Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 12 ozs. in weight	2 cts.
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	2 cts. each.

All matter not prepaid at letter rates 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, but samples may be numbered to correspond with the numbers in a descriptive letter, and a business card may be printed, impressed, or pasted (if printed) on wrappers.

Liquids, poisons, explosives and other dangerous matter are excluded.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to 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 NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

On PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents 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 or Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 4 cents each; books, 10 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Anguilla, Antigua, [illegible], Barbadoes, Cayman (Great & Little), [illegible], Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Santa Cruz, St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Vieque.

To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, via Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence, Providenciales, San Salvador and Watling Island), the postage on letters is three cents per half ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received)—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails for the dates of sailing of Steamers for the Bahamas.

To the following islands the postage on letters, via Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

[illegible], Guadeloupe, Hayti, [illegible], Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, Oruba, Porto Rico, Saba, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Porto Plata, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1874. WHOLE NO. 166.

MONS. TONSON AGAIN.

POND LILY, June, 1874.

The dame and I were rather disappointed at your non-acceptance of the guestship at Pond Lily tendered you in my last letter—but probably pressing duties—or a more tempting invitation militated against your seeking comfort in this quarter—and it is to be hoped you found it if you sought it elsewhere. I am free to say, however, that I think you missed it by not coming—but don't worry about it now. You would have found the weather just the thing, neither too warm nor too cold—the roads just moist enough to be free from dust, and in good order for driving; the streams just right for fishing; and as for cherries and berries, there was no end to them. You probably have heard of cream—in fact, I am sure you have, particularly in connection with strawberries—and it may be that, in a moment of excitement, superinduced by the gorgeous surroundings of some of your gilt-edged saloons, where the *haut ton* most do congregate—where the eye and ear being surfeited, the criticism of the palate, from the force of circumstances, loses its force and discrimination—you may have been flattered into the belief that you were enjoying a regal dish of strawberries and cream; but oh, young man, hadst thou but come hither, thou wouldst have had placed before thee, to revel in, Sevres china bowls of Alderney cream, and fresh-picked, luscious strawberries, in comparison with which all your city imitations would have been proved a delusion and a snare. But your non-arrival not only disappointed us, but a good many of our friends and neighbors, who, lured by the following paragraph from the pen of Col. Convex, of the *Boundless Continent*, called to inquire about and pay their respects to you:

"We understand the baronial mansion of Pond Lily and the residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen. Gracius Saikes, Esq., is to be enlivened next week by distinguished visitors, among whom is to be numbered our eminent cotemporary and co-laborer in the cause of progress and postal improvements, the editor of the U. S. MAIL, a paper which stands pre-eminent in its field—to quote the familiar phrase 'it's quite the cheese;' and as our readers know, '*post caseus nihil.*'"

Now, after that, don't you feel sorry you didn't come? Along with our other domestic matters, great preparations are being made for celebrating our great national holiday at Pond Lily. Mr. Saikes has not had for a number of years the fortune or misfortune of hearing and seeing the sounds and sights incident to our nation's natal day, and he is resolved to make the approaching one indeed a festival. J. M.'s always clean and tidy household is becoming totally demoralized, and one cannot walk five paces without stumbling over something in the shape of a firearm—be it a rusty carbine marked 1720, with a crook in the barrel and ominous stains on the stock, picked up in Paris at a bargain; or a revolver of the pattern called "pepper-box;" or a "nadel gewahr," weighing about twenty pounds and with kicking power proportionate; still, your foot kicks against something, and an ancient weapon of some kind stands confessed. Our doctor made us his usual call a day or two ago, and seeing the desperate array of weapons, wanted to know if any one contemplated firing them off. Saikes assured him of *his* intention to do so, and I saw the doctor next day getting his instruments ready, and heard him debate with himself the necessity of laying in an increased stock of bandages, lint and plasters. He quietly remarked to me "that if Saikes attempts to fire off any of those blunderbusses, he is coming under my hands for fracture treatment, sure." I shall, in view of this alarming contingency, endeavor to persuade Cousin Gracius to devolve the task of exploding his antiquated artillery upon his French valet, who is all the time doing nothing but spilling sweet oil on J. M.'s new stair-carpet, and leaving greasy gun and pistol locks, barrels and stocks, on chairs for people to sit on. This state of things would soon be altered could he but comprehend the force of J. M.'s eloquence, but his limited knowledge of English enables him to understand but very little of what she says, and to all her expostulations he returns the invariable reply, fortified by a timid shrug, "trey byang, Madame—trey byang."

You probably saved yourself from a trying ordeal at Obtuse Angle by staying away. Mr. Reddove, the postmaster, in anticipation of your coming, had prepared a series of official interrogatories, to the number of at least fifty, and for the purpose of settling divers vexatious questions, he was determined to procure from you categorical answers which were to be regarded henceforth as being *ex cathedra*. He read them over to me, but I could not see the necessity of his going out of his office, for he could find all the answers in his book of Postal Laws and Regulations, and I told him so. For example, he wanted to know if it was the imperative duty of a postmaster to postmark registered package envelopes. I told him I thought he had made bad use of his time if he had not learned that much. He said the reason he asked the question was, that he frequently received these envelopes, very often from large offices, that were not postmarked, and he thought from this that it might be discretionary duty. Sometimes, too, he found postage stamps pasted on these envelopes instead of on the letter inside. I told him I thought the neglect to postmark was pure and unadulterated carelessness, or laziness, and the application of the stamps Hottentot ignorance.

He wanted to know why postmasters permitted circulars containing writing to pass from their offices at one cent when they were clearly chargeable with letter postage? This I told him was probably owing to a lack of vigilance, or want of time on their part to examine them, to a fear of displeasing some of their influential friends, or with the expectation of a reciprocity of some kind for the discount.

He wanted to know if it was his duty to defer to the suggestions and practices of certain large offices in regard to the delivery of mail matter, when he felt that it was wrong? I told him I thought not, for, according to my theory, every postmaster is supreme in his own bailiwick, and subordinate only to the Postal Laws and the instructions received from the Post Office Department.

The reason for asking this was, that the proprietor of a wind-mill manufactory in an adjacent village, where there is a post-office, wanted to intercept his letters at Obtuse Angle, when they were addressed to the other office, and threatened Reddove with vengeance dire for refusing, alleging that it was a common practice at a great many places, and in corroboration of his statement produced a letter from Major Effervesser, postmaster at Freezeless Lake, endorsing it, and asking why the postmaster at Obtuse Angle could not be as accommodating as his official brethren? And just here I would remark, that I have been told of such things being done by route agents sometimes, but they probably take care that it does not reach the ears of their superiors, else might it prove a disastrous practice. I regard it as a wise provision of the Department that letters must go to their destination before delivery; were it not so, all kinds of abuses would be the consequence.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Reddove had a string of questions which he was severely in earnest about getting answers to from you, and although I thought he was a little overzealous in his search after knowledge, yet I think it is infinitely better for a postmaster to seek after official knowledge than to sit down and passively wait for it to come along.

The great misfortune is, there are too few Reddoves in the service. In pursuit of official positions many men will strain every nerve, and apply all their energy to the purpose, until they have succeeded in their object, but that once attained they become listless, vapid and indifferent to the "new birth;" and, to use a homely phrase, become perfect "sticks." Now, I don't believe there is any justifiable reason for a man becoming indifferent to the surroundings when he is successful in obtaining an office, and particularly a post-office; on the contrary, he should be constantly on the alert to promote its usefulness, its convenience and its popularity; and he should repay the kindness of the patrons of the office, who singled him out and secured his appointment, by a constant watchfulness over details in which they are all more or less interested.

As you failed to put in an appearance at Obtuse Angle, the postmaster has expressed his determination of paying you a visit. You can therefore govern yourself accordingly.

MONS. TONSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—As there is to be a reform in the prepayment of newspaper and pamphlet postage, please urge a reform in the way that many publishers mail their printed matter. Some of them put on the printed label upside down on the printed matter, in no regular place on the publication. To read the name they have to be turned and twisted around in all shapes to make out the address; others will send ten or twenty papers rolled up in a wad; when they are received they must be folded and smoothed out in some kind of shape before the receiving postmaster can deliver them. Sometimes the labels are so poorly gummed that they fall off; then the postmaster must take his list of subscribers for the paper and write the names on them, &c. Many of them grumble in regard to the amount of postage they will have to pay, but say nothing of the distance their Uncle carries it, whether it be five miles or five hundred. Yours, &c., ONEIDA.

The law (section 138) requires that all newspapers shall be sufficiently dried and enclosed in proper wrappers. Common sense demands that papers should be properly folded and addressed. It is no part of a postmaster's duty to do this, and if for want of it newspapers are not received, the blame lies on the sender.

ED. U. S. MAIL.

LUDLOW, Windsor County, Vt., June 26, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Please find inclosed money order for one dollar to continue my subscription to the MAIL, as I find it expired with No. 164. I have had access to two other papers during the past year, but must say I like yours the best. Respectfully yours,

JOHN R. SPAFFORD, P. M.

SANDY CREEK, N. Y., May 11, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed please find one dollar for payment for U. S. MAIL for one year. Have had it seven years, and don't like to be without it. Respectfully yours,

A. CHAPIN, P. M.

P. O., STROUDSBURG, Pa.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Was very much pleased with the general intelligence contained in the U. S. M. in relation to postal matters. Inclosed you will please find one dollar for one year's subscription for the same.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. LEE, P. M.

P. O., PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 22, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I see our subscription to the MAIL has expired, so herewith inclose one dollar. We have on file every number since 1861, and consider it indispensible.

H. CHICKERING, P. M.

THE law of this far-reaching hand of civilization, the post office, which of all the departments of the Government is the most beneficent and humane, should be cheapness and simplicity. Designed to diffuse intelligence, it should exclude all other duty, and restrict itself to that alone, sure that the smaller the rate, the greater the blessing to the country. Mr. Sumner well asked in his speech, why, of all the departments, this was required to be self-supporting. If the army and navy hold aloof the foreign foe, and bind the country together by force, the post office knits it close with the fine and invincible bonds of sympathy, love and mutual intelligence. These swift-flying mails, darting by day and night continuously across the whole continent from sea to sea, touching every home and every heart and every mind—what are they but the restless and silent shuttle that weaves the web of a nobler civilization?—*Harper's*.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

We present beneath a copy of so much of the appropriation Act of the last Congress as affects the Post Office Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL.

Section 1 appropriates for the service of the Post-Office Department as follows:

For inland-mail transportion, $16,400,000; mail messengers, $643,533; route agents, $929,035. mail route messengers, $160,000; local agents, $110,383; railway post-office clerks, $1,320,014; baggage masters, $1,000; foreign mail transportation, $325,000; ship, steamboat and way letters, $7,500; pay of postmasters, $6,500,000; pay of clerks for post offices, $3,250,000; pay of letter carriers, $1,900,000. *Provided*, that hereafter letter carriers shall not be employed for the free delivery of mail matter in towns and cities whose population within their corporate limits, as shown by the last report of the national census, or by any subsequent census taken in pursuance of State statute or by order of the mayor and common council of such town or city, shall be less than thirty thousand; but this proviso shall not affect the free delivery in towns and cities where it is now established. And for the more efficient management of the free-delivery system, the Postmaster General may designate a fourth-class clerk to act as superintendent of free delivery in the Post-Office Department at an annual salary of $2,500; and for this purpose the sum of seven hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. For wrapping paper, $27,000; twine, $48,000; letter balances, $3,000; office furniture, $6,500; advertising, $80,000: *Provided*, That hereafter no payment shall be made to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other routes than those in Virginia and Maryland. For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, $118,667; stamped envelopes and wrappers, $535,424; *Provided*, That hereafter no envelope, as furnished by the Government, shall contain any lithographing and engraving, nor any printing, except a printed request to return the letter to the writer. Distributing agents and assistants, $10,200; postal cards, $168,270; agents and assistants to distribute postal cards, $5,600; mail depredations and for special agents, $160,000; mail bags and mail bag catchers, $180,000; mail locks and keys, $50,000; postmarking and canceling stamps, $9,000; preparing and publishing post route maps, $30,000; balances due foreign countries, $260,000; rent of post offices, $350,000; fuel for post offices, $150,000; light for post offices, $160,000; stationery and miscellaneous items, $60,000; registered package envelopes and seals, $42,680; official envelopes for postmasters, $60,000; envelopes for returning dead letters, $4,585; fees to marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, $7,500; engraving, printing and binding drafts and warrants, $3,000; miscellaneous items, $2,500.

SEC. 2 appropriates for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, $500,000; United States and Brazil, $150,000; San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

For official postage stamps, $950,000.

For the purchase of law books for the use of the Post-Office Department, $2,000.

SEC. 3. That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of $5,497,842, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875.

SEC. 4. That the revised statutes of the United States shall not be published by the United States in any newspaper, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

PREPAYMENT.

SEC. 5. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications, issued weekly and oftener, 2 cents a pound and fraction thereof; less frequently, 3 cents a pound and fraction thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to change or amend section 99 of the act entitled, "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June 8th, 1872.

SEC. 6. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, upon the receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster-General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, provide by regulation.

SEC. 7. That newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

SEC. 8. That all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in section 133 of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June 8th, 1872, may weigh not exceeding 4 pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act.

SEC. 9. That the Postmaster-General, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form, to be made by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails under the provisions of this act, or news agent who distributes any of such newspapers or periodical publications under the provisions of this act, or employe of such publisher or news agent, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails any copy or copies of such newspaper or periodical publications except to regular subscribers thereto, or news agents, without prepayment of the postage thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; and if such publisher or news agent, or employe of such publisher or news agent, when required by the Postmaster-General or any special agent of the Post-office Department to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do, and shall thereafter, without having taken such affidavit, deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal; and if any such person shall knowingly and willfully mail any matter without the payment of postage as provided by this act, or procure the same to be done with the intent to avoid the prepayment of postage due thereon; or if any postmaster or post-office official shall knowingly permit any such matter to be mailed without the prepayment of postage as provided in this act, and in violation of the provisions of the same, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SALARIES.

SEC. 11. That the sixty-third, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth and eighty sixth sections of the said "Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," approved June 8, 1872, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 63. That the postmasters, except the postmaster at New York city, whose annual salary is hereby fixed at six thousand dollars, shall be divided into four classes, as follows: The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; the second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than three thousand dollars but not less than two thousand dollars; the third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than two thousand dollars but not less than one thousand dollars; the fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commissions on the money-order business of their offices, amounts to less than one thousand dollars.

"SEC. 80. That the postmaster at New York city and postmasters of the first, second and third classes shall be appointed and may be removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed or suspended according to law; and postmasters of the fourth class shall be appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, by whom all appointments and removals shall be notified to the Auditor for the Post-office Department.

"SEC. 81. That the compensation of the postmaster at New York city shall be six thousand dollars per annum, and the respective compensations of postmasters of the first, second and third classes shall be annual salaries, assigned in even hundreds of dollars, and payable in quarterly payments, to be ascertained and fixed by the Postmaster-General from their respective quarterly returns to the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, or copies or duplicates thereof, for four quarters immediately preceding the adjustment or re-adjustment by adding to the whole amount of box-rents, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, commissions also not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum on the other postal revenues of the office at the following rates, namely: On the first one hundred dollars per quarter, fifty per centum; on all over one hundred dollars and not over four hundred dollars per quarter, forty per centum; on all over four hundred and not over two thousand, four hundred dollars per quarter, thirty per centum, and on all over two thousand, four hundred dollars per quarter, ten per centum. And in order to ascertain the amount of the postal receipts of each office the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the Auditor at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary in each case: *Provided*, That whenever, by reason of the extension of free delivery of letters, the box-rents of any post office are decreased, the Postmaster-General may allow, out of the receipts of such office, a sum sufficient to maintain the salary thereof at the amount at which it had been fixed before the decrease in box-rents.

SEC. 82. That the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be the box rents collected at their offices and commissions on other postal revenues of their offices at the rate of sixty per centum on the first one hundred dollars or less per quarter; fifty per centum on the next three hundred dollars or less per quarter; forty per centum on the excess above four hundred dollars per quarter; the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the quarterly accounts of such postmasters: *Provided*, That when the aggregate annual compensation, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, of any postmaster of this class shall amount to one thousand dollars, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster General, in order that such postmaster may be assigned to his proper class, and his salary fixed as heretofore provided.

SEC. 83. That the salaries of postmasters of the first, second and third classes, except that of the postmaster at New York city, shall be readjusted by the Postmaster General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 84. That the Postmaster-General shall make all orders assigning or changing the salaries of postmasters in writing, and record them in his journal, and notify the change to the Auditor; and any change made in such salaries shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order: *Provided*, that in cases of not less than fifty per centum increase or decrease in the business of any post office, the Postmaster-General may adjust the salary of the postmaster at such office, to take effect from the first day of the quarter or period the returns for which form the basis of re-adjustment.

SEC. 86. That the Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail routes as distributing or separating offices; and where any such office is of the third or fourth class he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerical services arising from such duties.

CONTRACTORS.

SEC. 13. That section 245, section 246, section 247, section 251, and section 253, of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 245. That every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by the bond of the bidder, with sureties approved by a postmaster, and in cases where the amount of the bond exceeds five thousand dollars, by a postmaster of the first, second, or third class, in a sum to be designated by the Postmaster-General in the advertisement of each route; to which bond a condition shall be annexed, that if the said bidder shall, within such time after his bid is accepted as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, enter into a contract with the United States of America, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, to perform the service proposed in his said bid, and, further, that he shall perform the said service according to his contract, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and obligation in law; and in case of failure of any bidder to enter into such contract to perform the service, or having executed a contract, in case of failure to perform the service, according to his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the amount of said bond as liquidated damages, to be recovered in an action of debt on the said bond. No proposal shall be considered unless it shall be accompanied by such bond, and there shall have been affixed to said proposal the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case his bid is accepted.

SEC. 246. That before the bond of a bidder provided for in the aforesaid section is approved, there shall be indorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate, worth, in the aggregate, a sum double the amount of the said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever.

SEC. 247. That any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly, or without the exercise of due diligence, approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office, and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

SEC. 251. That after any regular bidder whose bid has been accepted shall fail to enter into contract for the transportation of the mails according to his proposal, or, having entered into contract, shall fail to commence the performance of the service stipulated in his or their contract as therein provided, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for the same service, who will enter into a contract for the performance thereof, unless the Postmaster General shall consider such bid too high, in which case he shall readvertise such service. And if any bidder whose bid has been accepted, and who has entered into a contract to perform the service according to his proposal, and in pursuance of his contract has entered upon the performance of the service, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, shall subsequently fail or refuse to perform the service according to his contract, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract with the next lowest bidder for such service, under the advertisement thereof (unless the Postmaster General shall consider such bids too high), who will enter into contract and give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the faithful performance thereof, in the same penalty and with the same terms and conditions thereto annexed as were stated, and contained in the bond which accompanied his bid: but in case each and every of the next lowest bidders for such service whose respective bids are not considered too high by the Postmaster-General shall refuse to enter into contract and give bond as herein required for the faithful performance of his contract, the Postmaster-General shall immediately advertise for proposals to perform the service on said route. Whenever an accepted bidder shall fail to enter into contract, or a contractor on any mail route shall fail or refuse to perform the service on said route according to his contract, or when a new route shall be established, or new service required, or when from any other cause there shall not be a contractor legally bound or required to perform such service, the Postmaster-General may make a temporary contract for carrying the mail on such route, without advertisement, for such period as may be necessary, not in any case exceeding six months, until the service shall have commenced according to law; *Provided, however*, That the Postmaster-General shall not employ temporary service on any route at a higher price than that paid to the contractor who shall have performed the service during the last preceding regular contract term. And in all cases of regular contracts hereafter made, the contract may, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be continued in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding six months, until a new contract with the same, or other contractors, shall be made by the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 253. That hereafter all bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, upon some solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made, and, in case of new or modified service, not less than five per centum of the amount of the bond of the bidder required to accompany his bid, if the amount of the said bond exceeds five thousand dollars. In case any bidder, on being awarded any such contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted, and enter upon the performance of the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, such bidder shall, in addition to his liability on his bond accompanying his bid, forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury for the use of the Post-office Department; but if such contract shall be duly executed and the service entered upon as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited, and the checks or drafts deposited by all other bidders, on the same route, shall be returned to the respective bidders making such deposits. No proposals for the transportation of the mails where the amount of the bond required to accompany the same shall exceed five thousand dollars shall be considered, unless accompanied with the check or draft herein required, together with the bond required by a preceding section: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed or intended to affect any penalties or forfeitures which have heretofore accrued under the provisions of the sections hereby amended.

SEC. 14. That hereafter the postage on public documents mailed by any member of Congress, the President, or head of any executive department, shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents the same rate as that on newspapers mailed from a known office of publication to regular "subscribers," and the words "Public document" written or printed thereon, or on the wrapper thereof, and certified by the signature of any member of Congress, or by that of the President, or head of any executive department, shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document; and the term "public document" is hereby defined to be all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof: *Provided*, That the postage on each copy of the Daily Congressional Record mailed from the city of Washington as transient matter shall be one cent.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR JUNE, 1874.

1. Dry goods may be mailed under the rules governing merchandise, packages limited to 4 pounds, wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper and unaccompanied by any writing except the address—postage 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

2. Whenever a post office is discontinued the postmaster at the nearest office on the same route will open the mails addressed to such office, deliver the mails to the person entitled to them, and account for the postage in the quarterly returns for his own office.

3. The 4th of July being a legal holiday, you can close your office on that day the same as Sunday. Reg., page 154, Sec. 36.

5. All third class matter should be prepaid in full or the same should not be forwarded; but if it reaches its destination without full pre-payment, double the prepaid rates must be collected on the unpaid portion.

7. When newspapers are sent in bulk from one post office to another for the purpose of having them distributed through the boxes of the office to which they are addressed, they should be prepaid in full at the mailing office at the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, and, in addition to such prepayment, the postmaster at the office of delivery must be furnished with postage sufficient to pay the drop rate on each paper.

8. When a female signs as surety on the bond of a postmaster, the rules of the Department require that a Justice of the Peace must certify that she is not a married woman and that she possesses property in her own separate right equal to the amount required in the bond. Married women are not accepted as sureties.

9. When an official package arrives at an office of delivery, insufficiently prepaid by official stamps at the mailing office, and the addressee tenders official stamps in payment of the amount due, the postmaster should receive and affix them to the package, cancel them and deliver the package.

10. Postal cards, having anything whatever attached to them, are unmailable under the ruling of the Department.

11. Letters on the official business of the Executive Departments, not sufficiently prepaid by official postage stamps, should be rated up with the amount due in accordance with the law for ordinary letters, but the amount due may be tendered and received in official postage stamps, which should be placed on the letters and canceled.

12. Written matter in an unsealed envelope having only a one-cent stamp affixed, should be held for postage. The postage on matter wholly or partly in writing, except *book* manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, local or drop letters and United States postal cards, is 3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and unless one *full* rate (3 cents) is prepaid thereon, it must be held for postage, and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

13. Postal Laws, Section 161, authorizes regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage as received at the same rates *pro rata* as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

14. Manuscript for newspapers, magazines or periodicals is chargeable with letter rates of postage. For written matter that may be sent by mail at less than letter rates, see Sec. 12, above.

15. No writing shall be permitted on packages of third-class matter, or their wrappers or envelopes, except the address. Any other writing in or upon any package or article of this class will subject it to letter rates of postage.

16. Postmasters must not allow their offices to become the resort of loungers or disorderly persons. Reg. page 154, Sec. 35. Under the head of disorderly persons should be included persons using obscene, vulgar or profane language.

17. When a person subscribes to a newspaper or periodical, the back numbers of the *current volume* of such publication may be sent to the subscriber at quarterly rates.

18. Persons may select the postoffice at which they will send or receive their mail, but postmasters cannot deliver letters which are addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in cases of letters addressed to a discontinued office nearest the office where such letters are held for delivery.

19. Congress has passed the following law which takes effect on and after July 1, 1874: "That newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber *residing within the county* where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided."

20. Congress has passed a law to the following effect. "That all mailable matter of the 3d class, referred to in Sec. 133, of the act entitled, 'an act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department,' approved June 8, 1872, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend Sec. 134 of said Act."

21. No box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter in advance. Laws, page 29, Sec. 154.

22. The quarterly returns must state the amount of box rents collected in or on account of each quarter. Reg., page 185, Sec. 1.

23. Postmasters are required by order of the Postmaster-General, of Aug. 11, 1873, to stamp postal cards on the face with the carrier's stamp, instead of on the back.

24. Newspapers should not be forwarded from one office to another at the request of the party addressed without prepayment of postage at transient rates.

25. All letters and mailable matter subject to letter rates, on which one full rate of postage has been prepaid by stamps, should be forwarded to their destination charged with the deficient postage to be collected on delivery; but if wholly unpaid, or paid less than one full rate, they should, when they arrive at the office of destination, be charged with double the prepaid rates to be collected on delivery.

26. By Act of June 9, 1873, third class matter must be prepaid *in full, or not forwarded*.

29. Clerks in local post offices are appointed by the postmasters themselves, and letter carriers by the Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the postmasters. It is therefore useless for persons to apply to the department for such places.

30. The pasting or gumming of a printed address on a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card, and subjects it to letter postage. Nothing whatever should be pasted or attached to a postal card under any circumstances.

31. All packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, in which is inclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum, postage should be charged at letter rates, 3c. for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

32. Any directions to printers concerning book manuscript, sent by mail, should be sent in letters accompanying such manuscript.

33. It is a violation of the Postal Laws to inclose circulars, handbills, advertisements or any other such matter in the regular issues of a newspaper sent to subscribers, and such inclosures subject the entire package to letter rates of postage, and the sender to a fine of $5 for each offence. Regs., Secs. 91, 121 and 128.

34. A supplement must be printed with the intention and purpose only of supplying an omission in that particular issue of the newspaper to which it professes to be a supplement, and not for another distinct and separate use. A supplement should have direct relation to the paper supplemented, without which the paper would be incomplete.

35. Postmasters are instructed to mail letters from officials of other Departments bearing the official postage stamps of their respective Departments, under the presumption that the official who deposits a letter with such a stamp thereon is acting in accordance with instructions received from the head of his Department.

36. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not exempt a postmaster from working the public roads, but do exempt him from militia or jury duty, or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

37. Fashion-plates, notwithstanding they may be published at regular intervals, must be prepaid at the mailing office at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

38. No postmaster, assistant postmaster, or clerk employed in any post office shall be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mails.

39. A woman over twenty-one years of age may be appointed a postmaster, if qualified and able to give the necessary bonds.

40. Regular subscribers to newspapers, except county papers, are required to pay postage thereon quarterly or yearly in advance, the term to commence with the receipt of the first copy of the paper.

41. Any writing other than the address on business cards or other 3d-class matter (except book manuscript and proof sheets passing between authors and publishers) subject it to letter postage.

42. No newspaper, except county papers, or magazine, not prepaid at the mailing office, can be delivered to a subscriber until the postage has been paid for at least one quarter, unless the party addressed shall pay on every such paper or magazine, as received, the rate required on transient printed matter.

43. The subscription and quarterly payment of postage may commence at any time, and the postmaster must account for said postage in the quarter in which it is received.

44. Written arguments of counsel, whether in sealed or unsealed envelopes, must be charged at letter rates of postage.

45. The law makes no distinction in the *rate* of postage between official or unofficial or private letters, so that the same rules govern the rates of postage on all letters or packages, whether official or otherwise.

46. Prepaid letters may be forwarded from one post office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without any additional charge for postage; but letters, having been delivered according to their address, require postage at prepaid rates when returned to the office for remailing.

47. The Post-Office Appropriation bill does not affect the free-delivery system in cities where it is already established, but provides that it shall *not* be extended to cities having a less population than 30,000 within their corporate limits.

48. Under the postal laws, the Department has no authority to charge less than letter rates of postage on manuscript for newspapers or magazines.

VICTORY!

On and after January 1, 1875, the postage on all newspapers and periodicals addressed to regular subscribers must be prepaid at the mailing office! We content ourselves for the present with the bare announcement of the fact, adding only our congratulations to all our official readers, who can best appreciate its significance.

REMEMBER

That ONE CENT PER TWO OUNCES or fraction thereof is now the legal rate of postage on ALL THIRD-CLASS MATTER, and that the limit of weight on packages of samples and merchandise has been extended to FOUR POUNDS.

Postal Telegraphy.

The advance of a people in civilization, knowledge and wealth is shown as much by their correspondence as in any other way. The correspondence of France, Austria and Spain is very small. That of Germany, Switzerland, the United States and Great Britain very large. The number of letters annually transmitted in Great Britain exceeds that of any other country, in proportion to population; America comes next. The increase in the Western States is now much more rapid than in Great Britain, and we shall soon surpass her.

The telegraphic correspondence is the largest in Switzerland; then comes Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and the United States far behind. And while in all other countries the telegraphic correspondence is increasing more rapidly than mail correspondence, the reverse is true in America.

That is, with us the post office is managed so as to contribute more to the welfare of the people than the telegraph under private management.

The telegraph is required more in America than in any other country, and for a few purposes is used more extensively, but for ordinary business and social correspondence it is used, as Mr. Orton says, only in *emergent* cases. In England it is used freely as the mails. Give us as low rates as they have abroad, and the telegraph would be used more extensively than in any other country in the world.—*The Republic.*

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, - - - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1874.

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.

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.

RESIGNATION OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL.

With a surprise and regret which were doubtless shared by all our readers, we saw the recent announcement of the resignation by the Hon. John A. J. Creswell of the Postmaster-Generalship. To those who have been connected with the Postal Service during his administration, it is hardly necessary to say that the Department *has*, by Mr. Creswell's retirement, lost the services of one of the most efficient officers that have presided over its operations. From the time he first assumed the position he thoroughly appreciated the importance of its duties, and has since that time performed them in a manner which evinced a sincere desire to maintain and increase the efficiency of the Department under his charge, and which has elicited the commendation even of those who, during his continuance in office, felt called on, for political reasons, to oppose and criticize his official acts.

To Mr. Creswell is mainly due the credit of the abolition of the Franking Privilege, whose abuses had for so many years hampered and obstructed the operations of the Post-Office Department. Other Postmasters-General had, in their reports, earnestly called the attention of the President and of Congress to the unfavorable influence on the revenues and the efficiency of the service of this unjust and oppressive system; but none of them displayed the persistent energy of Mr. Creswell in his finally successful efforts to overthrow this gigantic and time-honored abomination. His reward was found in the approval of all just men and newspapers throughout the country, but this well-earned praise was accompanied by a series of petty annoyances emanating from the more narrow-minded among those whose cherished "privilege" had been so ruthlessly cut off, and who, by way of reprisal, resorted to means which, to use moderate language, may at least be characterized as unfair and ungenerous.

Having had the misfortune to mislay our copy of the resolutions of the clerks of the Department, and the reply of the late Postmaster-General, which we had intended should form a part of this notice, we take from the New York *Tribune* of the 1st inst. the following summary:

MR. CRESWELL'S FAREWELL TO THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

At the close of business to-day, the clerks of the Post Office Department and the Sixth Auditor's office assembled to say good-by to Postmaster-General Creswell, and presented to him unanimous resolutions expressive both of their high esteem for him as a man and of their admiration of his official administration, which, they asserted, had not been excelled by the most distinguished of his predecessors. In reply, Mr. Creswell said the sight of their familiar faces and this manifestation of their esteem excited in him a feeling of sadness at sundering the ties which had bound him and them together during more than five years; but that, although he relinquished his position without a single pique or resentment, he left official life voluntarily, without any regret. He would never have retired of his own volition, as he had done, while any imputation against him remained unanswered. But this was no longer the case, and he felt he had effected every reform which he could hope to accomplish by staying in office until the close of the President's term. He could now confidently challenge any banking or railroad corporation to show a proportional amount of business transacted with a proportionally small loss in comparison with the business of the Post Office Department during his administration of its affairs. In conclusion, Mr. Creswell bade farewell to the Bureau officers and clerks individually, and expressed a warm desire to meet any of them at all times as friends.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We this month send sample copies of the U. S. MAIL to all postmasters of the large number of newly established offices which appears on our list. We hope, for the sake of the public and the Post Office Department, that every one of these postmasters will become subscribers. The MAIL is worth more than one dollar a year to any postmaster.

AT IT AGAIN.

That "Great American Humorist," Mr. Samuel L. Clemens—otherwise known as Mark Twain—has been putting his foot in post office matters once more. It will be remembered by our readers how, a few years ago, he vented some of his Great American Humor on the postmaster at Buffalo and the First Assistant Postmaster-General for maintaining that the words "book manuscript," in the postal law, meant manuscript intended for publication in book form; and now he has opened another bottle for the benefit of the New York post office clerks, because a letter directed to his name was sent by them to the office to which it was addressed. The New York *Sun* of a recent date contained the following:

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens expresses the opinion that post office clerks in Boston have more brains than the same class of officials in this city. This opinion is based on the disposition made of three letters addressed to him and mailed in Great Britain. The two first were addressed thus:

MR. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS,
Hartford,
State of New York,
U. S.

and came to the New York office to be distributed. As there is no post office called Hartford in this State the letters were returned to Scotland, where they were redirected, and they finally reached him after three voyages across the Atlantic. But a letter from England sent to the Boston post office for distribution promptly came to hand although it bore the following extremely vague and perplexing address:

MR. CLEMENS,
Hartford,
Near Boston,
New York,
U. S. of A.

Mr. Clemens is anxious to know why it would not have been as easy for the New York clerk to "try Hartford, Conn.," as for the Boston fellow to do it. Which brought forth from one of the New York clerks the following:

To the Editor of the Sun.—SIR: Referring to the pleasant paragraph among the "Sunbeams" of Saturday, giving the opinion of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford, Conn., regarding the respective merits of the clerks at this post office and at the Boston post office (formed from the fact that two letters addressed "Mr Samuel M. Clemens, Hartford, State of New York, U.S.," arriving at this office from Scotland were returned to that country, while a letter addressed "Mr. Clemens, Hartford, near Boston, New York, U. S. of A., arriving at the Boston office, was sent to Hartford, Conn., and reached him), it gives me pleasure to relieve Mr. Clemens' "anxiety to know why it would not have been as easy for the New York clerk to try Hartford, Conn., as for the Boston fellow to do it," by saying that there is a post office at "Hartford, State of New York"—in Washington county, to wit—and that the letters of Mr. Clemens having been distributed to the post office for which they were directed, the blame—if there be any blame in the matter—does not lie with any New York clerk, but with the "innocent abroad," who misdirected the letter (doubtless kept at the office addressed for the necessary time, and not being called for sent to the dead letter office at Washington, and thence forwarded to Scotland).

I abstain from any odious comparisons as to the "brains" of any of the parties concerned in this matter; but may venture to suggest that some knowledge of postal regulations would be a desirable preliminary acquirement on the part of all who propose to complain publicly of any real or supposed grievance suffered at the hands of postal officials, who are necessarily governed by those regulations. A very little of such knowledge would have prevented Mr. Clemens from supposing that letters are returned to foreign countries through any other channel than the dead letter office at Washington.

NORTH LETTER TABLE.

POST OFFICE, New York, June 27.

The New York *Herald* of the next day contained this pithy paragraph on the subject:

"As for the post office man, Mark Twain owes him one."

We are inclined to agree with the *Herald*, but we think Mr. "North Letter Table" has missed the real point of Mr. Clemens' grievance. While he could readily forgive the stupidity of his correspondents, who didn't know New York from Connecticut or Massachusetts, the culpable ignorance of any human being who didn't know the Great American Humorist was the unpardonable offense which that dignitary could hardly be expected to overlook—and "*that's* what's the matter with Mark."

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 166 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.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The President has appointed the Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut—at present Minister to Russia—Postmaster-General in the place of the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell. Mr. Jewell being now in Russia, until his arrival home and his assumption of the duties of his new office, the Hon. J. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster-General, will act as Postmaster-General.

As matter of history, we mention that the President tendered the appointment to the Hon. Eugene Hale, M. C., of Maine, who accepted, but within a few days withdrew his acceptance.

POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The postal treaty with France mentioned in the May number of the MAIL, has been ratified by the French Government. The postage on letters mailed in this country will be 9 cents the half ounce; postage on printed matter is to be fixed by the Post Office Department. We will give full particulars in our issue next month. The treaty will probably go into operation on the first of that month (August).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice to Postmasters.—S. B. A., N—— B——, Y——, Mass.—It is not necessary that a subscriber should give formal notice to a postmaster of a discontinuance of subscription. He (the subscriber) either takes the paper from the post office—in which case the postage should have been prepaid—or he refuses it. The postmaster is then required to notify the publisher as provided in Section 450, Reg. 1873.

Renting Post-Office Room for other Purposes.—J. K. K., O—— C——, Col.—The restriction on renting post-office room for other purposes does not apply strictly to offices for which no allowance is made by the Department for rent. But in all such offices the part assigned for the business proper of the post office should be so separated from the rest that none but sworn officials could have access to it.

Intentional Insufficient Prepayment.—C. H. L., V——, N. J.—Under the present decisions, matter of the first class—i. e., matter subject to letter rates—insufficiently prepaid, but paid one letter rate, *is to be* forwarded although the sender knows the prepayment to be insufficient.

Postage to the West Indies.—G. T. M., D——, N. Y.—It is impossible for us to decide on amounts of postage unless we have the original matter, &c., on which the po[...] was charged. The postage rates to the W[...] are either 10 cents the half ounce, by [...]; or 18 cents the half ounce, by British mail. These rates are found in the MAIL and in Section 601 of Regulations of 1873. Probably in the instance you mention the letter was so heavy that it "showed" another rate [...] New York office. We have frequently found this to be the case.

Incorrect Post-Office Marking Stamp.—S. A. W., S——, Pa.—By reference to the Department Post-Office Directory you will find the name of your office spelled the same as on your post-marking stamp. If there is a difference between the Department and the statute spelling it would be advisable to have the Department name changed; no doubt the Postmaster-General would make a change on a proper representation of the case.

Money Order Offices.—D. A. M., P——, N. Y.—Money order offices are not established until the salary of the postmaster amounts to $250 a year, and then only at the beginning of each fiscal year. Rul. 3—9: "Applications should be made to the Superintendent of the Money Order System, Washington, D. C., in which application should be distinctly stated the reason why the petition should be granted."

Address on the Margin of a Paper.—F. A. B., S——, N. Y.—The address may be written on the margin of a newspaper as well as on the wrapper. Rul. 15, 16. The ruling referred to mentions only circulars, but it is applicable to any mail matter.

Postal Cards with Writing, &c., on the Face.—C. A. F., H——, N. H.—Postal cards with writing on the face, other than the address, or with anything pasted on or attached to either the face or back, are unmailable except as letters, when the postage must be prepaid at three cents the half ounce. If not so paid they should be burned, unless they are returned to the sender; but if they reach the office of destination they should be charged with postage at double letter rates. Rul. 22, 38, and 24, 52.

Fictitious Address to a Box Number.—W. A. C., S—— ——, Cal.—A letter bearing a box number is presumed to be for the renter of the box, and should be delivered to him, although it bear a fictitious name. Rul. 27-30.

Coppers and Legal Holidays.—R. M. T., S——, Wis.—1. The minor coins—viz.: 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents—are a legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. 2. The postal laws do not designate any holidays; but, under the Regulations, sec. 36, the postmaster is required to keep his office open during the usual business hours of the place. It follows that whenever business is suspended for a holiday, the postmaster is required only to keep his office open to attend to the arrival and dispatch of mails. And the Department has ruled that on holidays the office shall be kept open one hour or more for the delivery of mail matter. Rul. 5—28.

Spirit of the Laws.—J. M. F., W—— H——, Vt.—The "spirit" of the laws should certainly be consulted in the administration of the laws, but, unfortunately, as much difference of opinion arises about the "spirit" as about the "letter," so that we cannot answer your question. "What is it to keep a post office by the spirit of the law?" But so far as the charging of postage is concerned, the letter and the spirit are in such "sweet accord" that postmasters can have but little difficulty, while "Master" Public, who confuses photographs with "printed" matter, would, if allowed his way, make a very confused matter of postage charges. Consult Chapter VII. of Regulations of 1873, and you cannot go wrong.

Affidavits to Postmasters' Accounts.—J. H. F., W——, N. J.—No allowance is made to postmasters for the expense of affidavits to accounts. Sec. 551, Reg. 1873.

Newsdealers Under the New Law.—A. M. W., D——, Va.—Under the new law, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875, newsdealers have the same rights as publishers. You will find the law printed elsewhere.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June, 1874:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Adamsville	Fulton	Ga	5,155
Avon	Houghton	Mich	24,413
Arcadia	Mason	Wash. Ter.	44,155
Ashton	New Hanover	N. C.	5,062
Auburndale	Wood	Wis	13,018
Avoca	Bertie	N. C.	5,037
Ayersville	Habersham	Ga	5,017
Alum Springs	Boyle	Ky	20,007
Adel	Mercer	Mo	26,367
Andrews' Mill	Darlington	S. C.	4,717
Arcolea	Greenwood	Kan	5,468
Akron	Dickinson	Kan	[illegible]
Afton	Sedgwick	Kan	Special
Abbey	Sullivan	Ind	11,120
Arlington Heights	Middlesex	Mass	625
Atlanta	Cass	Tex	8,749
Ash Creek	Hill	Tex	8,562
Atlanta	Chickasaw	Miss	Special
Arkabutla	Tate	Miss	7,234
Alembic	Isabella	Mich	12,751
Arcadia	Valley	Neb	Special
Appleton	Butler	Neb	34,063
Ash Hill	Butler	Mo	28,002
Altus	Bent	Col. Ter.	17,012; 38,131, new
Argillite	Greenup	Ky	20 014
Azusa	Los Angeles	Cal	Special
Allen's Creek	Monroe	Ind	Special
Audubon	Wise	Tex	Special
Archer's Fork	Washington	Ohio	9,846
Asbury	Knox	Tenn	19,908
Buffalo Springs	Mecklenburg	Va	4,603
Bull Creek	Tatnall	Ga	6,131
Brinkland	Bladen	N. C.	5,025
Black Water	Lee	Va	19,129
Bay Port	Middlesex	Va	4,745
Bobtown	Marion	West Va	4,231
Beaver Canon	Oneida	Idaho Ter	16,650
Bread Loaf	Addison	Vt	429
Beesville	Buckingham	Va	4,507
Boggan's	Anson	N. C	5,146
Bryantville	Cobb	Ga	6,155
Ball Play	Etowah	Ala	6,189
Bon Aqua	Dickson	Tenn	19,007
Briggs' Lake	Sherburne	Minn	26,337
Bowlingsville	Union	S. C	[illegible]
Burnt Factory	Spartanburg	S. C	5,661
Boston Mill's	Cherokee	Kan	33,191
Bazine	Ness	Kan	33,746
Brittsville	Cloud	Kan	[illegible]
Bull Mountain	Marion	Ala	6,924
Bridgeton	Shelby	Ala	6,867
Bardwell	Ballard	Ky	7,0?1
Bear Branch	Dekalb	Tenn	20,191
Bernhardsville	Guadalupe	Tex	8,343
Brown's Bluff	Gregg	Tex	8,642 B
Ball Knob	Bond	Tex	8,687
Big Woods	Calcasieu	La	8,909
Burnt Fork	Beaver Head	Montana	Special
Brampton	Delta	Mich	24,922
Barryton	Choctaw	Ala	6,913
Banes	Knox	Ohio	9,036
Bushberry	Cass	Neb	34,031
Buffalo	Weld	Col. Ter	Special
Buey Glen	[illegible]	Va	4,354
Bloomington	Sanilac	Mich	12,826
Barnesburgh	Hamilton	Ohio	9,748
Bee Log	Yancey	N. C	5,201
Blachley's Corn're	Van Wert	Ohio	9,159
Bailesville	Milam	Tex	Special
Bonner	Madison	Iowa	27,401
Barnum	Webster	Iowa	27,011
Brasham	Anson	N. C	Special
Blue Mounds	Pope	Minn	26,389
Brick Tavern	Kent	Mich	24,341
Bend	Texas	Mo	28,257
Beach Grove	Walker	Ala	6,090
Cisco	Piatt	Ill	11,910
Conrad	Dawson	Neb	34,031, U. P. R. R.
Cross Roads	Cobb	Ga	6,158
Carbonery	Gilmer	Ga	6,340
Croatan	Craven	N. C	5,004
Christieville	Franklin	Ga	6,658
Comer's Rock	Grayson	Va	4,746
Cow Creek	Logan	W. Va	4,281
Chimney Rock	Laramie	Wy'g T	37,101
Cascade	Logan	W. Y	1,316
Creed's Gap	Lee	Va	9,406
Cedarbrook Mills	Franklin	Va	4,528
Cedar Springs	Smyth	Va	4,786
Carr's Station	Hancock	Ga	6,148
Central Park	Cook	Ill	11,425, R. R.
Chaseville	Benton	Tenn	19,310
Coxburgh	Benton	Tenn	19,310
Cumberland	Pulaski	Ky	20,343
Cedar	Mahaska	Iowa	27,141
Cate's Station	Todd	Minn	26,327
Caspar	Mendocino	Cal	46,294
Cowards	Williamsburg	S. C	5,637
Cactus	Norton	Kan	Special
Cave Spring	Butler	Kan	33,218
Coila	Wabaunsee	Kan	Special
Cedar	Bond	Kan	Special
Cheraville	Marshall	Ala	6,658
Cotton Hill	Barbour	Ala	6,743
Cota	Graves	Ky	20,343
Centreville	McCracken	Ky	Special
Card Hill	Monroe	Tenn	19,179
Cohasset Narrows	Barnstable	Mass	607 and 741
Clark's Corner	Windham	Conn	675
Canton Grove	Hillsboro	N. H	Special
Chocorua	Carroll	N. H	Special
Cooke's Point	Burleson	Tex	8,664
Centralia	Trinity	Tex	8,761
Carroll	Lewis	Mont. T	Special
Cedar Grove	Pontotoc	Miss	7,219
Clay	Morton	Miss	7,215
Clear Creek	Tishomingo	Miss	6,905
Clifford	Lawrence	Ky	20,062
Congress	Iredell	N. C	6,005
Cheerton	Webster	Neb	Special
Clark	Burt	Neb	34,132
Cedar Valley	Hamilton	Neb	Special
Conley	Red Willow	Neb	34,103
Coburg	Webster	Iowa	Special
Cheddar	[illegible]	Ill	23,007, new
Centre	Tooele	Utah T	Special
Cedar	Tooele	Utah T	Special
Center Hill	Wharton	Ala	6,756
Coursen's Grove	Mitchell	Kan	33,161
Carden's Bottom	Yell	Ark	7,604
Camber	Sanilac	Mich	24,471
Canby	Columbia	Tenn	[illegible]
Clayton	Panola	Tex	Special
Caramore	Arkansas (I. T.)	Cherokee Nation	32,009
Clipper	Mansfield	Iowa	28,143
Charlesburgh	Redwood	Minn	Special
Durham	Puletti	Kan	33,232
Drayton	Dooly	Ga	6,284
Discord	Brown	Kan	33,082
Decatur	Decatur	Kan	33,103
Dry Creek	Gallatin	Montana T	Special
DeKalb	DeKalb	Ind	24,008
Deal Beach	Monmouth	N. J.	Special
Dodgeville	Bristol	Mass	606
Deberry	Panola	Tex	8,733
Dempsey	Cass	Tex	8,614
Daly's	Houston	Tex	8,762
Detroit Junction	Wayne	Mich	12,608
Donnsville	Lapeer	Mich	Special
Dixie	Escambia	Ala	6,606
Dairyville	Pike	Ohio	9,529
Dyer	Pike	Ohio	9,840
Davenport	Thayer	Neb	35,064
Daily Branch	Dixon	Neb	Special
Dwamish	King	Wash. T	44,109
Diana	Carbon	Wyoming T	38,158
Divide	Lake	Col. T	38,113
Doby Ranch	Sacramento	Cal	Special
Dobyville	Burnet	Tex	Special
East Park	Dutchess	N. Y	1,577
Ferry Hill	Polk	Ga	Special
Erie	San Benito	Cal	46,119
Eureka	Dooly	Ga	6,215
Elms	Decatur	Tenn	19,310
Excelsior	Mitchell	Kan	33,111
Everett	Phillips	Kan	33,091
Elm Creek	Marshall	Kan	Special
Echo	Douglas	Kan	33,167
East Swanzey	Cheshire	N. H	358
Elkdale	Merrick	Neb	Special
Elk Lick Springs	Pike	Mo	28,171
Eureka	Talladega	Ala	6,716
East Cumberland	Providence	R. I	676
East Lincoln	Polk	Wis	Special
East Orange	Sioux	Iowa	13,995
Fort Defiance	Augusta	Va	4,161
Flat Rock	Pulaski	Ky	20,342
Foosland	Champaign	Ill	11,922, R. R.
Farmdale	Tazewell	Ill	11,411, old
Forest Hill	Brunswick	Va	23,027, new, special
Ft. Frank Brooke	La Fayette	Fla	6,487
Freedom	Butler	Kan	33,283
Ferris	Ellis	Tex	8,502, R. R.
Fruitland	Cherokee	Kan	37,195
Franklin's Mills	Fleming	Ky	20,147
Fairview	Saint Clair	Ala	6,931
Flat Ridge	Guernsey	Ohio	Special
Forest Grove	Ottawa	Mich	24,242
Freel's Ranch	Laramie	Wyoming T.	37,109
Fairfax	Monroe	Ind	Special
Flag Pond	Accomac	Va	Special
Gilbert	Logan	W. Va	4,291
Geyser Springs	Sonoma	Cal	46,256
Goodson	Polk	Mo	Special
Greenleafton	Fillmore	Minn	Special
Goodyear's	Cayuga	N. Y	1,500
Grape Creek	Cherokee	N. C	5,750
Grass Ridge	Linn	Oregon	44,129
Granville Center	Milwaukee	Wis	25,024
Grinnell	Gove	Kan	33,001
Greenbush	Crawford	Kan	33,189
Gossie	Phillips	Kan	33,100
Glencharnald	Rice	Kan	Special
Glenwood	Lawrence	Ky	20,154
George's Road	Middlesex	N. J	Special
Gatenberg	Hudson	N. J	Special
Golden Ridge	Aroostook	Me	173
Galf	Missaukee	Mich	24,897
Green's Grove	Rutherford	N. C	5,762
Gold Run	Talladega	Ala	6,830
Gaylord	Otsego	Mich	12,810
Gilead	Thayer	Neb	Special
Gazelle	Thayer	Neb	Special
Green Valley	Denton	Tex	8601
Gause	Milam	Tex	8,666 R. R.
Gilead Station	Morrow	Ohio	9,044
Greenbush	Preble	Ohio	9,440
Gilderoy	Allen	Ohio	9,004
Gray's Tan Yard	Monroe	Ind	Special
Harris' Ranch	Linn	Oregon	44,179
Haggarts	Cass	Dak T	13,838
Hildrethsburgh	Lyon	Minn	26,321
Hulett's Land'ng	Washington	N. Y	Special
Hickory Level	Carroll	Ga	6,249
Hageman	Porter	Ind	24,005
Howesville	Decatur	Tenn	19,310
Hickory Valley	Winn	La	8,047
Highland	Franklin	La	Special
Hunter's Store	Warren	N. C	Special
Hardin Springs	Hardin	Ky	20,270
Highland	Shelby	Ala	6,687
Hinesville	Richland	Ohio	9,047
Hamilton	Hamilton	Neb	34,074
Herman	Lincoln	Kan	33,099
Hawk Springs	Laramie	Wy'g Ter	37,109
Howardsville (c. h.)	La Plata	Col	Special
Hollywood	Ellsworth	Kan	Special
Hashbarger	Lincoln	Kan	Special
Hunnewell	Greenup	Ken	20,014
Hoosierville	Clay	Ind	22,113
Hamburgh	Van Zandt	Tex	Special
Hynesville	Refugio	Tex	Special
Hummaconna	Monroe	Iowa	27,139
Henry's Mill	Halifax	Va	Special
Hayden	Gallatin	Montana T	38,111
Island Lake	Lyon	Minn	26,321
Inez	Martin	Ky	20,340
Iowa Bar	Oneida	Idaho T	41,132
Junaluska	Jackson	N. C	5,206
Jasper	Lenawee	Mich	12,957
Jackson's Gap	Tallapoosa	Ala	6,616
Judson	Smith	Kansas	Special
Junction	Lemhi	Idaho T	36,115
Kalamazoo	Madison	Neb	Special
Keene	Kearney	Neb	Special
Kemp's Mills	Randolph	N. C	5,074
Kiokee	Columbia	Ga	6,238
Kelvin Grove	Wake	N. C	5,245
King's Mountain	Lincoln	Ky	20,125
Kuskatoon	Greene	N. Y	1,349
Kildare	Cass	Tex	8,749
Kibesillah	Mendocino	Cal	Special
Keenan City	Oneida	Idaho T	41,132
Little Mountain	Lake	Ohio	Special from Mentor.
Lower Bartlett	Carroll	N. H	12
Ludlow Center	Hampden	Mass	Special
Ledgerville	Brown	Wis	25,076
Lea's Mills	Washington	N. C	4,244
Lost Lake	Turner	Dak T	33,021
Lane's Bottom	Webster	W. Va	4,304
Lassen	Lassen	Cal	46,274
Lyon's Station	Los Angeles	Cal	46,129
Laurel Branch	Monroe	W. Va	4,330
Lake Griffin	Sumter	Fla	6,465
Long Pond	Lowndes	Ga	6,226
Linwood	Jefferson	Ark	7,525
Leading Creek	Lewis	W. Va	4,210
Lexington	Lauderdale	Ala	6,698
Lochland	Jefferson	Ky	20,011
Lickley's Corners	Hillsdale	Mich	Special
Lake Side	Berrien	Mich	12,651
Little Rock Creek	Mitchell	N. C	5,244
Logan Valley	Cedar	Neb	Special
Lindel	[illegible]	Neb	Special
Lille	McPherson	Kan	33 119
Lake View	Pierce	Wash. Ter	43,001
Lightville	Mason	Wash. Ter	Special
Little Falls	Lewis	Wash. Ter	43,001
Lasarita	Saguache	Col Ter	17,019
Lima	Howard	Kansas	Special
Lenora	Norton	Kansas	Special
Lesaville	Colusa	Cal	46,239
Long Branch	Panola	Tex	8,632
Lawrence	Kaufman	Tex	8,505
Linville Cove	Burke	N. C	5,173
Leesburgh	Upshur	Tex	8,763
Last Chance	Albany	Wy'g Ter	37,110
Lake View	Cuyahoga	Ohio	9,193
Lucas Grove	Marion	Iowa	27,152
Lone Star	Itawamba	Miss	7,241
Locust Lane	Scott	Va	4,875
Modoc	Boulder	Col. T	38,004
Malakoff	Door	Wis	13,104
Manorville	Lancaster	Penn	Special
Meyer's Store	Franklin	Mo	Special
Moran Brook	Todd	Minn	13,630
Melville	Madison	Ill	23,326, new
Mill Creek	Person	N. C	Special
Millbrook	Fairfax	Va	Special
McDowell Farm	Kankakee	Ill	23,248, new
Mallorysville	Wilkes	Ga	6,306
Marshall	Tallapoosa	Ala	6,616
Mount Eden	Spencer	Ky	20,179
McMurtry	Meade	Ky	20,011
Mound Haven	Texas	La	Special
McDonald's Mill	Perry	Miss	7,187
Meyers' Cave	Augusta	Va	4,606
McKinnie	Lewis	Ky	20,126
Millersborough	Knox	Neb	34,101
Maherville	Barton	Kan	33,103
Marietta	Reline	Kan	33,120
Meadowville	Rich	Utah T	41,133
Morgansville	Doddridge	West Va	4,101
Minersville	Trinity	Cal	46,208
Marcusville	Tuscaloosa	Ala	6,623
Medford	Clark	Wis	13,076
Marcha	Travis	Tex	8,636
Moore's Mills	Wake	N. C	5,064
Mountain House	Sierra	Cal	46,193
Merriman	Eastland	Tex	Special
Milano	Milam	Tex	8,666
Maple Grove	Madison	Iowa	27,177
Millner's Store	Amherst	Va	4,166
North Valley	Polk	Wis	Special
Norway Ridge	Monroe	Wis	13,073
Newbury Old T'n	Essex	Mass	Special
Newberg	Linn	Oregon	44,129
New York Mills	Otter Tail Co	Minn	13,638
Nevers	Freeborn	Minn	26,362
Nickville	Elbert	Ga	6,350
New Hope	[illegible]	Fla	6,349
North Branch	Grayson	Va	4,750
New Centre	York	S. C	5,158
North Plymouth	Plymouth	Mass	679
North Falmouth	Cumberland	Me	Special
North Georgetown	Sagadahoc	Me	Special
New Harbor	Lincoln	Me	Special
Nicholson's Gap	De Kalb	Ala	6,676
Newman Grove	Madison	Neb	Special
New Hamburgh	Scott	Mo	Special
North Branch	Guthrie	Iowa	27,048
Neah Bay	Clallam	Wash T	43,116
New Prospect	Amherst	Va	4,166
North Butte	Butler	Cal	Special
Northwood Ridge	Rockingham	N. H	304
North Pittsburg	Wood	Ohio	Special
Nashville	Polk	Minn	Special
New City	Trempealeau	Wis	13,903
Nagley	Allegany	Penn	Special
Oceanus	Queens County	N. Y	Special
Ogden	McLean	Ill	11,972 R. R.
Orchard Hill	Spalding	Ga	6,011
Odessville	Saint Clair	Ala	6,607
Olmstead Station	Tuscaloosa	Ala	6,615
Ocoee	Williamson	Tenn	19,110
Ocean Beach	Monmouth	N. J	Special
Olson	Olson	Tenn	6,614
Odd Fellows Hall	[illegible]	Tenn	Special
Oak Grove	Pottawatomie	Kan	33,109
Olio	[illegible]	Ark	Special
Owensburgh	Stevens	Wash Ter	43,178
Ogburn	Smith	Tex	8,636
Parkersville	Grant	Oregon	44,153
Pleasant Valley	Minnehaha	Dak. Ter	13,941
Pedlar's Run	Monongalia	W. Va	4,220
Pond Fork	Jackson	Mo	[illegible]
Patterson's Mill	Orange	N. C	5,091
Pine Knob	Whitley	Ky	20,262
Peak Station	Lexington	S. C	5,602
Pinckneyville	Union	S. C	5,630
Prattsville	De Soto	Miss	7,234
Pocktaron	Norfolk	Mass	Special
[illegible]	Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk's Station	Obion	Tenn	20,309
Patron	Wabash	Ill	11,917, old; 23,017, new
Pomfret Centre	Windham	Conn	679
Partridge	Jefferson	Ala	6,672
Parkhill	Dixon	Neb	34,121
Pine Grove	Butler	Kan	33,302
Pop Corn	Osage	Kan	33,174
Potterville	Osborne	Kan	33,109
Pleasant Valley	Rockingham	Va	4,491
Port Landis	Norton	Kan	Special
Pipe Creek	Ottawa	Kan	Special
Poplar Ridge	Madison	Ala	6,557
Plainfield Springs	Washington	Vt	Special
Panama	Kern	Cal	Special
Pleasant Point	Paulding	Ohio	9,427
Prouse's Mills	Columbiana	Ohio	9,241
Proctor	Comanche	Tex	Special
Point Marblehead	Ottawa	Ohio	Special
Pelonia	Portage	Wis	Special
Pliny Store	Putnam	West Va	4,136
Quinan	Wharton	Tex	8,848
Rose Mills	Chatauqua	New York	1,208
Rock Hill	Williamson	Tenn	19,310
Remington Park	Saint John's	Fla	6,420
Radom	Washington	Ill	11,407 R. R.
Rockford	Elkhorn	Neb	Special
Rockton	Furnas	Neb	Special
Rochester	Minnehaha	Dak Ter	13,631
Rocky River	Anderson	S C	5 638
Rural	Randolph	Ind	12,020, R. R.
Riceville	Washington	Wis	13,034
Rip Shin	Coulter	Tenn	8,172
Rollins	Lake	Ill	Special
Rising Station	Champaign	Ill	12 017
Ramelton	Brown	Ind	22,130
Reynold's Bridge	Litchfield	Conn	[illegible]
Rineyville	Hardin	Ky	20,021
Rustford	Wexford	Mich	24,361
Rose Hill	Butler	Kan	33,220
Roscoe	Butler	Kan	33,230
Ranch	Kane	Utah Ter	41,114
Round Valley	Inyo	Cal	46,148
Richfield Centre	Lucas	Ohio	Special
Royalton	Berrien	Mich	Special
Ridgeville	Caswell	N. C	5,090
Rowland	El Dorado	Cal	46,275
Sunny Brook	Baltimore	Md	2,004
South Park	Park	Col. Ter	38,106
Stillwater	Webster	Neb	Special
Spring Bank	Dixon	Neb	Special
Skull Creek	Butler	Neb	34,093
Scandinavia	Harlan	Neb	34,130
Sealsville	Moody	Dak. Ter	33,051
Saint Jacobs	Ozaukee	Wis	25,018
Spring Creek	Decatur	Ga	6,209
Summit	Spottsylvania	Va	4,401
Shearer's Ferry	Idaho	Idaho Ter	42,113
Saint Olof	Clayton	Iowa	11,020
South Amana	Iowa	Iowa	11,005
Sedgwick	Linn	Mo	28,367
San Dieguito	San Diego	Cal	46,131
Sumner	Worth	Ga	5,191
Sugar Tree	Decatur	Tenn	Special
Science Hill	Pulaski	Ky	20,215
Stokes' Station	White	Ill	11,917 R R
Stubblefield	Graves	Ky	20,343
South Bend	Hamilton	Ohio	12,023
Salem	Cocke	Tenn	19 134
Steele's Mill	Oktibbeha	Miss	7,096
Scobeyville	Monmouth	N. J	2,193
So. Westminster	Worcester	Mass	Special
Saint John	Hardin	Ky	20,011
St Wendel	Clay	Ill	old route, 11,741; new " 23,231
Summit City	Grand Traverse	Mich	12,955 old
Scotland	Fillmore	Minn	27,373
Sexton	Ulster	N. Y	1,188
Sedan	Howard	Kan	33,218
Shannondale	Chariton	Mo	28,257
Stone City	Jones	Iowa	11,066
South Inglewood	Coos	Ill	11,404
Saint Paul	Marion	Or	44,110
Springwater	Clackamas	Or	Special
Sumpter	Grant	Or	44,143
Ship Island	Whitcom	Wash. Ter	43,118
Saucillo	San Miguel	New Mex. T	39,114
San Juan	Hinsdale	Col. Ter	Special
Sancho	Tyler	W. Va	4,119
Sherman	Sumter	Ala	6,932
Sand's Mills	Clark	Wis	Special
Strasburgh	Monroe	Mich	12,503
Santa Paula	Ventura	Cal	Special
Shingletown	Shasta	Cal	Special
Spruce Hill	Napa	Cal	Special
Sylvania	Inyo	Cal	Special
Sulphur Station	Bowie	Texas	8,749
Stock Yards	St. Clair	Ill	Mail Messenger from E St. Louis
Stony Hill	Wilkes	N. C	5,187
Stewell House	Hyde	N. C	5,036
Sapulga	Conecuh	Ala	6,604
Spencer	Fayette	Ala	6,690
Smith's Mill	Yavapai	Arizona	40,106
Two Run	Lumpkin	Ga	6,281
Tusculum	Effingham	Ga	6,109
Tannery	Carroll	Md	2,507
Thomas Hill	Randolph	Mo	28,231
Thompson's Point	Benton	Tenn	20,100
Tate's Store	Pulaski	Ky	20,342
Tennant Bridge	Allegany	N. Y	1,885
Taughannock Falls	Tompkins	"	1,293
Treaty	Wabash	Ind	12,011
Toronto	Vermillion	"	Special
Tyler City	New Haven	Conn	915
Texas	Kalamazoo	Mich	Special
Taylor's Station	Pottawatomie	Iowa	27,454
Twelve Mile	Smith	Kan	Special
Trimble's Mills	Duplin	N. C	Special
Utica	Seward	Neb	34,963
Union Ridge	Cabell	W. Va	4,316
Vernon	Tooele	Utah T	Special
Vailsburgh	Essex	N J	"
Valley Station	Jefferson	Ky	20,011
Verdigris Valley	Knox	Neb	34,993
Viola	Stone	Mo	10,906
Vermillion	Dakota	Minn	13,514
Vanderpool	Highland	Va	4,604
Vance's Tank	Sullivan	Tenn	19,013
Walnut Grove	Yavapai	Arizona T	40,118
Woodville	Platte	Neb	34,099
Willow Island	Dawson	"	34,001
Worthington	Burbank	Dakota Ter	13,688
Way Cross C. H.	Ware	Ga	6,099
Westford	Richland	Wis	13,201
Warren Centre	St. Joseph	Ind	1,347
Washburn	Hennepin	Minn	13,697
Westside	Nobles	Minn	13,600
Wilmurt	Herkimer	N. Y	1,443
West Wynnton	Calhoun	Fla	Special
Worcells	Southampton	Va	4,472
Waterfall	Prince William	Va	Special
Waxpaw	Lancaster	S. C	5,719
Westminster	Oconee	S. C	5,017
White Cloud	Clay	Ala	6,717
West Brimfield	Hampden	Mass	605
White Cliff Spgs	Monroe	Tenn	Special
Westport Harbor	Bristol	Mass	Special
Withrowski	Morgan	Mo	Special
Woodburn	Moorhouse	La	8,040
Waitville	Monroe	W. Va	4,330
Whitehead's Mills	Lee	Va	19,130
West's Mill	Saginaw	Mich	12,949
Wooten	Blount	Ala	6,651
West Saugerties	Ulster	N. Y	Special
Watts	Wayne	Mich	12,415
Welda	Anderson	Kan	33,001
Winkler's Mills	Riley	Kan	33,071
Winnesheik	McPherson	Kan	33,124
Woody	Lincoln	Kan	33,941
Walnut Grove	Spartanburgh	S. C	5,715
Windhams	Pickens	Ala	6,670
Wheeling	Guernsey	Ohio	9,046
Walker	Sacramento	Cal	46,102
Wambat	Tulare	Cal	Special
Wheatville	Fresno	Cal	46,020
Ward's Station	Washington	Ohio	9,546
Wellsverville	Columbia	Penn	2,744
[illegible]	Falls	Texas	Special
Woodruff's	Wilkes	N. C	5,180
West Union	Norton	Kan	Special
Woodworth	Mahoning	Ohio	Special
Whittaker	Putnam	Ill	11,495
West [illegible]	Dunn	Wis	25,376
Willow Grove	Chippewa	Minn	26,300
Wilmott	Ray	Mo	28,167
West Union	Norton	Kan	Special
Yount's Mill	Catawba	N. C	5,264
Zion	Clackamas	Or	Special

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Attapulgus	Decatur	Ga	Special from Bainbridge
Allendale	Banks	Ga	6,030
Arcola	Fort Bend	Tex	8,814
Arnaudville	St. Landry	La	[illegible]
Achor	Columbiana	Ohio	9,741
Big Bar	Trinity	Cal	46,267
Bald Hills	Klamath	Cal	46,230
Blossom Hill	Princess Anne	Va	4,264
Beowawe	Eureka	Nev	46,001
Bolling	Butler	Ala	6,612
Bridgeport	Simpson	Miss	7,174
Buck Ridge	Tensas	La	8,008
Brookland	Sabine	Tex	8,634
Body Camp	Bedford	Va	4,618
Bellota	San Joaquin	Cal	Special
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ala	6,797
[illegible]	Franklin	Tenn	19,006
Crandall's C'rn's	Washington	N. Y	1,375
Chualar	Monterey	Cal	46,002
Christiana	Greenwood	Kan	33,275
Chepstow	Washington	Kan	33,063
Copperas	Choctaw	Al	5,913
C'nty Line Mills	Henry	Va	Keysville to Darbytown Heights
Chickahominy	Hanover	Va	4,690
Concord	Lawrence	Ark	6,606
Cokesville	Monroe	Ala	6,804
De Kay	Lafayette	Miss	7,072
Diamond Grove	Randolph	Ill	23,091
Delaware City	Leavenworth	Kan	Special
Double Branch	Hamilton	Tenn	19,100
Eckhardt's Grove	Otter Tail	Minn	13,560
Eastern	El Paso	Col. Ter	38,121
Frost Hill	Edgefield	S. C	5,601
French Camp	San Joaquin	Cal	46,001
Flat Rock	Clay	Ala	6,179
Fish Pond	Tallapoosa	Ala	6,516
Fillmore	Sequatchie	Tenn	Special
Fair Play	Panola	Texas	Special
Greenfield	Milwaukee	Wis	25,190
Hallville	Houston	Texas	8,647
Honeyville	Monroe	Wis	13,066
Haynes Turnout	Richland	S. C	5,604
[illegible]	Cleveland	Va	4,443
[illegible]	James	Mo	[illegible]
Jock's Lick	Madison	Ky	20,309
[illegible]	Smith	Tenn	8,048
Kaysburgh	Logan	Ky	Special
Kaled	Scott	Mo	26,309
La Paz	Yuma	Arizona	40,168

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Little River	Cherokee	Ala	6,5
Lawtonville	Beaufort	S. C	Special for Allendale
Lower Three R'ns	Barnwell	S. C	5,5
Mount Athos	Campbell	Va	4,4
Mine Neck	Caroline	Va	4,4
Mashulaville	Noxubee	Miss	7,1
McDonald	Bradley	Tenn	19,1
Mountain Lake	Giles	Va	4,4
[illegible]	McDowell	N. C	5,1
Osborn's Gap	Wise	Va	4,4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oak Grove	Prince George's Co	Md	Special
Olwater	Baker	Fla	6,4
Old Hickory	Simpson	Miss	7,1
Omega	Upshur	Texas	[illegible]
Peck's Run	Upshur	W. Va	4,206 & 4
Pine Creek	Trempealeau	Wis	Special
Pajarito	Bernalillo	New Mex	39,
[illegible]	Howard	Kansas	33,
Petersburg	Cleveland	N. C	5,1
Paint Valley	Holmes	Ohio	Special
Prattsville	Vinton	Ohio	Special
Palestine	Lewis	Tenn	19,1
Palo Alto	Lawrence	Tenn	19,1
Prosperity	Madison	Ind	12,1
Proctor's Creek	Chesterfield	Va	4,4
Raccoon	Washington	Penn	2,
Radfordsville	Perry	Ala	6,7
Rosewood	Levy	Fla	6,4
Robbins	Barnwell	S. C	5,1
Rose Hill	Covington	Ala	6,7
Rock Creek	Stevens	Wash. Ter	43,1
Round Glade	Raleigh	West Va	4,2
Silver Run	Talladega	Ala	6,6
Spring Valley	Colusa	Cal	46,2
Stony Ridge	Surry	N. C	5,1
Shaw's Mills	Guilford	N. C	5,1
Scott Creek	Darlington	S. C	5,6
Smith's Ford	Cabarrus	N. C	5,0
Turkey Creek	Dooly	Ga	6,
Troup Factory	Troup	Ga	6,3
Troy's Store	Randolph	N. C	5,0
Topsail Sound	New Hanover	N. C	5,0
Tecolote	San Miguel	New Mex	39,1
Turner's Point	Kaufman	Texas	8,
Ute Creek	Colfax	New Mex	39,1
Verdi	Washoe	Nev	46,0
Walnut Grove	Caldwell	Kentucky	20,
Woodstock	Jefferson	Kansas	33,
Wampoo	Pulaski	Ark	7,
Willow Branch	Hancock	Ind	12,1
Winnsborough	Wood	Tex	8,
Yellow Sulphur	Blount	Tenn	19,1

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Near'st Office.
Argo	Jefferson	Ala	Birmingham
Burnt Creek	Greenwood	Kan	Eureka
Benton	Lewis	Ky	Mount Carmel
Big Pond	Jones	Ala	Verno
Birch Dale	Todd	Minn	Sauk Centre
Coal Mountain	Forsyth	Ga	Cumming
Corymbo	La Porte	Ind	Michigan City
Chinook	Pacific	Wash. T	Astoria, O.
Dover	Craven	N. C	[illegible]
Decaturville	Camden	Mo	[illegible]
Dallas	Webster	Mo	Northview
Fraimville	Burleson	Tex	Bryan, Brazos County
Fredonia	Williamson	Ill	Carterville
Fairview	Mason	Mich	Ludington
Fitchburgh	Estill	Ky	Irvine
Garden Plains	Whiteside	Ill	Clinton, Iowa
Gossett	White	Ill	Norris City
Hibbetts	Carroll	Ohio	Carrollton
Iona Island	Rockland	N. Y	Peekskill, Westchester County
Jefferson	Jefferson	Neb	Fairbury
La Grange Mill	Middlesex	Va	Churchview
Lee	Calborne	Miss	Grand Gulf
Lewis River	Clarke	Wash. T	Stoughton
Meloy	Washington	Penn	W. Middletown
Mace	Russell	Kan	[illegible]
Morven	Anson	N. C	[illegible]
Mattison	Branch	Mich	Coldwater
Mammoth Cave	Edmonson	Ky	Glasgow Junc'n
Oak Dale	Washington	Minn	St. Paul
Point Pleasant	Vermillion	Ill	[illegible]
Humphrey's L'd'g	Cowlitz	Wash. T	Winlock
Peck's Run	Upshur	W. Va	Buckhannon
Post Oak Springs	Roane	Tenn	[illegible]
Red Brick	Sullivan	N. Y	Liberty Falls
Raccoon	Marion	Ill	Salem
Rowena	Bay	Mich	Bay City
Red River City	Grayson	Tex	Denison City
Rockdale	Randolph	Ala	Wedowee
Rock Creek	Jefferson	Kan	Meriden
[illegible]	Crenshaw	Ala	Rutledge
Sylamore	Stone	Ark	Mountain View
Stone Mountain	McDowell	N. C	Old Fort
Stubblefield	Stevens	Wash. T	Spokane
Sandy Hill	Buncombe	N. C	Asheville Bridge
Sheldon	Sacramento	Cal	Elk Grove
Timber Ridge	Union	S. C	Union
Waterloo	Lyon	Kan	Reading
Zackville	Wirt	W. Va	Reedy

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Butternuts	Otsego	N. Y	Gilbertsville
Bakersport	Hopkins	Ky	n. & s. to McNary
Breckenridge	Dallas	Tex	n. & s. to Richardson, on H. & Tex. Cent. R. R.
Bazetta	Trumbull	Ohio	Cortland
Bean's Mill	Lewis	W. Va	n. & s. to Roanoke
Charlotte	Charlotte	Va	Smithville
Odd Spring	El Dorado	Cal	n. & s. to Granite Hill
California	Washington	Pa	Sagamore
Dale City	Somerset	Pa	Meyersdale
Fort Montgomery	Graham	N. C	Robbinsville
Harmony	Washington	Mo	Palmer
Hickory Fork	Gloucester	Va	White Marsh
La Grange	Wyoming	Pa	Osterhout
Lower Bartlett	Carroll	N. H	Centre Bartlett
Moresville	Delaware	N. Y	Grand Gorge
Moorhead	Allegheny	Pa	Bridgeville
New Republic	Monterey	Cal	Santa Rita
New House	York	S. C	Whitaker, on R. R.
Otter Creek	Wayne	Mo	Mill Spring
O'Plain	Lake	Ill	n. & s. to Gurnee Station
Pineville	Pike	Ill	Baylis
HenderCoalMines	Ohio	Ken	n. & s. to McHenry
Reedtown	Seneca	Ohio	Omar
Smithfield	Butler	Kan	Indianola
Sullivan's L'ding	Rapides	La	Sartrand
Square Corner	Adams	Pa	Bonneauville
Sevillia	Calhoun	Mich	n. & s. to East Le Roy
Virginia	Dallas	Texas	Lisbon
West Geneva	Van Buren	Mich	Irvington
Young America	Warren	Ill	Kirkwood

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

LATE LETTERS.

For the convenience of those who find it necessary to dispatch letters at the latest moment, 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 is for letters going to places on that route and beyond by 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7:50 a. m. and 10:50 p. m.

For the 10:50 p. m. no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburg.

The other,

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 places in New England, and collections will be made from it at 7:55 a. m. and 7:55 p. m., viz., 10 minutes previous to the starting of the 8:05 a. m. and 15 minutes previous to the starting of the 8:10 p. m. train.

On Sundays, collections will be made from the red box only for the 6.00 p. m. N. Y. C. and H. R. train, and the 7:40 p. m. N. Y. and Boston train, and in each case 15 minutes previous to the time of starting.

SCHEME OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Route Agents in Pennsylvania are particularly requested to report to this office any change affecting the distribution provided in the new scheme of that State, or any error or omission discovered, with a full explanation in each case.

Similar information is solicited from every quarter respecting any of the general schemes of States in this division.

ALTERATIONS IN MARYLAND SCHEME OF JULY 1, 1874.

Anne Arundel County.

Change marginal note "B." under Annapolis Agent so as to read "Leave Mill every day daily," &c.

The following offices will only receive a supply from Annapolis Agent, Millersville Dis.:

Davidsonville, Tracey's Landing.
Nut and, West River.
South River, Shepherd's Store.
Sudley.

Calvert County.

Make all offices except Dunkirk and Chaneyville otherwise supplied from "Annapolis Agent, Millersville Dis."

ALTERATIONS IN VIRGINIA SCHEME.

Augusta County.

Laurel Hill to Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. (Charlottesville to Staunton.)

Campbell County.

Oxford Iron Works to South Side Dis.

Mail is now sent from Philadelphia to New York on the 1 a. m. instead of on the 7:15 a. m. train.

CHANGES IN TIME OF RAILWAY POST OFFICE AND ROUTE AGENT SERVICE.

Penn. and Del. Branch Agent June 1, 1874.

Lv. Delaware City 6:00 a. m. Arr. Pomeroy 9 1? a. m.
Lv. Pomeroy 4:30 p. m. Arr. Delaware City 7:40 p. m.

Harrisburgh and Lock Haven Agents June 29, 1874.

Lv. Lock Haven ——. Arr. Harrisburgh ——.
Lv. Harrisburgh 1:30 p. m. Arr. Lock Haven 7:30 p. m.

Lock Haven and St. Mary's Agents June 29, 1874.

Lv. Lock Haven 9:45 a. m. Arr. St. Mary's 3:10 p. m.
Lv. St. Mary's 2 35 p. m. Arr. Lock Haven 9 35 p m.

St. Mary's and Erie Agents, June 28, 1874.

Lv. Erie 11 20 a. m. Arr. St. Mary's 5:09 p. m.
Lv. St. Mary's 3:10 p. m. Arr. Erie 9:05 p. m.

Erie and Warren Agents, June 28, 1874.

Lv. Warren 7:35 a. m. Arr. Erie 10:16 a. m.
Lv. Erie 4 p. m. Arr. Warren 7.00 p. m.

Northern Central R. P. O.

Postal cars south, reaching Harrisburgh 10:00 p. m., now leave that point 11:06 p. m., reaching Baltimore 2:10 a. m.

Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Agents, June, 1874.

Le. Northumberland 7 a. m. Arr. Scranton 11 a. m.
Le. Scranton 2:16 p. m. Arr. Northumberland 6:10 p. m.

Allegheny Valley R. R. (Low Grade Div.), July 6, 1874.

Le. Red Bank 10:25 a. m. Arr. Reynoldsville 1:20 p. m.
Le. Reynoldsville 3:30 p. m. Arr. Red Bank 6:30 p. m.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R. Agents, June 20, 1874.

Le. Buffalo 6:30 a. m. Arr. Emporium 11:15 a. m.
Le. Emporium 6:00 p. m. Arr. Buffalo 11:30 p. m.
Agents going south now pass Olean before the Erie R. P. O. night line west reaches that point.

Northern R. R. of New Jersey, June 22, 1874.

Le. Tallmans 7:00 a. m. Arr. New York 9:20 a. m.
[illegible]

Pennsylvania Central R. P. O., June 21, 1874.

Le. Pittsburgh 4:40 p. m. Arr. Philadelphia 6:30 a. m.
Le. Philadelphia 12:15 p. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 2:00 a. m.

Fredericksburgh and Baltimore Steamboat Route, June 24, 1874.

Le. Fredericksburgh 6:00 p. m. Le. Baltimore 4:20 p. m.

New York Central and Hudson River R. P. O.

Le. New York 11 p. m. Arr. Albany 6:40 a. m.
Le. Albany 6.45 a. m. Arr. Buffalo 8:30 p. m.
Le. Buffalo 6:00 a. m. Arr. Albany 4:20 p. m.
Le. Albany 4.00 p. m. Arr. New York 10:00 p. m.
Le. New York 6.00 a. m. Arr. Albany 1:05 p. m.
Le. Albany 1:20 p. m. Arr. Buffalo 1:15 a. m.
Le. Buffalo 2 25 p. m. Arr. Albany 5:40 a. m.
Le. Albany 10 a. m. Arr. N. Y. 3:40 p. m.

Syracuse & Chenango Agent June 22, 1874.

Le. Syracuse 11:10 a.m. Arr. Earlville 3:00 p. m.
Le. Earlville 5:10 p. m. Arr. Syracuse 8:35 p. m.

Rutland and Washington Agents, June 22, 1874.

Le. Rutland 8 a. m. Arr. Troy 9:25 a. m.
Le. Troy 5 p. m. Arr. Rutland 9:16 p. m.
This time will change July 6, and agents will leave Rutland 10 a. m. and reach Troy 2:10 p. m.

Rensselaer and Saratoga Agents, July 6, 1874.

Le. Troy 7.15 a. m. Arr. Rutland 11:56 a. m.
Le. Rutland 4 p. m. Arr. Troy 8:15 p. m.

Frederick and Penn. Line Railroad Agents, July 2, 1874.

Le. Frederick 6:30 a. m. Arr. Hanover June. 8:15 a. m.
Le. Hanover June. 6:10 p. m. Arr. Frederick 8:05 p. m.

Harlem Extension Agents, June 29, 1874.

Le. Rutland 6 a. m. Arr. Chat. Vill. 3:35 p. m.
Le. Chat. Vill 3:55 p. m. Arr. Rutland 9:35 p. m.
The agent going south stops at North Bennington 55 minutes, and at Bennington 2 hours and 45 minutes.

Albany and Susquehanna Agents, June 15, 1874.

Le. Albany 7:40 a. m. Arr. Binghamton 2:05 p. m.
Le. Binghamton 7:20 a. m. Arr. Albany 1:50 p. m.
Under this schedule the connection of the agents going west with the Midland agents going south is missed, the latter leaving Sidney Plains 11:37 a. m., and the Albany and Susquehanna agents passing at 12:14 p. m. A direct pouch is, however, made up for Delhi and forwarded on afternoon train.

Geneva and Ithaca Agents.

Le. Ithaca 7 a. m. Arr. Geneva 8:45 a. m.
Le. Geneva 5:35 p. m. Arr. Ithaca 7:20 p. m.

Utica and Black River Agents, June 11, 1874.

Le. Utica 5:10 p. m. Arr. Watertown 9:05 p. m.
Le. Watertown 8 a. m. Arr. Utica 11:20 a. m.
On and after July 6 will leave Utica 8 a. m. and Watertown 3:15 p. m.

New York and New Haven Agent, July 1, 1874.

Le. New York 4:38 p. m. instead of 2:20 p. m.

New Jersey Southern R. R. Agents.

Le. Phil. 7:45 a. m. Arr. N. Y. 12:50 p. m.
Le. N. Y. 9:40 a. m. Arr. Phil. 2.27 p. m.

New Jersey R. R. Agents, July 6, 1874.

Le. Phil. 8:30 a. m. Arr. N. Y. 11:50 a. m.
Le. N. Y. 4:05 p. m. Arr. Phil. 7:26 p. m.

LOCATION OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Allegany County.

Transit Bridge, 3 miles from Angelica and 3 miles from Belvidere, on stage route between Belvidere and Belfast.

Chautauqua County.

Rose Mills, station on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. R., 3½ miles north of Falconer, on the A. and G. W. R. R.

Cayuga County.

Cascade, station on the Southern Central R. R., 6 miles north of Wyckoffs.

Goodyears, 3 miles south of King's Ferry and supplied from it.

Dutchess County.

East Park, 1½ miles east of Hyde Park, and supplied from Poughkeepsie.

Herkimer County.

Wilmurt, 6 miles from Ohio, on the route from that place to Morehouseville.

Queens County.

Oceanus, station on the Rockaway Branch of the South Side R. R., 14 miles south of Jamaica and 4 miles west of Rockaway, and supplied from the latter.

Tanghannock Falls, station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Ath. R. R., 8½ miles northwest of Ithaca.

Washington County.

Hewlet's Landing, east shore of Lake George, 14 miles from Ticonderoga and 18 miles from Lake George P. O. Supplied by steamboat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Centre County.

Sandy Ridge, station Tyrone and Clearfield R. R., 16 miles from Tyrone, and 1½ miles south of Powelton.

Lancaster County.

Manorville, 7 miles southwest of Lancaster, and will probably be supplied from Mountville, a station on the Pennsylvania R. R.

Luzerne County.

Sax, 4 miles south of Parsons, and supplied from Wilkesbarre.

Indiana County.

Cookport, 8 miles from Grant, on route from Grant to Indiana.

Susquehanna County.

Lennox, 7 miles east of Hopbottom, on route to Susquehanna Depot.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore County.

Sunny Brook is on Route 3,694, Towsontown to Sunny Brook, 8½ miles northeast of Towsontown.

Carroll County.

Tannery, station on West Maryland R. R., half way between Westminster and Carrollton, west side of track.

ROSWELL HART,
Superintendent, R. M. S.

JULY 1, 1874.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for June, 1874.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

J. A. Amerman, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
A. R. Slonaker, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service vice A. Barstow.
J. Nimmo, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
T. F. Vail, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
J. S. Carels, at Large, vice E. McArthur.
J. G. Stokes, At Large.
R. F. Crowell, At Large.
J. E. Beardsley, At Large.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE HEAD CLERKS.

C. L. Mildram, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
R. C. Trivo, Jr., New York, to Albany, N. Y.
J. F. Harris, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
W. McConnell, Kansas City, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
J. A. Haigh, Toledo, O., to La Fayette, Ind.
E. G. Capp, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

J. W. Hannon, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
R. P. Waters, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.
J. J. Josebury, New York, to Albany, N. Y.
F. W. Kirkham, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. F. Parsons, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
W. S. McGinnis, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
A. Ford, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
G. C. Fisher, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
W. C. Burke, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
C. H. Murray, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. J. Hildreth, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
O. H. Shinn, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
A. J. Mourning, Chicago, to Quincy, Ill.
R. H. Leatwealer, Humboldt, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss.
R. J. S. Wise, Kansas City, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Ia.
J. Maguire, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
W. Anderson, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Tex.
J. P. Krebs, Toledo, O., to La Fayette, Ind.
W. B. McClintic, Toledo, O., to La Fayette, Ind.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

P. Frederick, New York, to Albany, N. Y.
E. Briggs, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
F. K. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
H. D. Baraitz, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
O. P. Page, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
J. T. Cantwell, Washington, D. C., to Lynchburg, Va.

ROUTE AGENTS.

S. L. Mason, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.
J. H. Sherman, Jacksonville, to Chattahoochee, Fla.
H. C. Mullins, Evansville, Ind., to Nashville, Tenn.
J. Rate, Jacksonville, to Chattahoochee, Fla.
M. C. Frances, Dubuque, Iowa, to Winona, Minn.
F. N. Van Pelt, Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. Sheats, Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. Phillip, Little Rock, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.
J. A. Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss.
D. Hadle, Pittsburgh, to Oil City, Pa.
A. Tutchell, Worcester, Mass., to Fitchburg, N. H.
F. L. Packard, Omaha, to Kearney Junction, Neb.
W. H. Nangle, Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dak.
H. E. Edwards, Duluth, Minn., to Bismarck, Dak.
G. Lewis, Duluth, Minn., to Bismarck, Dak.
O. J. Johnson, Duluth, Minn., to Bismarck, Dak.
H. C. Chase, Little Rock, to Fulton, Ark.
H. C. Scierette, Macon, to Atlanta, Ga.
J. C. Few, Brunswick, to Albany, Ga.
G. C. Brown, Cincinnati, to Portsmouth, O.
J. W. Martin, Providence, R. I., to Waterbury, Conn.
J. S. Phillis, Vincennes, Ind., to Cairo, Ill.
H. D. Kennedy, Charlotte, N. C., to Augusta, Ga.
C. Smith, Quincy, Ill., to Kirksville, Mo.
O. R. Knighton, Quincy, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.

W. Dobbs, New Haven, Conn., to Williamsburg, Mass.
C. J. Upson, New Haven, Conn., to Williamsburg, Mass.
G. M. Jennings, Norfolk, to Lynchburg, Va.
C. J. Vaford, Richmond, Va., to Greensboro, N. C.
R. W. De Jarnette, Montgomery, to Mobile, Ala.
W. Porter, Indianapolis, to Michigan City, Ind.
J. N. Merrell, Lathrop, to Tipton, Cal.
W. C. Griffin, Cincinnati, O., to Fort Wayne, Ind.
E. H. Beck, Racine, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.
F. Meigan, Easton, to Hazleton, Pa.
W. J. Aslatt, Green Bay, to Merrillan, Wis.
G. E. Bowman, Neenah to Colby, Wis.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

W. O. Medearis, Fayetteville, to Decherd, Tenn.
T. R. Myer, Towanda, to Barclay, Pa.
H. Fisher, Port Clinton, to Williamsport, Pa.
F. H. Hyde, Salt Lake City, to Ogden, Utah.
J. Pryor, St. Joseph, to Cameron Junction, Mo.
L. M. Johnson, Montgomery, to Eufaula, Ala.
W. M. Russell, Port Clinton, to Williamsport, Pa.
[illegible] Shreveport, La., to Marshall, Tex.

LOCAL AGENTS.

W. Gregg, Jr., Troy, N. Y.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for May, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Local Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collected
New York	379	1,935,712	1,707,000	685,939	4,561,000
Philadelphia	347	1,364,171	714,126	651,547	1,650,923
Chicago	144	1,219,963	314,872	199,996	4,445,431
Boston	134	895,093	372,064	320,645	1,307,923
St. Louis	100	739,472	79,148	303,674	381,968
Baltimore	60	449,413	40,416	127,347	361,045
Cincinnati	53	304,706	61,126	91,440	245,690
Brooklyn	86	329,330	81,140	104,511	194,153
Detroit	31	277,233	30,327	143,746	176,746
Cleveland	32	268,781	32,145	109,150	186,342
Buffalo	34	265,491	29,363	117,357	190,427
Milwaukee	24	241,562	14,597	39,541	130,893
Rochester	20	227,114	10,247	91,334	174,703
Albany	23	219,156	16,673	76,440	185,412
Louisville	24	215,979	13,023	79,497	119,864
Washington	36	209,361	22,304	105,481	166,910
Indianapolis	36	183,044	19,639	67,478	125,005
Pittsburgh	26	179,745	23,490	73,050	136,443
New Orleans	45	176,009	24,499	105,887	205,833
San Francisco	36	161,666	45,693	67,533	373,001
Newark	21	148,301	34,596	68,136	85,745
Troy	15	130,134	14,137	56,398	86,694
Syracuse	13	120,477	13,306	50,716	38,963
Toledo	13	109,771	7,145	33,454	84,961
Memphis	13	107,794	6,440	26,447	65,051
Richmond	16	96,868	4,779	40,140	67,761
Jersey City	14	94,298	11,151	96,789	36,835
Nashville	11	90,135	5,940	34,259	44,890
Kansas City	9	89,138	6,935	56,737	48,961
Utica	12	87,194	7,142	34,603	68,450
Dayton	12	79,634	5,70.	39,743	60,301
Hartford	11	76,774	12,461	42,110	58,149
Providence	15	76,678	18,444	36,676	34,407
Fort Wayne	6	76,272	11,861	43,273	65,263
Grand Rapids	6	71,504	6,217	29,157	41,447
Allegheny	9	67,946	4,891	42,281	29,828
St. Paul	8	64,270	2,595	35,176	44,996
Columbus	10	59,530	3,964	33,058	48,099
Springfi'd, Mass.	6	59,163	1,276	19,565	37,996
New Haven	11	57,550	7,752	34,739	43,063
New Bedford	4	56,296	1,430	28,172	21,836
Lawrence	8	53,929	3,248	41,909	60,134
Worcester	10	54,046	5,769	26,758	36,112
Lowell	6	51,276	3,410	22,395	58,441
Wilmington	11	51,035	4,423	19,768	30,995
Erie	7	47,276	2,401	39,859	24,883
Portland	10	47,228	2,861	36,475	58,894
Easton	6	43,613	4,882	18,289	29,811
Reading	8	43,161	3,443	23,114	21,703
Atlanta	5	43,152	1,756	17,061	45,105
Minneapolis	7	42,835	2,974	44,143	30,136
Manchester	7	42,385	1,843	34,461	19,965
Lynn	7	40,219	2,346	29,120	27,169
Omaha	6	39,880	5,407	24,719	29,198
Wheeling	5	39,290	1,542	21,749	30,336
Elmira	6	36,944	4,231	12,812	20,3[illegible]
Evansville	6	37,224	1,217	32,169	24,405
Peoria	8	36,176	1,654	17,853	38,853
Lancaster	6	36,783	1,926	17,010	19,339
Elizabeth	6	34,814	3,810	19,808	18,6[illegible]3
Norfolk	6	33,555	3,308	15,090	43,451
Des Moines	6	33,382	2,907	23,452	23,322
Quincy	7	32,021	2,043	28,731	30,330
St. Joseph	6	32,556	1,544	21,894	23,704
Savannah	6	31,794	2,375	10,758	28,894
Trenton	6	31,236	2,153	17,916	33,961
Harrisburg	6	30,407	1,658	25,262	10,632
Oswego	6	30,068	1,407	14,575	24,433
Dubuque	6	30,019	1,160	22,039	29,979
Paterson	8	29,124	3,261	19,159	14,979
Salem	6	28,206	3,060	10,448	23,113
Charleston	8	27,823	2,224	15,230	26,331
La Fayette	6	27,062	1,135	21,376	17,751
Camden	6	26,709	3,125	12,530	11,675
Burlington	4	24,649	1,404	21,939	18,675
Petersburg	5	23,873	810	11,334	13,422
Bloomington	5	23,323	2,016	17,930	12,661
Poughkeepsie	4	21,916	2,013	11,330	22,534
Fall River	8	21,140	2,101	16,736	13,590
Springfield, Ill.	4	20,843	940	16,307	9,327
Covington	4	20,681	1,129	16,611	18,306
Leavenworth	5	19,606	1,464	14,479	16,163
Davenport	7	18,884	1,458	15,633	14,818
Pottsville	4	16,860	1,406	15,693	11,308
Mobile	7	17,071	789	11,963	23,652
Bangor	6	14,174	769	8,681	23,401
Hoboken	4	13,059	613	5,249	4,838

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly *free of charge*. Collections from the street letter boxes are also *free*.

[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 newspapers, magazines and periodicals 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 deposited in a post-office, charged with the unpaid postage to be collected on delivery. If the postage is left *wholly* unpaid, or is prepaid *less* than one full rate, 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 locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been *inadvertently* prepaid at the "drop" or local letter rate of 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 higher rate must be paid on the entire package; but two or more different articles, both chargeable 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; all letters upon the envelopes 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 form 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 deliver any 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 chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; on all newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent from publishers to subscribers and inclosing *any article whatever* except *bona fide* supplements or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—**3 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, commencing at any time, 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 inclose 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 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.

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., 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.

Newspapers addressed to subscribers residing within the county of publication are not subject to postage, but pass free.

Third Class.

[NOTE.—Packages of mailable matter of this class must be prepaid by stamps, and must not exceed the weight prescribed by law (which is four pounds). Packages exceeding the prescribed weight are unmailable.

All matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

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

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, 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—**1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On books—**1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On unsealed 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 periodicals 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**.

The following named articles, designated "*supplies*," may be transported without payment of postage, if endorsed "*P. O. Dept., Office Supplies. A. B., postmaster (or other officer, as the case may be) by order of the Postmaster-General*."

Blanks, wrapping-paper, twine, letter-balances, marking stamps, regulations, directories, bags, locks, keys, postal stamps, etc., if sent from the Department.

Mail bags and locks—sent from depositories.

Damaged stamps, etc., dead letters, used or spoiled registered package envelopes—if sent to the Department.

And registered package envelopes containing letters for transmission do not require stamps.

On all matter not designated as supplies, postage must be paid at the regular rates by the *official* stamps, with which every office will be supplied.

Official Mail Matter sent from all other Executive Departments of the Government.

To afford the several Executive Departments of the Government every facility consistent with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter (except books) emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter; double rates must be charged for books, viz.: two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages can be sealed as heretofore, provided the contents are properly certified by an officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Department or Bureau to which he is attached. The following form of certificate (with proper variations of heading for the several Departments) has been suggested:

United States Treasury Blanks.

I certify that this package contains no written matter.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J—— B——.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, 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 the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when 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 Luxemburg) 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 to be delivered accordingly; when in black ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent direct to post offices in Canada.

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

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Canada, Newfoundland [illegible], by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, including all the German States and Austria, and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Resmo and Tripoli; 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 England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt, (via: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Lubuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets 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, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to the Roman or Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, 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 on letters, etc., to all foreign countries to which registration is practicable will be found noted in the Table of Postages to Foreign Countries. On such letters, etc., only the postage rates as given in the table need be prepaid, in addition to the registration fee.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or 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 notes (in case coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on its arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of *Mails 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 (in currency) only are to be collected.

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 and French Mails.

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

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each four ounces or fraction thereof. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded. Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof; if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above-mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment. But the postage on all printed matter *to* or *from* FRANCE AND ALGERIA must, in all cases, be collected *here*.

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, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), must be wrapped or enveloped 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, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, nor exceed 24 ounces in weight, except to Germany.

Patterns and samples to Germany must not exceed 8½ ounces in weight.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter written in it or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of July, 1874.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
July 1	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 1	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 1	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 2	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 4	Inman Line	Queenstown.
" 4	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 7	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 8	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 8	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 9	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 11	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 11	White Star	Queenstown.
" 11	General Trans-Atlantic	Brest and Havre.
" 14	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 14	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 15	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 15	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 16	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 18	Baltic Lloyd	Stettin.
" 18	White Star	Queenstown.
" 18	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 21	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 22	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 22	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 23	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
" 25	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 25	Inman Line	Queenstown.
" 25	General Trans-Atlantic	Brest and Havre.
" 25	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 28	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 28	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 29	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 29	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 30	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
July 2	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 9	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 16	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 23	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 30	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
		FROM BOSTON.
July 11	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 25	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
July 4	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
" 11	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
" 18	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
" 25	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
July 4	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 7	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 11	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 14	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 18	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 21	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 25	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 28	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
July 4	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 11	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 18	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 25	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MAILS FOR THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

		FROM NEW YORK.
July 2	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 6	N. Y. & West Indies	Port au Prince.
" 7	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 7	Atlas Steamship Co	Kingston.
" 7	Clyde	Havana.
" 9	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 9	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana and Nassau.
" 14	Clyde	Havana.
" 16	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 17	Atlas Steamship Co	Port au Prince.
" 18	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 18	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 20	N. Y. & West Indies	Port au Prince.
" 21	Clyde	Havana.
" 21		San Domingo.
" 21	Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 23	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 24	Atlas Steamship Co	Kingston.
" 25	San Domingo	San Domingo.
" 28	Clyde	Havana.
" 30	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 30	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
July 10	Phil. & So. Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
" 24	Phil. & So. Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
July 3	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via Key West.
		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.*

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.*
July 11	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	Yokohama & Hong Kong
" 16	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, & Auckland.
" 25	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	Yokohama & Hong Kong

* A full statement of service from San Francisco cannot be given, no report having been received from the San Francisco Post Office.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.

Time Table for the Mail Service Between the United States, New South Wales and New Zealand.

BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND KANDAVAU.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the time of departure from the United States is that from San Francisco. Correspondence must, therefore, be mailed at the respective post offices sufficient time before to reach that port on the day of departure.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Leave	Arrive at				
San Francisco	Honolulu	Kandavau	Auckland	Port Chalmers	Sydney
Saturday* 1874	About Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	Friday 1874	Thursday 1874	Monday 1874
31 Jan.	9 Feb.	21 Feb.	27 Feb.	5 Mar.	2 Mar.
28 Feb.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.	27 Mar.	2 Apr.	30 Mar.
28 Mar.	6 Apr.	18 Apr.	24 Apr.	30 Apr.	27 Apr.
25 Apr.	4 May	16 May	22 May	28 May	25 May.
23 May	1 June	13 June	19 June	25 June	22 June
20 June	29 June	11 July	17 July	23 July	20 July
18 July	27 July	8 Aug.	14 Aug.	20 Aug.	17 Aug.
15 Aug.	24 Aug.	5 Sept.	11 Sept.	17 Sept.	14 Sept.
12 Sept.	21 Sept.	3 Oct.	9 Oct.	15 Oct.	12 Oct.
10 Oct.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	6 Nov.	12 Nov.	9 Nov.
7 Nov.	16 Nov.	28 Nov.	4 Dec.	10 Dec.	7 Dec.
			1875	1875	1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.

* Or immediately on arrival of London Mail at San Francisco.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland.	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1873	Saturd'y 1873	Monday 1873	About Satur. 1873	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.	19 Jan.
1874	1874	1874	1874		
13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	24 Jan.	5 Feb.	16 Feb.
10 Feb.	14 Feb.	16 Feb.	21 Feb.	5 Mar.	16 Mar.
10 Mar.	14 Mar.	16 Mar.	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	13 Apr.
7 Apr.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	18 Apr.	30 Apr.	11 May
5 May	9 May	11 May	16 May	28 May	8 June
2 June	6 June	8 June	13 June	25 June	6 July
30 June	4 July	6 July	11 July	23 July	3 Aug.
28 July	1 Aug.	3 Aug.	8 Aug.	20 Aug.	31 Aug.
25 Aug.	29 Aug.	31 Aug.	5 Sept.	17 Sept.	28 Sept.
22 Sept.	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	26 Oct.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at General Post Office New York.

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'npoint & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10 30 a m, 1:00, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 6, 11.15 a m, 1:30, 3:00, 5:30, 7.30 p m
Canada, via Mont'al & Quebec	5 a m, 3, 9 p m	12:30 p m
Canada, via Toronto & Hamilton	5 am, 6 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Kingst'n	6 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 6 p m	
California	7 a m 6 p m	4:45 a m
East, via N'w Haven R R	5 a m, 1:30, 4 p m	5:30 a m, 3, 10 p m
East, via N H'n R R (way mail)	5 a m, 3:30 p m	10:30 a m, 1:30, 6 p m
East, via Fall River (railway)	7 p m	5:30 a m
East, via by boat, via Newport	3 p m	7:30 a m
Freehold, N J	5 a m, 5 p m	9 a m
Hoboken	5, 10 30 a m, 1:30, 4:30 p m	5 a m, 2 p m
Jersey City	5, 10 a m, 1:30, 3 p m	5:30, 9 a m, 12:30, 5:30 p m
Keyport	1:30 p m	10 a m
L B'ch (see N J S'rn R R)		
L I R R, G'nport & Way Stations	5 a m	10 a m, 9 p m
L I R R, Way Mail to Mineola	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10 a m
L I R R via S S R R	7 a m, 2:30 p m	12 m, 7 p m
Morris & Essex R R	5 a m, 2 p m	10:30 a m, 5:40 p m
North, Way Mail to Poughkeepsie	5 a m, 2 p m	12:30, 4:30 p m
North, thro' Mail, via H R & N Y C R R	5 a m, 4, 9 p m	7:30, 9:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
North, Bat'a, Buf'lo P Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er Syracuse & Utica	6 p m	7:00, 9:30 a m, 12 m, 4.30, 11 p m
North, Way Mail via Harlem R R	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10:30 a m, 7 p m
Newark, N J	3, 10 30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:30 3:30, 5.30 p m
N C R R, W'y Mail to Easton	5 a m, 3 p m	11 a m, 7:30 p m
N J Midland	7 a m	4 p m
N Y Midland	7 a m	11 p m
N J S'rn R R (Long Branch, &c)	7 a m, 12, 3 p m	11 a m, 1:30 p m
N'rn R R of N J	2:30 p m	10 a m
Newfoundland	6 p m	6 a m
South, through Mail	7 a m, 7:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m
South, Philadelphia Way Mail	5 a m, 3 p m	12:30, 5:30, 10:30 p m
South, Philadelphia	5, 7 a m, 12 m, 3, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30 p m	7 a m, 12:30, 5:30, 8:30, 10:30 p m
" Baltimore	7 a m, 7:30 10:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m
Staten Island	5 a m, 12 m	8:30 a m, 1:30 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Middlet'n	5 a m, 3:30 p m	9:40 a m, 4:30 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	6:30 p m	
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, C'eland & T'ldo, & by A & G W R R to F'klin & Meadville, Pa	7 a m, 4:30 p m	8 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
West, via A'nt'n L thro to H'rsburg & Pittsburg	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
West, Cincinnati	7 a m, 4:30, 7:30 p m	
West, St L & Chi'go	7 a m, 4:30, 6 p m	7:10 a m, 1, 4, 10 p m
West, D'nv'r, In'lis St P, St J & S Lake	5 a m, 6 p m	
West, Louisville & Columbus	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
Washington	7 a m, 7:30 p m	3 a m, 5:30 p m

Humors of the Post Office.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 17, 1874.

EDITORS U. S. MAIL.—A remitter of a money order at this office gave the address of payee, in his application, as follows: "Payable to Joseph L. Bants, treasurer of Jay County for the tax of Andrew H. Grampton on the A. W. ¼ of sec. 28 in Jackson township being the one half of the tax please send receipt to this place Richmond, Ind."

This is certainly explicit enough.

B. W. DAVIS, P. M.

MILES' PATENT P. O. INKING PAD FOR HAND STAMPS,

The most convenient and best Inking Pad in use.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Address: JNO. A. MILES, P. M., Charleston, Ills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.

Jno. A. Miles, Esq., P. M., Charleston, Ill.:

SIR—Your Inking Pad, which has been brought to my notice, I consider a useful and ingenious invention, and a very desirable one for use by Postmasters and others.

Very respectfully, GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

Letter-Carriers' Uniforms

Will be furnished by

J. H. SACKETT & CO.,

4 Cooper Institute, New York,

for the following prices:

WINTER SUITS, $24.—Coat, $13; Vest, $4; Pants, $7.50; Cap, $2.75.

SUMMER SUITS, $15.—Coat, $7.50; Vest, $3; Pants, $5.50; Caps, $2.75.

J. H. SACKETT & CO. have received the contract for furnishing uniforms to the carriers at New York Post Office, their bid offering

The Best Material at the Lowest Price.

"THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES"

AND

"THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY."

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.,

163, 165, 167, 169 Pearl St. and 73, 75, 77, 79 Pine St., New York,

Execute all kinds of PRINTING, Furnish all kinds of STATIONERY, | Make all kinds of BLANK BOOKS, Execute the finest styles of LITHOGRAPHY,

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—JULY, 1874.

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

Countries	Postage on Letters		Postage on Newspapers, Book Packets, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples			Registration fee
		½ oz.	Newspapers	Book Packets, Prints, &c.	Patterns or Samples	
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Acapulco		10	BB	BB		
Aden British mail, via Brindisi		34	8	A	A	16
do do via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*36	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco		10	b 3	s	s	
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 closed mail, via England		12	8	F	12	
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct		*11	8	G	11	A8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½ oz.		12	6	G†	G†	A8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	A8
do (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 15c p. oz	a	13	7	G†	G†	A8
do by British Mail, via Southampton		16	4	12	12	d16
do do via Brindisi		20	6	16	16	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, open mail		CC	b 2			
Anam (Cochin China) via North German Union direct		23	13	J	g	17
do do do closed mail via England		24	13	J	g	17
Argentine Republic, Am. Pk't 23d each mo. from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
" " British Mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (Registered letters, 18c. per half oz.)		10	b 2	c		8
Australia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do British Mail, via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do (Except New South Wales,) via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v		
Austria, via North German Union, direct		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail via England		*7u	4	C	8	8
do do via Stettin, once a month		*6	3	C	6	
Azores Islands, Brit. mail, via S'th'pton. See Portugal		16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	b 2	v		
Baden, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	A8
Balearic Isles, via Belgium—see Spain.						
Batavia, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
Bavaria, via North German Union, direct		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*7u	4	C	8	8
Belgium, direct mail		*6l	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do closed mail		*8l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct		8	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		9	7	E	11	A8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas		18	4	10		8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	A8
Bermuda		10	b 2	v		
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	b 4	10		A8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon		22	4	10	10	A8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	A16
Botatschany, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	A8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		34	8	C†	C†	†8
Brazils, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	
do by Am. packet 23d each month from N. Y.		15	BB	BB		10
Bremen, via North German Union, direct		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz.)		*6	k	k	k	A5
Buenos Ayres, Am. pkt., 23d each month from N. Y.		18		10	10	
do British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union direct		9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*10	7	E	11	A8
Bergen, do direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	A8
Burmah, via North German Union direct		23	13	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	17
Canada (letters if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Canary Islands, British mail, via Marseilles		AA	6	D†	D†	16
do via Belgium—see Spain.						
Cape of Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	6	B	B	16
Carthagena, N. G., British mail, via Aspinwall		18	b 4	10		A8
Central America		10	b 2	v		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s8
Chili, British mail, via Colon		22	b 4	10	10	A8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco		10	b 2	v		
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	17
do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	
do do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		*10	6	G†	9	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*11	7	G†	11	A8
do British mail, via Marseilles		20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica	a a	10	b 2	v		
Costa Rica		10	b 2	v		
Cuba, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas 18c p. ½ oz.) reg. fee 8c		10	b 2	v		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10		A8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	A8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	F	10	A8
do Stettin, once a month		7	b 3	V		10
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.		*10	7	F	12	A8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g		*7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco		10	b 2	8	8	
do British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*36	Q	R	S	17
do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	17	17
do do do via Eng. & Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
[Patterns and samples cannot be sent via Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon		22	b 4	10	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Panama		20	2	v		
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) via North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*15	9	I†	I†	A8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	A8
do (Upper) do do do	a	16	9	I†	I†	
do Reg. letters 21c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee						
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England and Brindisi	a	*17	10	I	I†	A8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*17	10	I†	I†	A8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10l	I†	I†	
do Reg. letters 23c. per ½ oz., exclusive of fee						
do Brit. mail, ex. Alexand. and Suez, via S'th'pt'n		*20l	6	14	14	d22
do do via Brindisi		*26l	8	18	18	d22
do (see Alexandria), via Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	
Falkland Islands, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Faroe Islands, via Denmark		*7	4	E†	E†	10
Fernando Po, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Fokshan, via North German Union direct		9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	A8
France, direct mail	a a	10	b 2	v		
do via England		CC				A8
Galatz, via North German Union direct		9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	A8
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
German States, via North German Union direct		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do via Stettin, once a month		*6u	3	A†	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7	4	C	8	8
Gibraltar, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						13
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland		*6l	2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct		*14	8l	H	12	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*15	10l	H	14	A8
do via British mail		*20	m	m	m	16
do by Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z		q14
Greenland, via Denmark		7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon		18	4	10		A8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4	10		A8
Guatemala		10	b 2	v		
Guiana (British)		18	4	10		A8
do (French and Dutch)		18	4	10		A8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)		10	b 2	v		
Heligoland		*6	3	A†	A†	8
Holland		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10		
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi		*20	N	O	P	r8
do do do via England and Brindisi		*21	N	O	P	s8
do (and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo-chow), via San Francisco		10	b 2	10		
Ibraila, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	A8
Iceland, via Denmark		10	6	E†	E†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
do via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*11	7	E	11	A8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct		10	b 2	v		
do British mail		18	4	10	10	A8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	A17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	A17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do American packet, via San Francisco		10	b 2	v		
Jassy, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	A8
Java, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
Jerusalem, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	A8
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do do. (cl'd m'l via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	A8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	H†	
Lagos (Africa), British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Madeira, Island of. See Portugal	e					
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 do via Messina or Marseilles		20	8	D†	D†	16
do N. German via Brindisi	a	14	N	O	P	14
do do via England & Brindisi	a	*15	N	O	P	14
Manilla via San Francisco		10	b 2	v		
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10	10	A8
Mauritius, British Mail, via Marseilles		24	8	C†	C†	16
do French mail	e					
Mexico, direct from New York		10	BB	BB		
Minorca—See Spain.						
Mitylene, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do closed mail, via England		*12	8	F	12	A8
do French mail	e	e				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	A8
do French mail	e					
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	16
do French mail	e					
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Packet 23d of each month from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.		3	b 2	v		
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	v	A5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		18	b 4	10		A8
New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	b b	12	b 2	4	4	A10
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	b b	12	2	4	4	A10
Nicaragua		10	b 2	v		
Nice	a a	CC	b 2	v		
Norway, via North German Union direct		*10	6	G†	G†	A8
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)		*11	7	G†	G†	A8
do closed via England	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	a a	*6	2	A	A†	8
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	k	k	k	A5
Panama		10	b 2	v		A8
Paraguay, Am. packet, 23d each month, from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	v		
Peru, British mail, via Colon		22	b 4	10	10	A8
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	v		
do North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	H†	
Philippopolis, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		*12	8	F	12	A8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	A8
Ploiesti, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	A8
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	D	8	A8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*13	8	D	10	A8
Pondicherry		10	b 2	v		
do via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4	10		A8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*16	9	H	12	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*17	10	H	14	A8
do via England (see Egypt)						
Portugal, British mail, via Southampton		*16	6	B	B	16
do German mail direct		*11	6	G†	G†	8
do do via England		*12	7	G†	G†	8
Prevesa, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	A8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct		*6	3	C	6	8
do via Stettin, once a month		*6	3	C	6	
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v		
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	A8
Roman or Papal States, via North German Union, direct		*10	6	E	9	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*11	7	E	11	8
do do closed mail via England		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Roumania via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do (closed mail, via England		*10	7	E	11	A8
Russia, do do direct		*11	6	G†	9	A8
do do do (closed mail, via England)		*12	7	G†	11	A8
do via Bremen or Hamburg		10	6	G†	9	
do closed mail, via England		11	7	G†	11	
Salvador, via Colon		10	o	o		
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	n	4		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		A8
Savoy	a a	CC	b 2	v		
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Engl.		12	8	F	12	A8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail via Eng		12	8	F	12	A8
Servia, via North German Union, direct		8	6	E	9	A8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng		9	7	E	11	A8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail via Austria	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China		10	b 3	v		A8
Siam, British mail via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct		17	H†	H†	H†	17
do do do clos. mail via England		18	H†	H†	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		34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do via San Francisco		10	b 2	s	s	
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	A8
Spain, via New Orleans		10	b 2	v		
do British mail, via Marseilles		AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail		*4				
do via Belgium		AA	T	U	U	
do via Bremen or Hamburg		11	6	G†	9	
do closed do, via England		12	7	G†	11	
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Suez, see Alexandria.						
Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	16
Sweden, via North German Union direct		*10	8	G	11	A8
do via Stettin, discontinued						
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.		*11	9	G	13	A8
do closed, via England	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	a a	*6	2	A	A†	8
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	3	3	A†	A†	8
Syria—see Turkey.						
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton		16	b 4	B	B	
Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land						
Tripolis, via North German Union direct and Brindisi	a	14	K	L	M	
do do via England and Brindisi	a	15	K	L	M	
do by Italian open mail	a	14	W	X	X	
Tunis, N. Ger. Union via Brindisi, reg. let., 18c. ½ oz.	a	*14	K	L	M	8
do do via Eng. and Brindisi, do. 19c ½ oz.	a	*15	K	L	M	8
do by Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Turkey (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Dedeagatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	A8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	A8
All other points in Turkey (European or Asiatic), via North German Union direct, except Constantinople, which see. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo or Tripoli)		11	7	F	10	A8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)		12	8	F	12	A8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 15c. per ½ oz.)		18	4	10	10	A8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each month from N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	k	k	k	A5
Van Dieman's L'd or Tasmania, Brit. mail, via South.		16	4	A	A	16
do British mail, via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v		A10
Venezuela, by American packet		10	b 2	v		
do British do		18	4	10		A8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton		16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v		
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	A8
do do closed mail, via Eng		*10	7	E	11	A8
West Indies, direct		10	b 2	v		
do (British) 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" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail to France		10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan		10	b 2			A8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8

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

	Not over 1 oz.	Not over 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1¼ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Over 1½ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 1½ oz. and not over 3½ oz.	Each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
A.—via Southampton	4			8			14			14
A.—via Brindisi	6			12			20			20
B.—via Southampton	4			8			12			12
B.—via Brindisi	4			8			16			16
C.—via North German Union direct	2			4			6			6
C.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	3			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union direct	4			6			8			8
D.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	5			8			10			10
E.—via N. G. Union direct	5			7			9			9
E.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	6			9			11			11
F.—via N. G. Union direct	6			8			10			10
F.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	7			10			12			12
G.—via N. G. Union direct	7			9			11			11
G.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	8			11			13			13
H.—via N. G. Union direct	6			10			12			12
H.—via N. G. Union, closed mail via Eng.	9			12			14			14
J.—via N. G. Union direct	11			13			15			15
J.—via N. G. Union closed mail via Eng.	12			15			17			17
K.—German mail via Brindisi direct		5				7			9	
K.— do via England & Brindisi		6				8			10	
L.—German mail via Brindisi direct	4			8					12	
L.— do do via England & Brindisi	5			10					14	
M.—German mail via Brindisi direct		8				10			12	
M.— do do via England & Brindisi		10				12			14	
N.—German mail via Brindisi direct		6				9			12	
N.— do do via England & Brindisi		7				10			13	
O.—German mail via Brindisi direct	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	6			12					17	
P.—German mail via Brindisi direct		9				12			15	
P.— do do via England & Brindisi		11				14			17	
Q.—German mail via Trieste direct		7				11			15	
Q.— do do via England & Trieste		8				12			16	
R.—German mail via Trieste direct	6			12					18	
R.— do do via England & Trieste	7			14					20	
S.—German mail via Trieste direct		10				14			18	
S.— do do via England & Trieste		12				16			20	
T.—via Belgium			6		8			10		
U.— do			10		12			14		
V.—	2			3			4			4
W.—			5		6			8		
X.—			9		10			10		
Y.—			5		6			7		
Z.—			9		10			12		
A.†—	2			4			6			6
B.†—	2			4			6			6
C.†—	6			12			18			18
D.†—	4			8			14			14
E.†—	3			6			8			8
F.†—	3			9			12			12
G.†—Direct mail, via Bremen or Hamburg	4			8			9			9
G.†—Closed mail, do do	4			8			11			11
H.†—Direct mail		6				10			12	
H.†—Closed mail		7				12			14	
I.†—Direct mail	4			8			12			12
I.†—Closed mail	5			10			14			14
K†	4			6			8			8

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 1-3 ounce, 14 cents; exceeding 1-3 but not over ½ ounce, 20 cents; over ½ but not exceeding 2-3 ounce, 26 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 34 cents, and the same charges and progression for each succeeding ounce or fraction thereof; prepayment optional.

On letters for Gibraltar, of 1-3 ounce or under, 16 cents; over 1-3 but not exceeding ½ ounce, 26 cents; exceeding ½ but not over 2-3 ounce, 32 cents; over 2-3 but not exceeding 1 ounce, 40 cents, and the like charges 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 ¼ oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½ oz. 30c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz. 38c.; over ¾ and not over 1 oz. 44c.

BB.—The following are the rates of postage on newspapers and other printed matter to Brazil, via American packet, and to Mexico, prepayment compulsory: Newspapers, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent in addition for each newspaper; other printed matter (except books), 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition one cent for each ounce; books, 2 cents per 2 ounces or fraction thereof, and in addition one cent for each ounce. The regular domestic rates will be charged on delivery on all newspapers and other printed matter arriving here from Brazil by this route.

CC.—Open mail paid only to England 4 cents per ½ oz., prepay't opt'nal.—Via England: For 1-3 oz. and under, 10 cts; over 1-3 and not over ½ oz., 16 cts; over ½ and not over 2-3 oz., 26 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 36 cents; prepayment compulsory. Registered letters 6c. additional for each 1-3 oz. rate, exclus. of the registry fee, which is 8 cts.

a.—To prevent possible errors, the route by which it is desired that the correspondence should be forwarded should be plainly marked on the face of the correspondence, and this is absolutely necessary for all correspondence sent in the German mails via Brindisi or Trieste. See ... Reg. 1871.

b.—Where the letter b is prefixed, the charge is on each newspaper irrespective of weight; in all other cases the charge is on each newspaper, if weighing four ounces or under, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

d.—The book and pattern post to Egypt via British mail extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

e.—Beyond ... prepayment compulsory and registration is not allowed. ... and articles subject to customs duty, cannot be sent.

f.—... has been discontinued.

g.—The charge on Newspapers to Great Britain, or via Great Britain, and to Belgium, The Netherlands, the North German Union, or via the North German Union, to countries beyond, and to Italy and Switzerland, and all places except those marked † there ... a single rate for every four ounces of weight.

h.—Cannot be sent.

k.—Letters only can be registered.

l.—Small newspapers, under two ounces, 2 cents each by closed mail via England.

m.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals one cent per two ounces. Domestic rates are chargeable to and from the line on all mail matter, except letters, to or from British North American Provinces.

n.—Letters, if unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are subject to a fine on delivery, in addition to the deficient postage; other matter insufficiently paid is not forwarded (but not if wholly unpaid) subject to a similar fine, when addressed to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy or Denmark; but no other matter than letters will be forwarded to Great Britain, Ireland, or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless fully prepaid.

n.—See "Foreign Miscellany" on 3d page.

o.—The same as domestic postage. See Concise Table.

q.—Newspapers and unsealed circulars two cents each; other printed matter one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

p.—Registration fee 12 cents per each half ounce.

q.—Registration fee 14 cents per each half ounce.

r.—Postage on registered letters 21 cts. a half oz.

s.— ... 31 ...

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ½ oz.

u.—Letters only, unpaid or partially prepaid, are forwarded and charged with double the amount due.

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

w.—All mail matter sent by this route must be marked "via Brindisi, by British ships."

a a.—Additional postage on delivery of all mail matter.

b b.—Additional postage on delivery of newspapers, book packets, and patterns.

c c.—Additional postage on delivery of book packets and patterns.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

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 72
STEERAGE 30

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE .... (in currency) 3

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

FIRST CABIN $225
SECOND CABIN 125
STEERAGE 65

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.

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD

OF

Box Rents, Newspaper

AND

LETTER POSTAGES.

BY

M. H. STONE.

The Publishers believe, in offering this book to post masters, that it will supply a want long felt by the post offices of the country, in keeping the accounts of box rents and postages, where the amounts paid are numerous and small, and where it is, of course, desirable that the credits should be accurately rendered.

Some of the Advantages of this Book may be Enumerated as follows:

1. Its simplicity and accuracy.
2. It shows the number of the box assigned to each person or firm, and the time for which the rent is paid.
3. It shows the number and names of the papers taken by each person or firm, and the time for which postage is paid, thus forming a complete record of box rents and postages, which the Post Office regulations require to be delivered to successor in office.
4. When the names and papers are once recorded, each record will last four years.
5. It can be used simply for the record of box rents, or for newspaper postage, or for the record of box rents, newspaper and letter postage combined.
6. The names being arranged alphabetically, the necessity for a separate alphabet is obviated.
7. By placing the number of the page on the lower left hand corner of the postage bill, with the aid of the alphabet in the margin, in crediting the bills, any name is at once referred to.
8. When the names and papers are once recorded in their proper places, all the writing required in charging the quarterly bills is simply setting down the amounts due in the Dr. column of the proper quarter, and a corresponding entry in the Cr. column, when the bills are paid.

Full directions for using the book will be found upon a fly-leaf in the front part thereof.

No. 1, containing 64 pages, price $2 00
No. 2, " 108 " " 5 00
No. 3, " 204 " " 6 00
No. 4, " 276 " " 3 50

No. 1 sent by mail, postpaid. Larger sizes by express. No. 1 is designed for the smallest offices. No. 2 for offices supplying two to five thousand inhabitants. Larger sizes for larger offices. Books of any size will be made to order at prices proportionate with the above schedule.

Address,

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL.

☞ Persons desirous of fuller information than is given by this table should consult the third page.

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

Letters.	Each ½ oz.	Newspapers, Books, Merchandise, Seeds, &c.	Each 2 oz.
Mail letters	3 cts.	Newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.	Books, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.	Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Registered letters 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.		Newspapers, circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	1 ct. each.
The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the report of "Carriers' Delivery."		Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. each.
		All matter not prepaid at letter rates 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, but samples may be numbered to correspond with the numbers in a descriptive letter, and a business card may be printed, impressed, or pasted (if printed) on wrappers.	
		Liquids, poisons, explosives and other dangerous matter are excluded.	

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to 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 Newspapers.—Two cents each.

On Printed Matter other than newspapers.—Two cents 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 or Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 4 cents each; books, 10 cents per four ounces. Prepayment compulsory.

Antigua, Anguilla, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Cayman (Grand & Little), Caymanbrack, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Santa Cruz, St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Vieques.

To St. Thomas, St. Jago and Santa Cruz, via Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great and Little Inagua, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence, San Salvador and Watling Island), the postage on letters is three cents per half ounce (to be prepaid) on letters sent, and collected on letters received;—on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. See Table of Dates of Departure of Foreign Mails for the dates of sailing of steamers for the Bahamas.

To the following islands the postage on letters, via Havana or St. Thomas, is 18 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each:

Buen Ayre, Curacoa, Guadeloupe, Hayti, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, Orchila, Porto Rico, Saba, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Tortuga.

A direct mail for San Domingo, Samana and Port-au-Platte, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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MONS. TONSON AGAIN.

ROSE WATER SPRINGS, August, 1874.

I made strenuous efforts to induce J. M. to leave for home, but she resisted my pleadings with so much pertinacity that I resolved to let her choose her own time for retiring to our *dulce cum dignitate* at Pond Lily; and resolved, likewise, that I would amuse myself as best I could, not but that if I chose to exert my authority I could compel her to return, but women have such coaxing ways about them, you know, my dear MAIL, and my dame is no exception—on the contrary—so here we are for goodness only knows how long.

The many pleasure seekers who go to fashionable watering places expecting to find there a catholicon are sadly mistaken, and if they follow the usual routine they are much more likely to become sick than well; as for myself I have caught a tremendous cold in my head while sitting with J. M. on the balcony one moonlight evening. "It was so romantic," she said, and now I can hardly speak, and you can judge how tired I was and am when I tell you I hailed the approach of even a cold in the head as some relief from the fearful monotony of this place. Dancing, J. M. and myself are opposed to, as we consider it sinful and highly indecorous. We cannot rise early and run around the grounds, as we are too old and staid, and I think the madame would have willingly left ere this, but I am sorry—I mean glad—to say that our old friend Dominie Moddle had, some two or three days ago, to our surprise and delight, met us as we were taking our evening walk. From that time J. M. has continued to enjoy herself, and I had no resource but to watch the smiling faces of those who don't take the waters, and the gloomy countenances and grim, stately tread of those that do, in the day, and listening to the music from the brilliantly-lighted ball-room, which is on the ground floor just opposite our window, in the night. But this state of things has been changed for quite a while. Pastor Moddle introduced us to some gentlemen, one of whom—a Welsh capitalist named Gwen Ap Llyyplth, Esq., from Cyrwhthpn, and who is extensively engaged in the manufacture of ivory cigar lighters—persuaded, through Mr. Moddle, J. M. and myself to think that dancing was not so very sinful after all; and as there was going to be a ball that evening to commemorate the arrival at the Springs of General Spredd, of the Khedive's army, we determined to form a part of the gay and festive crowd. I never saw J. M. look better, as she entered the grand saloon with Pastor Moddle, who, after all, had some doubts as to whether it was strictly proper for a minister of the gospel to be seen in such a (for him) questionable place, and every now and then kept turning around to Gwen Ap Llyyplth and myself (we followed close behind) to ask our opinion on the subject. I said nothing, but the Welsh capitalist always answered: "My goot frient, look you, her shall tink it was right," at the same time winking to his cronies—the gentlemen I spoke of before in connection with Mr. Moddle—who somehow seemed to have a faculty of keeping together, as wherever we went we saw them. Notwithstanding the cordial invitation of Mr. Llyyplth I declined to take part in the exercises of the evening, and, seating myself on a fauteuil in a convenient corner for sightseeing, I gave myself up to my favorite pastime of looking on. The ball was opened by the distinguished General, and the fun went on fast and furious; at least I sup[illegible] for what fun there can be in hop[illegible]ever J. M. enjoyed herself; I have that consolation. I am afraid I fell fast asleep, and did not wake up till after supper, as when I did the ball-room seemed totally deserted; and, wondering why the gas was turned so low, I got upon my feet and wended my way in the direction in which, as I supposed, the supper-room lay. I reached a door, and, to my amazement, it was locked. I shook it, but with no effect; and then the truth began to dawn upon me. I was locked in. My first thoughts were full of wrath at J. M. and Moddle for leaving me; and then I determined to get out somehow. I wandered round for half an hour, but inlet or outlet could I see none, and at length I resolved to try the same door, and if I couldn't open it by fair means I would by foul, *id est*, kick it open. I reached it and shook it with such excellent effect that it opened suddenly and landed me in the midst of J. M., Mr. Moddle, Mr. Llyyplth and the other gentlemen who were seated at a table near the entrance. I am sorry to say that I struck Moddle a blow in my fall which caused that gentleman's "specs" to tumble off the bridge of his nose, and precipitated the unfortunate divine into a wine-cooler, from which he was with difficulty extricated. It must have paralyzed his thinking and speaking faculties, as after he was picked out, he exclaimed, in a very thickened voice: "Wash-a-marrer; a-bin struck b-earthquake-hic-a'm-a dead man; my specs are broke-hic—a'm-go'n-home-g-eveneu"—and making an ineffectual attempt to regain his feet, he swung his arms around, hit Mr. Llyyplth on the proboscis with one, and knocked poor General Spredd back against an elderly lady he was escorting, with the other. I will not describe what followed; suffice it to say that next day I kept as much as possible out of J. M.'s way, and having been the recipient, a short time before, of an invitation from the P. M. at Rose Water Springs to visit his office socially, I regarded it as accepted for that day, and made an early start for that institution.

I found it to be in a wooden shanty, partly occupied by a druggist, who was also a dealer in fancy wares, prize candies, and attractive jewelry and Alaska diamonds. The "cubby hole" used for postal purposes was in the rear—the approach to which was flanked on both sides by counters garnished with show cases, in which the tinsel temptations and attractions were displayed to the best possible advantage. The shelves were adorned with an array of jars and bottles containing medicinal preparations, but the variety, I think, was not very extensive, and I arrived at this conclusion by seeing a number of persons go behind the counter during my visit, and help themselves out of various bottles to a liquid similar in color to that contained in two-thirds the others, and from the fact that each individual dispensed five cents as he passed out for his dose, my opinion was materially strengthened. Curiosity prompted me to look at the label on one of the much-patronized glass vessels, when I found it read "*Fulger Jerseyensis.*" A small congregation of rustics were deeply engrossed in speculating in prize packages, supposed to contain money in amounts anywhere from ten cents to a gold dollar, on one side of the room, while on the other raffling for cheap jewelry was going on red hot. It was just as much as I could do to squeeze through the sporting crowd, and how a woman or a child were to get to the post office was one of the things "a fellow couldn't find out." And what a post office! Angels and ministers of grace defend us! A partition was originally put up across the rear of the room to separate the store and office; but the boards had shrunk so much that exteriorly the place looked a good deal more like a corn crib than a post office; inside, a corn crib, so far as respectability of appearance is concerned, would have the advantage. The place was undoubtedly originally fitted up for its present business, but it must have been half a century ago, and from that time to the present it don't appear to have been painted, washed, brushed or dusted, for it certainly seemed to me that it contained the accumulated dirt deposits of half a hundred years. I positively shuddered when I entered, by special request, the gloomy apartment, and had it not been for a window—the rear—I would have felt like being in the cell of a prison. The window was, to a certain extent, the only redeeming feature; but even that was stuffed with old hats and old clothes, leaving but four or five dingy lights of glass through which a sickly light struggled to aid me in my observations. Two or three soap boxes on the floor in one corner were filled with newspapers, magazines, &c., addressed to visitors at the Springs—some recently arrived and many of them months old; and, instead of placing letters in the receptacles intended for them, they were stuffed *nolens volens* all together into a starch box, and at every call the whole pile had to be fingered over, so that by the time the latest deliveries were made the delicate missives looked as though they had been lifted out of a gutter and wiped off with a greasy cloth. The legitimate receptacles for mail matter were filled with every conceivable kind of disgusting rubbish, while the official books and papers were piled on an old crippled table and had evidently lain there for a "month of Sundays;" and an attempt to disturb them would have created a cloud of dust equalled only by that caused by the rush of a cavalry troop over a country road in a dry season. The stage arrived while I was there and the mail pouch was brought in and the contents dumped on the nasty floor with a thud that shook the old ranche to its foundation and started such volumes of the pulverized mud deposits from their resting places that everything was totally obscured for a while, and, half blinded and almost suffocated, I rushed from the pestiferous den. At the door I met the successful competitor for the hotel mail messengership, and came to the conclusion that after all it was a wise plan to get the hotel matter out of that post risk of an [illegible] very after it got to the hotel. How this badly-managed and squalid office has hitherto escaped the Argus eyes of your post-office inspectors is a wonder to me; but even while I write I hear that a successor to the present incumbent, A. Lumpadough, Esq., has been appointed; and as a consequence a general cleaning out, literally and figuratively, will soon take place. Glad of it. And if there are any more of the same sort, I hope the Post-Office Agent recently sent out on a tour of inspection and correction through the country will find them out and serve them the same way. Do not for a moment suppose I exaggerate in describing the condition of the post office at Rose Water Springs—not a bit. There are two or three others I have in my eye, particularly the one at ——. I almost said where; but I'll reserve my fire until I get round that way again, and then, if there is no improvement, I will consider —— beyond redemption and will speak out loud.

When I returned to the hotel J. M. received me gravely but good-naturedly. She mortified me, however, slightly by asking if I had been taking a nap in a lime kiln, the infernal dust of old Lumpadough's office having so completely changed the color of my garments. I told her all about it, and the forgiving soul thereupon helped to polish me off, and I very soon looked good as new.

I have not seen the dominie for a day or two, but I learn that both his eyes are in deep mourning—so sorry. Llyyplth and his party have gone West, and General Spredd has returned to the city to close a negotiation for patent street-paving materials to cover the new boulevard outside the walls of Cairo, and through the suburbs of Brolak and Musr-el-atik, recently opened by the Khedive; but if they answer the purpose no better in Egypt than they did in the metropolis of America, there will be, I am afraid, a reduction made in the number of the Viceroy's confidential advisers, bowstring-wise or other wise. However, that's his affair, not mine. So, *au revoir.*

MONS. TONSON.

A Postal Convention of delegates from various nations is to be held in Switzerland, this month. The powers of the convention, however, are only advisory. Joseph H. Blackfan, Esq., the efficient Superintendent of Foreign Mails, of the Post Office Department at Washington, has been appointed a delegate on the part of the United States.

Instructions to Route Agents, etc.

Mr. Geo. S. Bangs, the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, has issued, in pamphlet form, "Instructions to Route Agents and Mail Route Messengers," the more important of which we publish below. Since Mr. Bangs assumed charge of this important branch of the service, it has steadily increased in efficiency, and we believe its employes will compare favorably in fidelity and intelligence with those of any similar department in the world. We would be glad to see the principle set forth in the provisions of sec. 46 of these Regulations applied in all branches of the postal service, and do not doubt that it will be applied at no very distant day:

INSTRUCTIONS.

SECTION 1. It is the duty of Route Agents to receive and properly separate and distribute all mail matter sent to them by the post offices on their respective routes, and all mail matter that may be received from the public at the cars or placed in the letter boxes designed for the reception thereof, or that may be sent them by other Route Agents and railway post offices on any connecting or intersecting route, or from any other source whatever.

SEC. 2. All previous instructions forbidding the reception of letters and other mail matter at the cars are rescinded. Letters and other mail matter must be received at the cars up to the last moment of the starting of the train at all stations, as in the case of railway post offices.

SEC. 3. Letters deposited in the cars, or handed to Route Agents at the cars for transmission in the mail, must be carefully post-marked, and the postage stamps thereon effectually canceled.

SEC. 7. All packages sent to an office *for delivery* must be securely tied with twine. A letter bearing the name of the office, plainly written, for which each package is intended, must be faced out on both sides. Only the unpaid postages in *such packages* will be post-billed. Packages sent to an office for distribution must be securely tied, using "facing slips" in the address of the same, in the manner prescribed in the following section; but Route Agents must make no bills of unpaid postages in the latter packages, as it is the duty of the office in which the letters are *last* distributed to make the bills.

SEC. 9. Route Agents, unless otherwise specially instructed, will open and distribute *all packages* made up by *any office along the line of their route* for any distributing post office, railway post office, or route agency. Packages received for separation *made up by railway post office clerks must not be opened*, but forwarded to destination, the responsibility for errors resting with the party making up the package.

SEC. 10. Route Agents will interchangeably distribute for and exchange mails with intersecting and connecting route agencies and railway post offices. They will make up pouches and packages *for delivery* to only such post offices, not located upon their route, as they may be specially instructed so to do, and in making up mails to pass intact to destination they will conform to instructions in Section 7.

SEC. 11. It will be the duty of each Route Agent *to post-bill all unpaid postages on letters received by him, and mail the same direct*, securely tying the letters and post-bills together, so that they cannot be separated in transit. But letters upon which postage is due, which he necessarily mails upon a D. P. O., railway post office, or another route agency, need not be post-billed, as it is the duty of the office or Route Agent LAST distributing them for the office of delivery to make the bills. It must be always borne in mind that, in *all* cases, letters bearing unpaid postages mailed DIRECT by Route Agents to ANY OFFICE FOR DELIVERY MUST BE POST-BILLED. It is important that this section be strictly observed.

SEC. 13. When a pouch is received for any office beyond or distant from their own route, or for an intersecting, connecting, or distant railway route (such pouches being under iron lock) Route Agents will place therein whatever mail they may have received for such office and for such railway route, in order that time may be gained in transmission.

SEC. 14. Pouches in transit received by Route Agents should not be disturbed other than as directed in Section 13. For no reason may a pouch in transit, labelled for any office, be withheld or diverted from its destination. A regular exchange of pouches between exchanging offices is essential.

SEC. 15. They will in all cases regularly return pouches, locks, and labels, with or without mail, to Route Agents, railway post offices, and offices sending pouches to them. *Wooden and card labels* must be treated, in their return, the same as mail matter, and forwarded to address *as promptly*; classing wooden labels with printed matter, and card labels with letter mail. This section must be strictly observed.

SEC. 16. Route Agents will make a regular exchange [illegible] pouches with other Route Agents on the same line [illegible] meeting points, to the end that any mail matter that may have been carried in either direction past the office at which it should have been left, or any mail matter that may have been sent in the wrong direction, may be speedily returned to the proper office, or put upon the proper route to its destination; and all mail matter which may be found irregularly mailed, or on the wrong route, should in all cases be put upon the proper route at the earliest moment possible.

SEC. 17. When a postmaster, upon his route, neglects to properly face letters and tie them in packages, the Route Agent is instructed to request such postmaster, either in person if he can, or by a courteous note, to change his practice to accord with these instructions, for the sake of aiding distribution on the train; and a neglect at distributing post offices, or on the part of railway post office clerks or Route Agents, to use the facing slips prescribed, should be reported promptly to the superintendent of the division.

SEC. 18. At catch-stations, where cranes are erected for the exchange of mails between the trains and the local post offices on a line without slacking speed, the Route Agent must, in passing, make a delivery of the pouch for such office by hand, throwing the pouch at the proper point of delivery at least ten feet from the cars, in order to avoid the suction created by the momentum of the train.

SEC. 19. Route Agents are especially instructed that no waste-paper may be discarded without a careful examination, to ascertain whether such waste does not contain letters received by them for distribution.

SEC. 21. It is the duty of each Route Agent to accompany the mails to and from the initial and terminal offices of their respective routes, and register their names and the day and hour of their departure and arrival *at the time.*

SEC. 24. Route Agents are specially instructed not to make a delivery at the cars of letters in transit, which come into their hands for distribution, to any person whatever (except an authorized agent of the Department), although it be personally known to them that the applicant is the person named in the address. The act of delivery is devolved by law and the regulations of the Department on the postmaster at the office to which the letters are addressed.

SEC. 25. Letters deposited in the route agencies (excepting soldiers' and sailors' letters, duly certified according to regulations) wholly unpaid or *less than one full rate prepaid*, are to be regarded as unmailable matter, and should be sent immediately to the office at the terminus of their routes nearest Washington, affixing to each of such letters the imprint of their postmarking stamp, in order to know where each letter originated.

SEC. 26. Letters received by them from any source to which are affixed *stamps previously used*, or stamps *cut from stamped envelopes*, and letters *not addressed, or so badly addressed* that their destination cannot be known, are also to be regarded as unmailable matter, and treated in the same manner as above directed, omitting, however, the imprint of the postmarking stamp, excepting in case of letters deposited in the route agencies.

SEC. 27. Route Agents through whose hands registered package envelopes or registered packages of stamps and stamped envelopes may pass in course of transmission by mail, are required to note in a book, furnished by the Department (to be carefully preserved, and subject at all times to inspection by a special agent or other authorized officer of the Department), the numbers, postmark, date, and address of every such envelope or package, and the disposition made thereof by them. They will in all cases obtain a receipt for each such package from the postmaster or person to whom they may deliver it, as instructed in the "Regulations respecting the registration of letters." Special attention is expected to be paid to this instruction, and a violation of it will be considered a serious offence, rendering the delinquent agents liable to a prompt removal from office.

SEC. 31. Route Agents are expected to use extraordinary vigilance in guarding the mails under their charge, which must not be left for a moment unguarded, day or night, and especially in making transfers where there is a considerable portage between trains. Should they become aware that the mails are so exposed at any time or place (the mails in the mean time having passed from their hands to those of other persons employed in the care, delivery, or transfer thereof) they are required to report the case in *writing* to the superintendent of railway mail service of the division for his information and action.

SEC. 32. Each Route Agent will be held strictly accountable for mail-keys and other property of the Department placed in his possession from time to time during the continuance of his agency.

SEC. 34. It is especially enjoined upon all Route Agents to observe, in their official intercourse with the public, the strictest courtesy; and they must endeavor, by active and intelligent effort, to promote the positive interest of the service and the public.

SEC. 35. The rules and regulations of the railway companies, not in conflict with these instructions, must be respected and obeyed.

SEC. 37. In case a mail, in whole or in part, be burned or otherwise injured, it is the duty of the agent in charge at the time to report the facts in the case to the Second Assistant Postmaster General without delay, and duplicate the information to the superintendent of the division for any action that may be necessary on his part in the premises.

SEC. 39. Each Route Agent is required to *date and sign with his official signature all* replies to official inquiries and other communications; and in all communications to the Department give, below his signature, the terminal points of his route.

SEC. 43. Route Agents will carefully distribute and make up mails by the schemes which may be furnished them, and will conform to any changes which may be made by the superintendent of the division or such officer as he may designate. Route Agents will be held responsible for any mail not distributed in accordance with the *latest official schemes*, and it shall be their duty to keep themselves furnished with necessary information, which can always be had upon application to the superintendent of the division.

SEC. 44. In the absence of specific instructions, Route Agents should make up letter mails in *State packages*, for all States where a *distribution* is not necessary.

SEC. 46. All Route Agents will hold themselves in readiness for examination at the "case" upon the transcript of schemes, and distribution by post offices, embracing all of the offices in such State or States as they may distribute mails for. They will also be sharply questioned regarding connections of railroad routes at the various junctions, and other matters indispensable to a proper and active performance of service. It is the intention of this Department to continue these examinations, which have proved to be productive of great good to the service, and each employe in the railway mail service must prepare himself for monthly examinations, more or less extended, as shall be fairly indicated to him. Their tenure of office must depend in the main upon the result of case examinations and record of label-slips.

SEC. 48. Each Route Agent in the service, or who may be hereafter appointed, will conform his practice to the foregoing instructions, and ignorance will never be considered an excuse for any violation or neglect of the same.

GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

Approved
JOHN L. ROUTT,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

The British Post Office

The twentieth annual report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain and Ireland was issued on August 6, and we copy the more interesting portions of it below:

The number of post offices in the United Kingdom was [illegible] last year by 270, so that there are now upwards of [illegible] offices. The number of road letter boxes was increased by 700; making a total of nearly 9,000. Thus, the whole number of postal receptacles is now nearly 21,500, as compared with about 15,200 ten years ago, and with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of penny postage in 1840. In London alone there are more than 1,600 such receptacles.

The measure referred to in the last report for checking the returns of the numbers of letters and other packets, having been in operation during the whole of the last year the Postmaster-General is able to speak regarding the actual numbers. The number of letters last year may be taken at 907,000,000, the number of post cards at 72,000,000; that of book packets at 129,000,000; and that of newspapers at 125,000,000; making a total of 1,233,000,000. These numbers show an increase on the corrected numbers for 1872 of 2¼ per cent. on letters, of 13 per cent. on book packets, and of 15 per cent. on newspapers, but a decrease of more than 5 per cent. on the number of post cards. In the aggregate there is an increase of about 4 per cent.

Compulsory registration, formerly confined to letters known to contain coin, has been extended to letters which, owing to careless packing, are seen to inclose either jewelry or watches; and although the change has led occasionally to erroneous charges (which, of course, were corrected as soon as the fact was known), there has been but little complaint on the subject. Though many watches are sent through the post, the chief articles to which the new regulation applies are jewelry, and the town principally affected is Birmingham, where the repair of jewelry forms an extensive trade.

While there appears to have been a considerable decrease last year in the number of missing letters, partly owing no doubt to the extension of the rule of compulsory registration, it must be admitted that thefts of letters by servants of the post office are still only too common; although charges are not unfrequently brought against the department which are found, on inquiry, to be groundless. Of late there have been many robberies of letters from door letter-boxes, owing to the boxes being too shallow or otherwise ill-adapted for their purpose. Frequently, too, the doors to which they are attached are left unlocked till late at night; the consequence being that in the evenings or on Sundays the letters which have been deposited there sometimes become the prey of thieves. Not unfrequently, in the case of these and other thefts, the offender proves to be an inmate of the house, office or shop. While, however, by the adoption of compulsory registration in the case of badly-packed letters containing jewelry or watches, the number of lost letters of this kind has much decreased, the temptations to theft arising from the far more frequent cases of bad packing of letters containing postage stamps remain in full force, the intention to apply compulsory registration to this class of letters not having been carried into effect.

The number of letters which, owing to wrong addresses and other causes, were sent to the Returned Letter Office last year was rather more than 4,000,000; being less than one in every 200 of the total number of letters; and as respects the great majority it was found possible either to re-issue them to corrected addresses, or to return them to the writers.

The number of letters posted without any address last year was unusually large, viz., about 18,700; nearly 500 of which contained cash, cheques, or bills of exchange, of an aggregate value of more than £13,000. Nearly 60,000 postage stamps were found loose in the different post offices, most of them having dropped off letters, newspapers or book-packets to which they had been insecurely attached.

A large number of valentines still continue to be sent every year through the post, and some idea of the magnitude of the extra work thereby thrown upon the department may be gathered from the fact that on the eve of last St. Valentine's day no fewer than 306 extra mail bags, each 3 feet long and 2 feet wide, were brought into requisition of the chief office alone, for the conveyance of the valentines posted in London for dispatch to the different parts of the United Kingdom.

During the last year more than 320 additional money order offices were opened, making the whole number upwards of 4,800. The money order system was also extended to Mauritius, Smyrna, Valparaiso and Colombo. It now embraces the whole of Egypt, instead of being confined to Alexandria and Suez, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of money orders between India and Canada. The number of inland orders last year was upwards of £15,000,000; being an increase of about 8 per cent. on the number in the previous year; and the aggregate amount of the orders was upwards of £25,000,000, being an average of rather more than £1 13s. per order. The proportion of orders to population was, in England and Scotland, about one order to two inhabitants, but in Ireland only one to five.

The Post Office Savings Banks have again made considerable progress. The number of offices has increased by nearly 250, making a total of more than 4,800. In the London District alone there are now 560; so that from almost any point in the thickly populated portions of the metropolis one may be found within a distance of a few hundred yards. The number of depositors had increased by about 120,000, making the whole number at the end of the year more than a million [illegible] the amount of deposits, including [illegible] has advanced by about £2,000,000, and at the close of the year reached more than £21,000,000. The proportion of depositors to population was, in England and Wales, 1 to about 18, and in Scotland 1 to about 72; but in Ireland it was only 1 to about 105; although, as heretofore, the average sum belonging to each depositor was larger in Ireland than in either England or Scotland, being upwards of £16 as compared with less than £14 in England and less than £9 in Scotland. With reference to the comparatively small number of depositors in Scotland, it is right to point out that in that part of the kingdom the ordinary banks allow interest for small sums of money. The sum accruing to the depositors for interest last year was £478,000, being an increase of £18,000 on the previous year. The cost to the Post Office of each transaction in savings bank business, *i. e.*, of each separate deposit or withdrawal, is still about sixpence, as compared with one shilling in the old savings banks. More than one hundred accounts last year were opened with penny banks, this great increase being chiefly attributed to the movement set on foot by the Provident Knowledge Society. Many persons temporarily residing abroad, in countries with which we exchange money orders, avail themselves of these orders to remit money to be deposited in our savings banks.

As the recent trials of two or three postmasters for frauds in connection with depositors' accounts have attracted public notice, it is mentioned that the total loss (all falling upon the Post Office) which has resulted from such frauds during the period of more than twelve years, from the establishment of post office savings banks to the end of 1873, was under £3,000, or less, on an average, than £250 a year.

Last year the number of officers was increased by about 2,000, being almost exactly the same increase as in the previous year. The total is now upward of 42,000, of whom nearly 10,500 are employed exclusively on telegraph work. The number of postmasters is rather more than 12,500; of clerks upward of 9,000; and of letter carriers, sorters, and messengers, upward of 20,000. Of the foregoing staff nearly 5,500 belong to the London district, and of these 5,000 are attached to the chief offices in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

About two years ago, as an encouragement to good soldiers, an arrangement was made for allowing a number of those who have passed into the Reserve to obtain situations as rural post messengers, by authorizing the War Office to nominate [illegible] appointments. This authority has been used to the extent of 220 nominations, being about one-fifth of the number of vacancies reported to the War Office. In not fewer than 100 cases out of the 220 the appointment was declined; in 8 others the men failed to pass the medical examination; 6 were found to be too old; 5 refused to furnish evidence as to their age; 13 could not be found at their addresses; 12 were rejected on the score of education; and 22 on that of character, leaving, with 8 nominations not yet disposed of, only 40 who were really admitted into the service; and of these 40, 1 was rejected after probation, 10 have resigned, and one has been dismissed. Thus, this attempt to reward those who have done good service of one kind by giving them employment of another kind has proved a signal failure.

In pursuance of the arrangement adopted a few years ago for extending female employment in the Post Office, a class of young women was last year formed as clerks in the Returned Letter Office. Of very favorably [illegible] at the excellence and quantity of work done by these young women.

The gross revenue from postage and money orders, according to the actual receipts, last year was in round numbers £5,348,000, viz.: £5,135,000 from postage, and £213,000 for money orders, showing an increase of £122,000 from postage, and £17,000 from money orders, or a total increase of £139,000 on the nominal gross revenue of the previous year. To arrive, however, at the true revenue, £36,000, an amount paid by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in 1872 in excess of the value of the postage stamps sold by their distributors, should be deducted from the gross revenue of that year, and £25,000, the amount underpaid by the commissioners last year, should be added to the gross revenue of 1873. Subject to this adjustment, and to a few minor adjustments, the gross revenue for 1873 was £5,371,000, as compared with £5,164,000 in 1872, showing a real increase of £207,000.

The expenditure last year was £3,793,000, showing an increase of £108,000.

The net revenue for 1873, adjusted in the same manner as the gross revenue, was £1,578,000, as compared with £1,479,000, the adjusted net revenue for 1872, showing an increase of £99,000.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ELMORE, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find 50 cents for a half-year's subscription to the MAIL, as I notice my time for which I paid has expired. I did think I could get along without the MAIL, but I cannot, as I obtain much valuable information from the columns of your paper. I supposed the newspaper law did not take effect till January next, but I find by reading the MAIL that that part relating to county papers, etc., went into effect July 1.

I did not know either that an account of stamps canceled at fourth class offices was required till I learned it from the August No. of the MAIL—a greater trouble than collecting newspaper postage.

We notice in the MAIL that many postmasters are exulting over the prepayment of newspaper postage, and are looking forward anxiously to next January as the commencement of their millennium. We would not wish to mar their happiness or change "the powers that be," but cheerfully perform our prescribed duties to the best of our abilities; but those postmasters may change their minds when the truth flashes upon them that they must still deliver newspapers, and that, too, without compensation, thereby, perhaps, making a difference in their commissions from $50 to $100 per year. But perhaps I am treading upon untenable ground—consequently I will close.

E.

[A sufficient explanation of our suggestion to keep an account of stamps canceled will be found elsewhere.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

P. O., RICHWOOD, O., Aug. 14, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Supposing everything relating to the efficiency of the mail service to be acceptable for publication in the UNITED STATES MAIL, I send you some suggestions in regard to the dead-letter business. If some means could be devised by which all unmailable letters, and those which cannot be delivered, could be returned to the writers at once, without being sent to the Dead-Letter Office, a good many thousand dollars annually might be saved by the Department, and the public at the same time be much better served by having important letters promptly returned to them, when through mistakes in directing, or from other causes, they cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed.

It seems to me that this result might be attained by making it a requisite to the mailing of letters that they have written or printed on them the name and address of the persons sending the same. Of course persons would at times want to send letters *incog*, without subscribing their own names on the outside of the envelope, and in such cases would be willing to pay an additional postage of—say one cent. This one cent additional postage charged on letters of this class would probably pay the *expense of returning* all of those which would ever find their way to the Dead-Letter Office. Letters on business so particular or delicate the writers of which would wish to conceal their names, would, in the nature of the case, as a rule, be very carefully and fully directed, and consequently nearly all of them would be delivered. Anxious to see the Post Office Department become as efficient and useful as possible, and being convinced of the great good that would result from this plan, were it [illegible], I earnestly ask that you publish this article, that we may get the views of others interested in the subject.

Respectfully, &c., W. W. KILE, P. M.

P. O., WATERVILLE,
Oneida County, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1874.

Publisher U. S. Mail:

DEAR SIR.—Find enclosed one dollar ($1). I see on the wrapper of my paper the figures 168. One more paper due, and then—stop? No, make them 180. Can't do without it any way—keep the paper coming, and this ball a rolling, for the future as in the past. Rap the knuckles of the many post-office clerks who are trying their best to see which can place the defacer nearest to a stamp and not touch it. Having to cancel my own stamps and about one in five of those sent here for delivery often tries our patience a little. But to this command, fret not thyself because of evil doers.

Truly yours, T. K. WILKINSON, P.M.

HOHOKUS P. O., Bergen County, N. J.,
June 13, 1874.

Publisher U. S. Mail:

SIR.—Inclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription to your most valuable U. S. MAIL. It is one of my best friends and advisers. With all the different changes made from time to time, I don't see how a postmaster can do without it and attend correctly to his business.

Subscription expired with No. [illegible], but Nos. 164 and 165 are received. Thank you!

Yours respectfully,
JOHN J. ZABRISKIE, P. M.

OXFORD, N. J., Aug. 5, 1874.

Publisher U. S. Mail:

Please find inclosed one dollar for the continuance of my subscription to the MAIL for one year.

I find it more full, complete and satisfactory than any other publication that I have yet seen on postal matters. Very respectfully yours,

D. D. CAMPBELL, P. M.

BUTLER, Pa., July 13, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find money order for one dollar for my subscription. I feel ashamed for delaying it so long, but just neglected it. I cannot do without the MAIL, although I get another postal paper.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. B. WHITE, P. M.

EVERETT, Pa., July 15, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed please find one dollar subscription for the MAIL. I neglected to remit as soon as I should, but you sent me the July number before you got the money. But I suppose you thought I could not do without the MAIL.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
[illegible], P. M.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for July, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd
New York	379	2,849,803	1,670,341	612,844	3,026,845
Philadelphia	247	1,381,861	782,516	444,695	1,725,834
Chicago	144	1,347,244	207,804	314,772	1,797,770
Boston	134	877,562	336,310	304,942	1,365,308
St. Louis	100	768,635	78,850	198,309	446,509
Baltimore	60	420,235	66,000	171,220	364,877
Cincinnati	53	375,677	66,788	100,404	300,369
Brooklyn	86	348,621	66,153	157,419	315,129
Detroit	31	326,244	38,489	142,931	171,790
Buffalo	34	271,963	26,862	121,649	179,955
Cleveland	31	259,651	37,084	112,168	196,818
Milwaukee	24	253,673	13,577	60,840	134,589
Rochester	20	217,364	18,787	90,112	172,810
Louisville	26	214,003	19,964	78,000	123,669
Albany	25	213,087	19,037	70,187	181,692
New Orleans	45	193,561	30,181	80,561	255,879
Washington	36	184,445	20,394	84,993	136,509
Pittsburgh	24	181,046	26,738	64,115	149,339
Indianapolis	26	172,428	16,816	66,754	171,875
San Francisco	36	158,538	48,479	70,869	203,100
Newark	21	148,487	29,206	66,308	86,720
Troy	15	135,848	17,963	56,191	95,648
Syracuse	15	134,644	12,798	40,311	63,711
Memphis	12	116,272	6,153	23,164	65,697
Toledo	13	105,949	3,738	44,996	90,316
Richmond	16	97,372	4,831	37,737	71,208
Jersey City	14	93,967	8,914	28,310	81,127
Utica	13	91,256	12,862	32,757	70,961
Kansas City	9	86,258	6,837	33,128	44,462
Dayton	12	81,216	6,893	42,096	66,715
Fort Wayne	6	80,719	9,864	40,208	75,060
Providence	15	78,103	19,970	37,217	26,789
Allegheny	9	76,687	9,073	63,436	33,364
Nashville	11	74,979	6,143	30,714	48,739
Grand Rapids	6	74,522	7,040	29,901	41,030
Hartford	11	74,506	22,947	41,605	92,978
St. Paul	9	69,108	2,996	40,263	67,900
Springfi'd, Mass.	8	63,287	9,209	19,854	59,259
Columbus	10	59,037	4,993	34,803	41,138
New Bedford	6	56,649	3,186	20,673	33,041
New Haven	11	56,560	13,909	30,992	64,234
Lawrence	8	56,271	3,290	20,971	61,398
Worcester	10	54,442	6,304	24,819	39,316
Wilmington	11	53,468	9,348	23,461	36,301
Lowell	8	51,500	4,181	21,716	73,568
Minneapolis	7	48,712	2,781	44,273	84,176
Portland	10	48,223	2,904	34,627	63,687
Erie	7	45,078	3,905	30,394	72,808
Easton	6	44,069	2,031	18,098	44,390
Atlanta	8	45,074	2,080	17,687	34,389
Wheeling	6	43,589	2,767	20,111	67,809
Reading	8	43,662	4,607	22,030	71,894
Omaha	6	42,399	5,043	22,097	22,961
Elmira	6	41,935	4,549	16,468	32,730
Manchester	7	41,867	1,900	20,306	30,608
Lynn	7	41,748	2,506	19,638	30,830
Elizabeth	6	38,601	4,066	21,142	34,096
Evansville	6	35,561	2,017	28,687	26,809
Lancaster	6	35,236	2,021	14,009	19,368
Norfolk	6	34,015	3,952	11,687	61,879
Des Moines	6	32,542	3,208	24,090	23,500
Oswego	6	32,302	1,600	12,990	36,904
Quincy	7	32,348	2,348	27,800	71,048
Trenton	5	30,948	2,049	17,306	22,138
Savannah	6	30,099	1,977	11,142	36,102
St. Joseph	6	30,974	1,278	30,738	34,513
Paterson	8	29,304	4,016	16,471	18,889
Dubuque	8	28,815	1,368	21,810	27,091
Charleston	9	28,561	2,900	13,102	28,349
Harrisburg	8	28,097	2,820	19,794	11,[illegible]
Camden	6	27,428	2,444	15,369	[illegible]
Salem	6	27,273	3,714	18,[illegible]	[illegible]
La Fayette	6	26,979	1,414	21,124	17,[illegible]
Bloomington	5	26,847	2,096	18,305	11,995
Petersburg	6	26,451	968	13,[illegible]	16,900
Poughkeepsie	6	24,376	2,230	15,936	26,631
Burlington	6	23,603	1,874	21,264	19,947
Fall River	8	22,536	2,083	16,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
Leavenworth	6	21,130	1,963	16,978	20,[illegible]
Springfield, Ill.	4	21,009	1,094	16,405	9,[illegible]
Covington	6	20,691	807	10,774	6,[illegible]
Pottsville	6	20,116	2,141	14,408	12,797
Davenport	7	18,999	1,679	12,877	16,111
Mobile	7	16,976	913	11,609	20,467
Bangor	6	16,174	1,904	16,909	20,751
Hoboken	4	14,079	780	6,309	4,091
Peoria, Ill.		Report not received.			

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered accordingly *free of charge*. Collections from the street letter boxes are also *free*.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 · By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, · · · · · · · Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1874.

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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
LOUIS WATKINS, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Appointments.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.
JOHN L. ROUTT, of Illinois.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, [illegible] Principal Clerk.
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Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
E. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
GEO. D. CHENOWETH.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
J. J. MARTIN, of Alabama.
J. MILTON MOSLEY, Chief Clerk.

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 168 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.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 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.]

MAILS FOR SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1874.

The attention of postmasters and the public is called to the fact that there is at present no direct steamship communication between the United States and Sweden and Norway, and that correspondence mailed in the United States addressed to those countries can only be forwarded by the closed mails by way of England and Germany.

Such letters as may be prepaid for transmission by the direct steamers will be forwarded in closed mails as hitherto prepaid; but newspapers, other printed matter, samples of merchandise and patterns, must be fully prepaid for transmission by closed mail at the following rates:

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;

Book-packets, prints of all kinds, and samples of merchandise or patterns, when not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 4 cents; over 1 ounce, but not over two ounces, 6 cents; over 2 ounces but not over 4 ounces, 8 cents; and for packets exceeding 4 ounces in weight, an additional rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Postmasters will, until further notice, advise the public that the direct service to Sweden and Norway is discontinued.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

The following circular relating to salaries has been issued by the Post-Office Department. It is of special interest to Postmasters offices of the fourth class. We call particular attention to the instruction to report the amount of box rents. Quite a number of Postmasters who have boxes fail to collect rent. This is a direct violation of law and duty.

[CIRCULAR.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1874.

SIR: By section 11 of an act of Congress passed June 23, 1874, sections 62 and 63 of the Postal Code, approved June 8, 1872, were amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 62. That the postmasters, except the postmaster at New York city, whose annual salary is hereby fixed at [illegible] thousand dollars, shall be divided into four classes, as follows: The first class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are not less than four thousand dollars; the second class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than three thousand dollars, but not less than two thousand dollars; the third class shall embrace all those whose annual salaries are less than two thousand dollars but not less than one thousand dollars; the fourth class shall embrace all postmasters whose annual compensation exclusive of their commissions on the money-order business of their offices amounts to less than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 63. That the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be the box rents collected at their offices and commissions on other postal revenues of their offices at the rate of sixty per centum on the first one hundred dollars or less per quarter; fifty per centum on the next three hundred dollars or less per quarter; forty per centum on the excess above four hundred dollars per quarter, the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor in the settlement of the quarterly accounts of such postmasters: *Provided*, That when the aggregate annual compensation, exclusive of commissions on money-order business, of any postmaster of this class shall amount to one thousand dollars, the Auditor shall report such fact to the Postmaster-General, in order that such postmaster may be assigned to his proper class, and his salary fixed as herein provided.

Under the above section you are hereby authorized to retain out of the revenues collected at your office on and after July 1, 1874, all the box rents and the commissions on other postal revenues as specified in Section 63.

A new blank form for quarterly returns will be furnished to postmasters before the expiration of this quarter.

Postmasters will be required to make report, in their quarterly returns, of the entire amount of box-rents collected; a failure to do so will be considered cause for removal.

J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

To the Postmaster.

ABOUT POTTS.

Potts, living in a certain city in Kentucky, and renting a box in the post office there, recently found himself out of employment, and being possessed of capital to the amount of $100, naturally took counsel with himself as to the most judicious investment of that princely sum. Potts' cogitations resulted in his arrival at the opinion that it would be a good thing to be a letter carrier; so he resolved to put his $100 into that business, and set about it by writing the following letter to the Postmaster at New York:

L——, Ky., Aug. 8, 1874.

T. L. James, Postmaster, New York:

DEAR SIR: If you will give this your attention I will present you with $100 cash as soon as I get the situation. I would like to have a situation as letter-carrier, if you can possibly give it to me. I am well qualified for the business as I can give the very best references. I have been employed as Assistant P. M. at C——, O., during the last 10 years, and can give first-class references from business men in Wheeling, W. Va., and Cincinnati, O. My references will be satisfactory, although I am not acquainted in New York.

Please give me instructions how to proceed, and as soon as I get the situation I will freely pay you $100 for your trouble.

Yours truly, E. B. POTTS,
Box 132, L——, Ky.

This munificent and tempting offer reached the hands of Postmaster James in due course of mail and the return post brought to the hands of the expectant Potts the following chilly reply to his gushing and liberal outpouring:

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1874.

POTTS: I have your letter of 8th inst., offering me $100 for an appointment as letter carrier at this office, and stating that you have for ten years been employed as Assistant Postmaster C——, at Ohio.

In reply, I have to say that I am not in need either of $100 or of the services of such a letter carrier as you would probably make; and that the post office and population of C——, Ohio, have my sincere sympathy.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Potts has not since been heard from; and as he had asked for "instructions how to proceed," he probably considered the above in the light of "instructions where to proceed," and [illegible] a question of time; and we will hope that a warmer reception awaits him on his arrival than Postmaster James gave him in this instance.

OUR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, took the oath of office and entered upon the performance of the duties of Postmaster-General on the 1st inst. We had intended "a mere mention" of the circumstance; but we find in that able paper, the New York *Times*, a "few remarks" so just that we transfer them to our own columns:

"Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, has been long and favorably known by reputation to all our readers. He is an excellent man of business, and if he will devote to the country those qualities which have won for him so much success in private life, no very long period will elapse before we have a Postal Department worthy of the enterprise and commercial wealth of the nation. Gov. Jewell has played ere now an important part in political life, but he is not likely to 'run' his office as a political machine. One paper says that he has been recalled from Russia to assist in the 'third term' project. Another declares that he will shortly issue orders to the postmasters to assist in a private scheme in which one of the Senators of New York State is known to be actively interested. All such stories may safely be set down as weak inventions of the enemy. We venture to say that the new Postmaster-General will faithfully discharge the duties of his post, and will not become a party to any political intrigue whatever. We hope that the day for turning public departments into mere contrivances for carrying out the plans of wire-pullers and 'managers' has gone by. At any rate, we are convinced that the public have had enough of that system, and will soon sweep it away. In the new Postmaster-General the people have an active, vigilant, and faithful officer, and we expect to see some good results from his work before very long."

SALARIES.

We find that some of our readers and correspondents have misunderstood our article on this subject in last month's paper. As the new form of quarterly account current will be in the hands of all postmasters requiring it in time to make out their quarterly returns for this quarter, and as it will contain full instructions, we do not think it necessary to give the instructions which last month we contemplated, nor that any explanation of our article, to which we have referred, is now necessary. Any little flutter of uncertainty or uneasiness it may have caused will be removed by the "answers" on salaries in the present issue. It is sufficient to say that, as interpreted, the law makes stamps "sold," and not stamps "canceled," a part of the postal receipts at post offices. Hence, as we have said, the making out of the quarterly account current will be a very simple matter.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the last issue of Volume XV. Our subscribers who intend to renew their subscriptions should do so at once. It is better for them and for us.

There are still quite a number of names of delinquents on our books. They have had the MAIL sent to them regularly; we ask a like courtesy that they will immediately remit. We are sure the MAIL is worth, at least, one dollar a year to any Postmaster. Four dollars a year will secure the MAIL and one copy of either *Harper's Magazine, Bazar or Weekly.*

☞ It is rumored that several of the superintendents and clerks of the New York Post Office, driven to desperation by the exasperating frequency with which they are called on to answer the query "When do you Expect to get into the new Post Office Building?" have formed a defensive league, the members of which have bound themselves never, in the future, to allow such inquiries to proceed beyond the word "Expect." The means by which this is to be accomplished are as yet a secret; but many members of the league have lately been seen to purchase navy revolvers.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR AUGUST, 1874—NO. 27.

1. Printed matter folded in a newspaper, in order to be regarded as a supplement thereto, and entitled to pass through the mails without additional postage, when sent to regular subscribers, must be a genuine appendage to the paper, and of the same essential character; otherwise the package of which it forms a part is subject to postage, to be prepaid at the mailing office, of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

2. The law does not exempt newspaper exchanges from postage. The usual postage will therefore be charged on all exchanges.

3. When a subscriber to a newspaper pays the postage for a quarter or year in advance, it is the duty of the postmaster receiving the same to give him a receipt. Should the subscriber subsequently change his residence, he should notify the publisher of the fact, and request him to send the paper to his new address, when the postmaster at his new residence should deliver his paper without additional charge for the remainder of the time paid for on being shown the receipt.

4. A postmaster has no right to open a package of letters, or other mail matter not addressed to his office, unless addressed to an office that has been discontinued or is not in operation. Reg., Secs. 44, 150 and 313.

5. Postmasters are required to be in readiness, in person or by an assistant, to receive and dispatch the mails as required by Reg., p. 202, chap. 18.

6. Postmasters are required to keep their offices open during the usual business hours of the place, and to attend at such other hours as may be necessary to receive and dispatch the mails. See Reg., p. 154, Sec. 36, for full information on this subject.

7. Subscribers to newspapers and periodicals, when once they have paid the postage on the same, must present their receipts or satisfy the postmaster by other evidence that it has been paid, otherwise it is the duty of the postmaster to refuse to deliver such matter till the postage has been paid for at least one quarter.

8. Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, are entitled to pass through the mails *free of postage*, except at letter-carrier offices.

9. Writing upon the envelope of a sealed letter does not subject it to any additional postage by mail, but care should be taken not to render the address indistinct.

10. By recent act of Congress, which took effect July 1, 1874, postmasters at offices of the fourth and fifth classes will be allowed a commission on the revenues collected at their offices to be adjusted quarterly by the Auditor of this Department, instead of a fixed salary as heretofore. The commission will be the same as now allowed in the adjustment of salaries. Laws, p. 27, Sec. 63.

11. No material change in the site of a post office should be made without *first* obtaining permission from the Department.

12. A memorandum giving the number of papers or periodicals in a package sent by a newsdealer or publisher is not deemed a violation of the law forbidding writing upon second and third-class matter.

13. Postmasters cannot assign a box to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter, no matter by whom the boxes are owned. Laws and Reg., p. 29, Sec. 154; also p. 186, Secs. 2-6 and 9-6.

14. The Department does not put up boxes in any post office. In offices in Government buildings they are put up by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and in all other buildings or rooms by the postmasters themselves.

15. Postmasters who have collected postage in advance, since June 30, on county papers which are now free, should refund it and cancel the receipts.

16. Postal cards may be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, the same as letters.

17. U. S. postal cards may be used for a [illegible] [illegible] printed and written, but the face must be used for the address [illegible].

18. Copies of papers on the files of the Department are not furnished on the application of individuals, except when a suit is pending, and on the certificate of counsel that such copy is material to be used in evidence in such suit.

19. Whether the appointment of a postmaster be from the President or the Postmaster-General, in the event of death, the responsibility of the sureties will continue for the fidelity of the person left in charge of the office until a successor is appointed and qualified. It is lawful for the sureties, or any one of them, to perform the duties of postmaster until his successor is appointed.

20. The postal law does not exempt a Postmaster from testifying before any court of law upon summons duly issued.

21. By recent act of Congress, articles of merchandise may be forwarded by mail in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, provided they are wrapped or inclosed so as to admit of examination, unaccompanied by any writing except the address, and prepaid by postage stamps in full.

22. Postal cards may be sent by mail, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, provided they are prepaid in full at the mailing office, and wrapped or inclosed so as to admit of examination and unaccompanied by any writing except the address.

23. It is contrary to the policy of the Department to permit the use of any part of the postal premises, at offices where such premises are provided by the Department, to be used for any private purpose whatever.

24. Regular newsdealers are entitled to receive their papers in such quantities as they may require, and to pay postage thereon as required, at the same rate per cent as regular subscribers to such publications who pay quarterly in advance.

25. Letters once delivered to the parties addressed, or to their authorized agents, and taken from the post office, cannot be returned to the post office and forwarded without being again prepaid, as such delivery terminates the connection of the office with such letters.

26. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not excuse postmasters or their assistants from working the public roads, but they exempt them from jury or militia duty or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

27. All letters conveyed by vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mail shall, if for delivery in the United States, be rated with double postage, to cover the fee paid to the vessel. Laws, p. 33, Sec. 166.

28. Ordinarily letters should be delivered according to their address, but the parents of minor children residing with and dependent upon them for support have the right to control the correspondence of such minors.

29. All mailable matter of the third class can now be mailed at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

30. Letters addressed to a firm which has ceased to exist should be delivered to the legal representative of such firm.

31. Postage on second-class matter must be prepaid in money for not less than one quarter nor more than one year, either at the office of mailing or delivery. When made at the office of mailing, the receipt for the same must be signed by the postmaster and transmitted to the postmaster at the office of delivery, who must deliver such matter without further charge for postage.

32. Printed matter should be so wrapped that its contents may be conveniently examined without destroying the wrapper; and if not so wrapped, letter postage should be charged thereon.

33. The Executive order (Laws, pages 137, 138 and 139) does not apply to postmasters whose salaries are less than $1,000 a year, provided the attention required by such other employment does not interfere with the regular and proper discharge of their duties as postmasters.

34. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not provide for forwarding printed matter after it has reached the office of destination, unless the postmaster at such office is furnished with postage to prepay it at transient rates for forwarding. If printed matter reaches an office, forwarded from an office to which it was originally addressed, not having been prepaid as required, the postmaster should collect double transient rates on delivery.

35. Congress has passed no law authorizing the free exchange of publications between publishers.

36. Manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, is subject to letter postage.

37. Any thing pasted, gummed or in any way attached to a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card.

38. Until January 1, 1875, newsdealers may return their unsold copies of newspapers, &c., without prepayment of postage—the postage to be collected at the office of delivery at pro rata subscribers' rates.

39. To conceal or inclose a printed leaf, circular, poster or handbill within newspapers sent to regular subscribers would subject the package to letter postage, and the sender to a fine of five dollars for each offence, when the party addressed refuses to pay the postage. To inclose such matter in transient newspapers is not prohibited by law, the package being prepaid by weight, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

40. The address may be written on a circular and on the envelope also.

41. A letter addressed to any officer of a public corporation should be delivered according to the official designation in the address, the right to receive such a letter being in the officer named rather than in the individual. Laws and Reg., p. 180, Sec. 162.

42. A person may receive one copy only of each newspaper printed and published in the county in which he resides, provided he is an actual subscriber thereto. See No. 8, above.

43. Any person who shall, without authority from the Postmaster General, set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name or title of post office, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence not more than $500.

44. The postage on newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, is at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof when in packages to one address. This rate must be paid quarterly in advance, and will not be in force after January 1, 1875.

45. Drop-letter postage at letter-carrier offices is two cents the half ounce or fraction thereof; at all other offices it is one cent the half ounce or fraction thereof.

46. The first number of the *United States Official Postal Guide* will shortly be issued by H. O. Houghton & Co., "the Riverside Press," Cambridge, Mass., to whom parties (not entitled to receive them from the Department) may apply.

47. A supplement to a newspaper should have direct relation to the paper supplemented and without which the paper supplemented would be incomplete.

48. If postmasters cannot make the necessary examination to see that printed matter is charged with the proper rate of postage, without destroying the wrapper, they must rate the same with letter postage.

49. The law authorizing the free transmission by mail of newspapers in the county, as stated by No. 8 above, cannot be construed to apply to parties residing in an adjoining county.

50. No mail matter shall be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid. A postmaster has no authority to withhold mail matter on account of alleged indebtedness for postage on matter already delivered, the delivery of which without payment of postage was in violation of law.

51. Clerks in postoffices are appointed by the postmasters themselves, and letter-carriers by the Postmaster-General on the recommendation of the local postmaster. Application for such places should be made to the local postmaster, *and not to this Department.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Official Envelopes.—P. M., J——, Ill.—Official envelopes are furnished by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. When you make a requisition for envelopes, do not write on any other matter in the same letter. Sec. 46, Reg. 1873.

Postmasters Receiving Under Cover, Letters to Mail.—M. I. P., G—— S——, O.—Letters sent under cover from one post office to another, carry with them evidence of fraud, though the postmaster may not refuse to postmark and forward them, he should indorse on the reverse side of such letters the following: "Received at —— under cover from the post office at ——, to be forwarded in the mail." Sec. 140, Reg. 1873.

Delivery of Newspapers.—J. P. S. G., S—— G——, Ut.—Postmasters are obliged to deliver county papers free, and also to deliver regular papers, received in packages, when a list of the names of the subscribers is furnished and the proper postage on each paper is paid. Sec. 117, Reg. 1873.

Salaries.—J. R. T., P—— G——, Ark.—The vexatious question of salaries has now reached a very easy solution. The new form of quarterly account current which will be furnished to postmasters, is so simple that we do not think any instruction is needed. We will only say that it is definitely settled that stamps "sold" and not stamps "cancelled" now form a part of the postal revenues. As every postmaster has the means of knowing at the end of the quarter how many stamps he has sold, there can be no trouble in making out the account current.

Post-Office Accounts.—J. S. H., P——, Ind.—Our preceding "Answer" will be a reply to your question. Elsewhere we have given a sufficient explanation of an article last month, which, as we then stated, we regret to find has been misunderstood. But this very misunderstanding shows how carefully our subscribers read the MAIL and its usefulness to them.

County Papers.—P. M., E—— V——, Pa.—County papers may be delivered free to subscribers who reside in the county, but who receive their mail matter through a post office in an adjoining county. The privilege does not depend on the situation of the subscriber's post office, but on his residing in the county of publication. Rul. 5, 9.

Letter Carriers Delivering Letters.—B. O., F——, Ill.—Letter carriers have no right to go outside of the limits or routes assigned to them, to deliver letters. Sec. 288, Reg. 1873.

Official Stamps.—H. C. S., B——, [illegible]—As no doubt is under the "new order of things," as respects salaries, postmasters will receive no compensation for canceling "official stamps." We are not aware of changes in the law by which these stamps are furnished to the various offices using them, or any law requiring that they should be purchased of postmasters, so that the service of canceling them will be a gratuitous one, the labor being, no doubt, a sufficient consumment.

Salaries.—W. C. S., W—— S——, and others, Mass.—Again we come to a query on salaries in our pile of letters. The interpretation of the law that stamps "sold," and not stamps "cancelled," shall constitute part of the postal revenues, makes it unnecessary to keep the account of "stamps cancelled." As we have said, the account of stamps "sold" is always found at the end of the quarter, so that there will be no difficulty in making up the quarterly account current.

Special Notice.—A large number of our correspondents, whose questions would have been answered in this issue, failed to give their names. It should be understood that the rule that a correspondent must give his name is of very general application. In rare instances, where a question is a novel one, or the answer to which we think will interest most our readers, we deviate from the rule, but if a correspondent wants to be certain of an answer, he must give his name and post office.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August, 1874.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Alfred	Grant	Oregon	44,183
Brickville	Marlborough	S. C.	3,7??
Burgess Mills	Stewart	Tenn.	Special
[illegible]	Wood	Ohio	[illegible]
Bush's Ridge	Mecklenburg	Va.	4,344
Bonner's Cross R.	Sampson	N. C.	3,0??
Burn	[illegible]	Neb	[illegible]
Beach Fork	Floyd	Va.	4,141
[illegible]	Hall	Mo	Special
[illegible]	Navarro	Tex	Special
[illegible]	Greenwich	Wis	Special
Big Berger	Franklin	Mo	Special
[illegible]	Tooele	Ark.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Caddo	La.	[illegible]
Berry	Coffey	Kan.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pa.	[illegible]
Bull Swamp	Lexington	S. C.	[illegible]
Cooksville	[illegible]	Pa.	[illegible]
Cedar Bluff	[illegible]	S. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cal.	46,151
[illegible]	Coos	Ol	44,1??
Camp Harney	Grant	Oregon	44,183
Cedar Valley	Josephine	Oregon	44,127
Cook's Station	Crawford	Mo	28,??
Cherokee Town	Chickasaw Nation	Ark. I. T.	31,784
Crystal Spring	[illegible]	Ohio	9,043
Coal [illegible]	Venango	Pa	[illegible]
Cross R. Church	Yadkin	N. C.	[illegible]
Crab Creek	Mason	W. Va	4,133
Columbus	Howard	Md	[illegible]
Clinton Falls	Putnam	Ind	Special
Commerceville	[illegible]	Tenn.	[illegible]
Colmerson	St. Mary's	Md	[illegible]
Driftwood	Benton	Oregon	44,108
Dora	Coos	Oregon	44,128
Dickson City	Luzerne	Pa.	[illegible]
Dry Ridge	Camden	Mo	28,[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumberland	N. C.	3,401
[illegible]	Campbell	Va.	4,742
East Washburn	Aroostook	Me.	225
Egypt	Baxter	Ark.	7,290 a
Elk Creek	Alleghany	N. C.	3,180
Essex	Stoddard	Mo.	28,07?
East Greene	Erie	Pa.	2,301
[illegible]	Jasper	Ga.	6,341
Evergreen	Irwin	Ga.	4,115
Eli	Chase	Kan	33,120
Fly Eagle	Orangeburg	S. C.	3,0??
F. Acre	Athens	Ohio	9,241
French Settlement	Douglas	Or	44,181
Falling Water	Hamilton	Tenn	19,1??
Favor	Cherokee	Kan	33,170
French Valley	Wabaunsee	Kan	Special
[illegible]	Pottawatomie	Kan	33,0??
Four Lakes	Stevens	Wash. Ter.	Special
Fourth Plain	Clarke	Wash. Ter.	Special
Franklin Falls	Merrimack	N. H.	308
Flint Ridge	Greenwood	Kan	Special
Five Mile	Mason	W. Va	4,133
Five Mile	Dallas	Tex	3,???
Grass Run	Harrison	W. Va.	Special
Gregorsville	Carter	Ky	Special
Grasse Valley	Shannon	Mo.	Special
Grand View	Burton	Neb	34,070
Gascon's Mill	Montgomery	Ark	7,050
[illegible]	Jewell	Kan	33,043
Granville Hill	Yell	Ark.	7,307
Glenville	York	Pa	2,447
Gordon	Muhlenburgh	Ky	20,011
Horback Valley	Transylvania	N. C.	3,19?
[illegible]	Hanover	Va	Special
Hall Valley	Park	Col. T	Special
Hodson	Phelps	Neb	34,138
Homestead	Allegheny	Pa	Special
Harrisburgh	Sevier	Tenn	19,137
[illegible]	Monroe	Ill	26,100
Indian Hill	Tipton	Tenn	Special
John's Creek	Craig	Va	4,373
[illegible]	Mecklenburg	Va	4,7??
Jordan	Linn	Oregon	44,172
James	Plymouth	Iowa	27,091
[illegible]	Pulaski	Ark	7,5??
[illegible]	Tulare	Cal	Special
Keg Creek	Pottawattamie	Iowa	27,4??
Kyles Landing	Cumberland	N. C.	3,301
[illegible]	Park	Col. T	34,1??
Kilgore Mill	Paulding	Ga	Special
Lewis Hill	Morgan	Ohio	9,341
[illegible]	Macomb	Mich	21,???
Lummi	Whatcom	Wash. Ty	Special
Lowden's Ranch	Trinity	Cal	46,251
Live Oak	Sutter	"	46,00?
Lamotte Place	St. Charles	Mo	28,???
Long Pine	Franklin	Neb	34,009
[illegible]	Lawrence	Ark	7,410
[illegible]	Live Oak	Tex	Special
[illegible]	Cambria	Pa	"
Linton	Hancock	Ga	"
Muchakinock	Mahaska	Iowa	"
Mount Pleasant	Linn	Oregon	44,163
McFarland	Lancaster	Neb	34,077
Marion	Franklin	Neb	34,075
Moorefield Junc.	Hampshire	W. Va	4,361
[illegible]	Abbeville	S. C.	3,487
[illegible]	Howard	Kan	Special
Matthew's Run	Warren	Pa	2,133
Mountain Mill	Madison	Ark	7,436
Mouth of Doe	Johnson	Tenn	Special
Mica	Pickens	Ga	6,217
New Carthage	Tensas	La	8,046
Newport	Dawson	Neb	Special
Newborn	Newton	Ga	6,243
Netherland	Reno	Kan	33,114
New Memphis	Cherokee	Kan	33,195
Nebraska	Scott	Ark	7,527
[illegible]	Tuscola	Mich	24,430
North River	Rockingham	Va	4,606
Oak Hill	Accomack	Va	4,459
Oak Bar	Siskiyou	Cal	46,771
Orchard	Hall	Neb	34,063
Olney	Rush	Kan	33,2??
Oceanville	Atlantic	N. J.	2,22?
Parnell's Store	Hunt	Texas	31,764
Plumb Point	Lauderdale	Tenn	19,1??
[illegible]	Knox	Neb	Special
Pine Mountain	Rabun	Ga	6,210
Polo	Cowley	Kan	33,23?
Pine Grove	Dallas	Ark	7,017
Price	St. Louis	Mo	Special
Pulaski	Pope	Ark	7,534
Paint Creek	Bourbon	Kan	33,128
Pleasant Valley	Oneida	Idaho T	41,125
Pipe Stone	Pipe Stone	Minn	Special
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Red Branch	[illegible]	Ga	6,247
Rockville	Wayne	W. Va	4,317
Rose Hill	Caddo	La	8,077
Rose Creek	Wayne	Ind	22,1??
Rockcliff	[illegible]	Col	[illegible]
Red Hill	Carroll	N. H.	[illegible]
Riverdale	Knox	Tenn	19,???
[illegible]	Knox	Indiana	22,107
[illegible]	York	Neb	34,0??
Sparta	McPherson	Kan	Special
Saint Clere	Pottawatomie	Kan	33,046
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo	[illegible]
South Seabrook	Rockingham	N. H.	Special
Spring Mills	Camden	N. J.	2,27?
[illegible]	Mecklenburg	Va	4,766
Saline Lake	Van Buren	Mich	24,01?
Sycamore Grove	Lincoln	W. Va	4,15?
[illegible]	[illegible]	Va	4,7??
Sand Creek	Adair	Mo	28,1??
Silver Creek	Marshal	Tenn	19,???
[illegible]	Dodge	Neb	27,0??
Seward	[illegible]	Minn	Special
Shiloh	Harris	Ga	6,257
[illegible]	Rockcastle	Ky	Special
[illegible]	Choctaw Nation	Ind. Ter. Ark	39,011
[illegible]	Lincoln	Me	[illegible]
Spring Vale	Norfolk	Mass	67
Sulphur Creek	Lincoln	Dakota Ter	Special
[illegible]	Hardin	Ky	20,012
Singac	Passaic	N. J.	Special
[illegible]	Lehigh	Pa	2,437
South Loup	Buffalo	Neb	Special
Saint Patrick	Scott	Minn	[illegible]
South Pueblo	Pueblo	Col	38,00?
[illegible]	Laurel	Ky	20,???
Tranquilla	Jones	Ga	6,137
Thomasville	Marion	Ga	6,15?
Tree Pines	San Benito	Cal	46,118
Thornton	Polk	Neb	Special
[illegible]	Chester	S. C.	3,???
Turkey Creek	Anderson	S. C.	3,40?
[illegible]	Warren	Pa	[illegible]
Thorp Springs	Hood	Tex	Special
Thurman	Chase	Kan	33,115
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wis	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lincoln	Kan	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cal	[illegible]
Wales Branch	Miami	Kan	Special
Weston	Davis	Kan	33,16?
Woodlawn	Caddo	La	8,1??
[illegible]	Caroline	Va	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodford Falls	[illegible]	N. Y.	[illegible]
Williamsburgh	[illegible]	Neb	[illegible]
West Prairie	[illegible]	Ark	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	La	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ark	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington T.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lancaster	Neb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cal	[illegible]
[illegible]	Madison	La	[illegible]

RE-ESTABLISHMENTS.

Avon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown's Creek	Marshall	Kan	[illegible]
Belfast	Lee	Iowa	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bullock	Ga	[illegible]
[illegible] Church	Iredell	N. C.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tree	Marshall	W. Va	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fairfield	S. C.	Special
Carter Creek	Clay	Kan	[illegible]
Cuba	Jennings	Ind	[illegible]
Cane Creek	Butler	Mo	[illegible]
Cooper Springs	[illegible]	Mo	[illegible]
Crab Creek	Stevens	Wash. Ter	Special
Deer Pond	Cumberland	Me	[illegible]
Dawson's Cross Roads	Halifax	N. C.	Special
Deer Creek	Carter	Ky	Special
[illegible] Station	Woodford	Ky	[illegible]
Fredonia	Caldwell	Ky	[illegible]
Gladesville	Jasper	Ga	[illegible]
Hillside Farm	Barton	Kan	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cannon	Tenn	[illegible]
Lee's Cross Roads	Union	Tenn	[illegible]
Lewis River	Clarke	Wash. T	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Va	[illegible]
Nickerson	Dodge	Neb	[illegible]
New Home	Pawnee	Neb	[illegible]
Norwood	Franklin	Kan	[illegible]
[illegible]	Santa Anna	New Mex	[illegible]
Perrysburgh	Cumberland	Ky	[illegible]
[illegible]	Whitfield	Ga	[illegible]
Saint George	Wright	Mo	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wright	Mo	[illegible]
Tunnell's Store	Sussex	Delaware	[illegible]
Truxton	Lincoln	Mo	[illegible]
Upper Tygart	Carter	Ky	[illegible]
Warrenborough	Ware	Ga	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wyandot	Ohio	[illegible]

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Name of office.
[illegible]	Franklin	Ga	Carnesville
Ashley Mills	Putnam	Ark	Read's Landing
[illegible]	Phillips	Ark	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ala	Abbeville
[illegible]	Harris	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allegheny	Pa	Pittsburg
[illegible]	Russell	Kan	Russell
Burnside	Orange	N. Y.	Campbell Hall
[illegible]	Franklin	Ill	Benton
Clinton Station	Clinton	Ohio	[illegible]
[illegible]	New Hanover	N. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rockbridge	Va	Alum Springs
Cedar Fork	Harrison	Ohio	[illegible]
[illegible]	White	Tenn	Sparta
[illegible]	Hamilton	Ohio	Cincinnati
[illegible]	Hamilton	Ohio	Cincinnati
Delaware Mill	Brunswick	Va	[illegible]
			Allegheny County
[illegible]	Dubuque	Iowa	[illegible]
[illegible]	Schuyler	Mo	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kern	Cal	Kernville
[illegible] Oaks	Washington	Tex	Washington
[illegible]	[illegible]	Neb	[illegible]
[illegible]	Talbot	Ga	[illegible]
[illegible]	Polk	Wis	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sumter	Ga	[illegible]
[illegible]	Calumet	Wis	Chilton
[illegible]	Caddo	La	Bossier
[illegible]	Howard	Ind	[illegible]
Le Roy	Union	Dak. T.	Richland
[illegible]	Marion	Kan	[illegible]
Mount Zion	Tipton	Tenn	[illegible]
[illegible]	Johnson	Tex	Cleburne
[illegible]	Polk	Tex	Livingston
Oakland Mills	Guernsey	Ohio	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allegheny	Pa	Pittsburg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ga	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smith	Tex	Tyler
[illegible]	Green	Tenn	[illegible]
[illegible]	Crawford	Pa	[illegible]
Punta Rassa	Monroe	Fl	Key West
Richmond	Little River	Ark	Rocky Comfort
[illegible]	San Bernardino	Cal	[illegible]
Shaffer's Corners	Schoharie	N. Y.	Schoharie
South Pendleton	Hamilton	Ohio	Cincinnati
Spring Fork	Grayson	Ky	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pope	Ill	[illegible]
Stubblefield	Bond	Ill	Greenville
[illegible]	Bee	Tex	Beeville
Sulphur Spring	Tazewell	Va	Tazewell C. H.
Seneca	Montgomery	Md	[illegible]
Salt Creek	Holmes	Ohio	Mount Hope
Spring Bluff	Choctaw Nation	Ark. I. T.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sac	Iowa	[illegible]
Table Rock	Jackson	Oregon	[illegible]
Temperanceville	Allegheny	Pa	Pittsburg
[illegible]	Bear	Tex	San Antonio
West Addison	Steuben	N. Y.	Cameron Mills
White Oak Spring	Lee	Va	Beech Spring
[illegible]	Bartholomew	Ind.	Columbus
White Bird	Idaho	Idaho T	Lewiston

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
[illegible]	Campbell	Va	Name and site to [illegible]
Bristow Station	Prince William	Va	Bristow
[illegible]	Barber	Ark	[illegible]
Capote	Gonzales	Tex	[illegible]
Ewing's Mills	Franklin	Ill	Ewing
East Green	Erie	Pa	West Greene
Howard's Lick	Hardy	W. Va	Name and site to [illegible]
Mule Creek	Gonzales	Tex	Name and site to Harwood
Nixon	De Witt	Ill	[illegible]
Piedmont Station	Fauquier	Va	Delaplane Station
[illegible]	Jackson	Wis	[illegible]
Plum Creek	Caldwell	Tex	Name and site to [illegible]
Ship Island	Whatcom	Wash. Ter.	Ship Harbor
Tres Pinos	San Benito	Cal	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ventura	Cal	Hueneme
Waverly	Caldwell	La	[illegible]
Waukee Station	Dallas	Iowa	Waukee
[illegible]	Sumter	Fla	[illegible]

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

LATE LETTERS.

For the convenience of those who find it necessary to dispatch letters at the latest moment, two boxes, painted red, have been placed outside the Grand Central Depot.

One is in Vanderbilt Avenue, near the baggage entrance of the

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad,

and is for letters going to places on that route and beyond by 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7.30 a. m. and 10.30 p. m.

For the 10.30 p. m. no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburg.

The other,

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 places in New England, and collections will be made from it at 7.30 a. m. and 7.35 p. m., viz., 10 minutes previous to the starting of the 8.00 a. m. and 15 minutes previous to the starting of the 8.10 p. m. train.

On Sundays, collections will be made from the red boxes only for the 6.00 p. m. N. Y. C. and H. R. train, and the 7.00 p. m. N. Y. and Boston train, and in each case 15 minutes previous to the time of starting.

MEXICO.

All mail for Matamoras, Mexico, should be [illegible] with mails for Texas.

Route agents will please take note that in the new [illegible] issued under date of July 1, 1874, [illegible] important alterations and additions. [illegible] 15 and 47 contain a [illegible], and there are also [illegible] new sections, viz: 44 to 47, inclusive.

The more important of the alterations consist principally of these:

When endorsing errors on label slips the name [illegible] be added. When endorsing "O. K." or correct the name or initial should be added.

In section 9, packages received for [illegible] opened, are limited to those made up by the R. P. [illegible] clerks.

Section 15 it will be seen, provides for the [illegible] in which wooden and card labels must be treated and [illegible].

In section 17 it is provided that a neglect to [illegible] slips shall be reported promptly to the Superintendent of the Division.

Section 39 requires route agents, in all [illegible] to the Department, to give below their signature the terminal points of their routes. It should be [illegible] understood in reference to this that the [illegible] eastern terminus must always be mentioned first and the same principle applies to the addresses of [illegible] all kinds.

Among the new sections attention is particularly called to 44, 45 and 46.

The first provides that in the absence of [illegible] route agents shall make up letter mail [illegible] State packages when a distribution by [illegible] [illegible]. The second requires route agents to prevent [illegible] furnishing prompt reports of changes of schedule and of all irregularities. The third explains what is expected of route agents in the way of preparation for [illegible] [illegible].

EXTENSION OF ROUTE.

The route of the Allegheny Valley Low Grade [illegible] Agent has been extended from Reynoldsville to [illegible] and the following schedule is [illegible]:

Lv. Red Bank 10.15 a. m. Arr. Driftwood [illegible]
Lv. Driftwood [illegible] p. m. Arr. Red Bank [illegible]
Direct connection from P. and E. [illegible]

The [illegible] way mail service from [illegible] the afternoon service from Philadelphia over the [illegible] [illegible] and Lancaster Central R. R. [illegible] [illegible].

Mail for [illegible], Deer Falls, [illegible] Lake, [illegible] [illegible] Spring Valley, N. Y., and [illegible] N. J., should be placed in packages made up for the Northern New Jersey R. R. [illegible] and [illegible] the New York Post Office between [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] a. m.

[illegible]

We [illegible] the hour of [illegible] as well as the date.

The following statement exhibits the results of [illegible] each of all the clerks of the line examined [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible].

Statement of the Results of Examinations of Clerks on the —— Route, on the Distribution and Mail Service of the State of ——. By Cards and Orally.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, August, 1874.
Respectfully submitted,
[illegible]
Chief Head Clerk.

ALTERATIONS IN VIRGINIA SCHEDULE.

Augusta Co.

Fort Defiance and Weyer's Cave to [illegible] [illegible].

Botetourt Co.

Upper James to C. and O. R. R. Buchanan to [illegible].

Campbell Co.

[illegible] and Lawyers to Lynch. and [illegible] R. R.

Henrico Co.

West Hampton to Canal Pocket (Richmond to Lynch [illegible]).

6

The Hargest
all so far as

Sep '74

King George Co.
Halifax Pond to Washington, D. C., Div.

Pittsylvania Co.
Sergeant's Store, Laurel(?), Dry Fork Depot, Piney Fork, Pittsylvania C. H., Sandy Level and Sycamore Dale to Lynch and Dan R. R.

Sussex Co.
Barrett's to North R and Petersburg Div.

ALTERATIONS IN GEORGIA SCHEME.

Carroll Co.
Villa Rica to Atlanta and Chatt. R. P. O.

Douglas Co.
Sarit Corner to Atlanta and Chatt. R. P. O. (Kingston to Atlanta).

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany and Susquehannah R. R.
August 3, 1874.
Le. Albany 6:0 a. m. Arr. Binghamton 2:15 p. m.
Le. Binghamton 6 45 a. m. Arr. Albany 1:10 p. m.

ALTERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA SCHEME, DATED MAY 1, 1874.

Allegheny Co.
Homestead to Pittsburgh and Monongahela City Agent.

Bedford Co.
Piper's Run to Huntingdon and Cumb. Agent.

Bradford Co.
Carbon Run to Towanda and Barclay Agent, R.

Erie Co.
East Greene to Erie Div.

Lehigh Co.
Stone Corner to Allentown and Reading Agent.

Mercer Co.
Carrollton to Meadville and Oil City Agent.

Warren Co.
Mathew's Run to Warren and Erie Agent.

Susquehanna Co.
Coolville to Montrose and Tunkhannock Agent.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny Co.
Homestead—station on Pittsburgh, Charleston and W. Va. R. R., 10 miles south of Pittsburgh.

Bedford Co.
Piper's Run—station on Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., 3 miles north of Tatesville.

Bradford Co.
Carbon Run—2 miles west of Barclay and supplied from it.

Erie Co.
East Greene—2½ miles northwest of West Venango (formerly East Greene), on route from Erie to Wattsburgh.

Lehigh Co.
Stone Corner—2 miles north of Seiberlingsville, on route from Weisenburgh to Mosesville.

Mercer Co.
Carrollton—station on Franklin Branch of A. and G. W. R. R., 4 miles southeast of Cochranton.

Warren Co.
Mathews' Run—2½ miles north of Youngsville, on route from Youngsville to Sugar Grove.

Susquehanna Co.
Coolville—station on Montrose and Tunkhannock R. R., 3½ miles south of Montrose.

NEW YORK.

Chautauqua Co.
Cowing—station on Atlantic and Great Western R. R., 6½ miles west of Jamestown.

Orange Co.
Woodbury Falls—station on Newburg Branch of Erie R. R., 1 mile northeast of Highland Mills.

Madison Co.
Valley Mills—station on New York and Oswego Midland R. R., 1½ miles south of Bennett's Corners.

Westchester Co.
Bartow on the Sound—station on the Harlem River Branch of the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.
Larchmont—station of N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R., 2 miles southeast of Mamaroneck.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic Co.
Oceanville—3½ miles northeast of Absecom, on route from Absecom to Leeds' Point.

Camden Co.
Spring Mills—1 mile north of Turnersville, on route from Camden to Williamstown.

Somerset Co.
Stoutsburg—station on Mercer and Somerset R. R., 2 miles northeast of Hopewell.

MARYLAND.

Carroll Co.
Morgan—station on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., 2 miles east of Woodbine.

Prince George Co.
Springfield—station on Baltimore and Potomac R. R., 1 mile east of Good Luck.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW YORK SCHEME OF APRIL, 1874.

Chautauqua Co.
Cowing to A. and G. W. Agents.

Orange Co.
Woodbury Falls to Newburgh Branches.

Westchester Co.
Bartow, on the Sound, and Larchmont to N. Y. and N. H. Agent.

ALTERATIONS IN NEW JERSEY SCHEME OF FEB., 1874.

Atlantic Co.
Oceanville to Absecom Div.

Camden Co.
Spring Mills to Camden Div.

Somerset Co.
Stoutsburgh to New Jersey R. R. south of Elizabeth.

ROSWELL HART.
Supt. R. M. S., Jackson.
New York, Sept. 3, 1874.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for August, 1874.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

C. A. Walborn, at large, vice F. G. Markle, removed.
[illegible], Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
F. W. Steuerman, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
J. Ross, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
B. Russell, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
C. J. Goff, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
O. H. Smith, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
B. J. Doyle, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
J. S. McKee, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
R. H. Gardner, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
S. O. Burdett, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.
W. A. Janes, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.
G. W. Chessell, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.
A. C. Boynton, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
M. W. Smith, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
A. B. Hulse, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
V. W. Duvall, Washington, D. C., to Lynchburg, Va.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

A. W. Shuman, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. Barclay, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
A. F. Rittenhouse, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. Flinn, Chicago, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. M. Bolton, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
F. R. Nugent, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
S. B. Weston, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
F. F. Ives, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
V. B. Severe, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
A. Arnold, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
E. C. De Moe, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
F. J. Sharp, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
D. T. Mount, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
C. E. Farrell, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
F. D. Durfee, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
M. E. White, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
O. H. P. McDowell, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
J. H. Fredericks, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST OFFICE CLERKS.

L. P. Parker, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. M. Baker, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
E. T. H. De Lashmutt, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. G. Cram, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
F. D. Roundy, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.

ROUTE AGENTS.

J. C. Rommel, Easton, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y.
J. B. Sloan, Fort Dodge to Sioux City, Iowa.
S. H. Velder, Milwaukee, Wis., to North McGregor, Iowa.
E. O. Buck, La Crosse, Wis., to Winnebago City, Minn.
C. W. Fowler, Denver to Canon City, Col.
E. S. Bulbe, Green Bay, Wis., to Negaunee, Mich.
G. H. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn.
J. W. Randall, Peoria, Ill., to Logansport, Ind.
E. M. Swift, New York to Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.
J. Mace, Newburg to Millerton, N. Y.
J. B. Hawkins, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.
T. W. McConnell, Paducah, Ky., to Trimble, Tenn.
T. J. Ford, San Francisco to Salinas, Cal.
A. T. Galbraith, Beardstown to Shawneetown, Ill.
J. D. Hudson, Columbus to Cincinnati, O.
L. Crandall, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
M. E. Hopkins, Junction City to Parsons, Kan.
J. A. Wood, Newburg to Millerton, N. Y.
R. H. Seely, Evansville, Ind., to Nashville, Tenn.
W. Hart, Fairville to Pittsburg, Pa.
T. H. Cox, Portland to Roseburgh, Oregon.
I. Graden, Portland to Roseburgh, Oregon.
J. W. Earle, Dubuque, Iowa, to Winona, Minn.
E. D. Thom, Portland, to Roseburgh, Oregon.
A. C. Lightburn, Jacksonville, to Chattahoochee, Fla.
R. Malone, New Orleans to Brashear City, La.
J. R. D. Chenoweth, Keokuk to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
G. J. Turner, Hudson to Columbus.
G. P. Fitch, Boston, Mass., to Burlington, Vt.
J. W. Walker, Boston, Mass., to Burlington, Vt.
J. F. Sweet, Bridgeport, Ct., to Pittsfield, Mass.
A. A. Osborn, Bridgeport, Ct., to Pittsfield, Mass.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

A. Mourse, Terre Haute to Martz, Ind.
W. F. Maddox, Lynchburg to Danville, Va.

D. H. Sloamer, Des Moines to Ames, Iowa.
W. H. Flemming, Lynchburg to Danville, Va.
[illegible] Brewster, Mount Union to Broad Top, Pa.
W. B. Van Etten, Elmira to Van Ettenville, N. Y.

LOCAL AGENTS.

S. F. Echey, Lynchburg, Va.
A. Y. Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of September, 1874.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
Sept.	1	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	2	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	2	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	3	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	3	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
"	5	Inman	Queenstown.
"	5	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	5	General Trans-Atlantic	Brest and Havre.
"	8	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	8	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	9	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	9	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	10	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	11	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	12	White Star	Queenstown.
"	12	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	15	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	16	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	16	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	17	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
"	17	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg
"	19	White Star	Queenstown.
"	19	General Trans-Atlantic	Brest and Havre.
"	19	Baltic Lloyd	Stettin.
"	19	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	22	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	22	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	23	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	24	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	26	White Star	Queenstown.
"	26	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	29	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	30	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	30	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Sept.	3	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l v. Queenst'n
"	3	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	10	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l v. Queenst'n
"	17	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l v. Queenst'n
"	24	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l v. Queenst'n
			FROM BOSTON.
Sept.	8	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	15	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	22	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	29	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Sept.	5	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
"	12	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
"	19	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton
"	26	North German Lloyd	Bremen v. Southampton

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
Sept.	1	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
"	5	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	8	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
"	12	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	15	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
"	19	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	22	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
"	26	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
Sept.	5	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	12	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	19	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	26	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MAILS FOR THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

			FROM NEW YORK.
Sept.	1	Clyde	Havana.
"	3	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana
"	4	Atlas	Kingston.
"	5	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	8	Clyde	Havana.
"	10	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	10	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	11	N. Y. & West Indies	Port au Prince.
"	12	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall
"	15	Clyde	Havana.
"	17	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	18	Atlas	Port au Prince.
"	19	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	21	San Domingo	Samana.
"	22	Clyde	Havana.
"	22	Atlas	Kingston.
"	23	Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	24	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	26	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	26	N. Y. & West Indies	Port au Prince.
"	29	Clyde	Havana.
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Sept.	1	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

			FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Sept.	1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	12	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, & Auckland.
"	19	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1874.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at General Post Office New York.

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, Greenport, & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10 30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 6, 11:15 a m, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 p m
Canada, via Mon'al & Quebec	5 a m, 2, 9 p m	12:30 p m
Canada, via Toronto & Hamilton	5 am, 4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Kingst'n	4 p m	6:45 a m
East, via N'w Haven R R	5 a m, 1:30, 6 p m	6 30 a m, 6, 1[illegible] p m
East, via N H'n R R (way mail)	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10:30 a m, 1:30, p m
East, via Fall River (railway)	7 p m	6:30 a m
East, via by boat, via Newport	3 p m	7:20 a m
Frechold, N J	6 a m, 3 p m	9 a m
Hoboken	5, 10 30 a m, 1:30, 4:30 p m	5 a m, 2 p m
Jersey City	5, 10 a m, 1:30, 2 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:2[illegible], 8:30 p m
Keyport	1:30 p m	10 a m
L B'ch (see N J S'rn R R)		
L I R R, G'nport & Way Stations	5 a m	10 a m, 9 p m
L I R R, Way Mail to Mineola	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10 a m
L I R R via S S R R	7 a m, 2:30 p m	12 m, 7 p m
Morris & Essex R R	6 a m, 3 p m	10 30 a m, 5:4[illegible] p m
North, Way Mail to Poughkeepsie	6 a m, 9 p m	12:30, 4:30 p m
North, thro' Mail, via H R & N Y C R R	6 a m, 4, 9 p m	7:30, 8:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 1[illegible] p m
North, Bat'a, Buff'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Rochester Syracuse & Utica	6 p m	7:30, 8:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 1[illegible] p m
North, Way Mail via Harlem R R	5 a m, 3:30 p m	10:30 a m, 7 p m
Newark, N J	6, 10 30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:3[illegible], 3:30, 8:30 p m
N C R R, W'y Mail to Easton	5 a m, 3 p m	11 a m, 7:30 p m
N J Midland	7 a m	4 p m
N Y Midland	7 a m	11 p m
N J S'rn R R (Long Branch, &c)	7 a m, 12, 3 p m	11 a m, 1:30 p m
N'rn R R of N J	2:30 p m	10 a m
Newfoundland	6 p m	6 a m
South, through Mail	7 a m, 7:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m
South, Philadelphia Way Mail	5 a m, 3 p m	12:30, 5:30, 10:3[illegible] p m
South, Philadelphia	5, 7 a m, 12 m, 3, 4:20, 7:30, 10:30 p m	7 a m, 12:30, 5:30, 8:30, 10:30 p m
" Baltimore	7 a m, 7:30, 10:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m
Staten Island	5 a m, 12 m	6:30 a m, 1:30 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Middlet'n	5 a m, 2 30 p m	9:40 a m, 4:3[illegible] p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 p m	
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cl'land & T'ldo, & by A & G W R R to F'lls & Meadville, Pa	7 a m, 4:30 p m	8 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
West, via A'nt'n L thro' to H'rsburg & P'ttsburg	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
West, Cincinnati	7 a m, 4:30, 7:30 p m	
West, St L & Chi'go	7 a m, 4:30, 6 p m	7:15 a m, 1, 4, 7 p m
West, D'nv'r, Ju'lts St P, St J & S Lake	5 a m, 6 p m	
West, Louisville & Columbus	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
Washington	7 a m, 7:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m

[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 newspapers, magazines and periodicals 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 deposited in a post-office, charged with the unpaid postage to be collected on delivery. If the postage is left *wholly* unpaid, or is prepaid *less* than one full rate, 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 locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been *inadvertently* prepaid at the "drop" or local letter rate of 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 higher rate must be paid on the entire package; but two or more different articles, both chargeable 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; all letters upon the envelopes 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 form 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 deliver any 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 chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; on all newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent from publishers to subscribers and inclosing *any article whatever* except *bona fide* supplements or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—3 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, commencing at any time, 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 inclose 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 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.

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.

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., 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.

Newspapers, one copy each of every newspaper, whether daily or less frequently, to actual subscribers residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided. For this postage see below, under "Third Class."

Third Class.

[NOTE.—Packages of mailable matter of this class must be prepaid by stamps, and must not exceed the weight prescribed by law (which is four pounds). Packages exceeding the prescribed weight are unmailable.

All matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

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

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, 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—1 cent *for each* two ounces or fraction thereof—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On books—1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—weight of packages limited to *four pounds*.

On unsealed 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 periodicals 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.

Postage on public documents mailed by any member of Congress, the President, or head of any executive department, is ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents the same rate as that on newspapers mailed from a known office of publication to regular "subscribers;" the words "Public document" written or printed thereon, or on the wrapper thereof, and certified by the signature of any member of Congress, or by that of the President, or head of any executive department, is deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document; the term "public document" is defined to be all publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof. The postage on each copy of the *Daily Congressional Record* mailed from the city of Washington as transient matter is one cent.

The following named articles, designated "supplies," may be transported without payment of postage, if endorsed "*P. O. Dept., Office Supplies. A. B., postmaster (or other officer, as the case may be) by order of the Postmaster-General.*"

Blanks, wrapping-paper, twine, letter-balances, marking stamps, regulations, directories, bags, locks, keys, postal stamps, etc., if sent from the Department.

Mail bags and locks—sent from depositories.

Damaged stamps, etc., dead letters, used or spoiled registered package envelopes—if sent to the Department.

And registered package envelopes containing letters for transmission do not require stamps.

On all matter not designated as supplies, postage must be paid at the regular rates by the *official* stamps, with which every office will be supplied.

Official Mail Matter sent from all other Executive Departments of the Government.

To afford the several Executive Departments of the Government every facility consistent with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter (except books) emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter; double rates must be charged for books, viz.: two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages can be sealed as heretofore, provided the contents are properly certified by an officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Department or Bureau to which he is attached. The following form of certificate (with proper variations of heading for the several Departments) has been suggested:

United States Treasury Blanks.

I certify that this package contains no written matter.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J—— B——.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows:

ON LETTERS.—Ten cents per single rate of half an ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PRINTED MATTER other than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, 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 the United States, the fine is *six cents* on each letter. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters to or from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, when 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 Luxemburg) are chargeable with double the rate stated in the table, credit being allowed for any part prepayment. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters from France are chargeable with a fine of 5 cents.

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 to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to post offices in Canada*.

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

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Canada, Newfoundland, Switzerland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for the North German Union, including all the German States and Austria, and for all of the countries and places reached via the North German mails, except the following places in Turkey: Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo and Tripoli; 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 England) to Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Egypt, (viz: Alexandria, Cairo and Suez), Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, on payment of a registration fee (in stamps) of sixteen cents. Letters can be registered to France on prepayment of a registry fee of 10 cents. This is in addition to the postage, which must be fully prepaid by stamps.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters and other postal packets 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, via North German Union, direct or by closed mail via England, and to Italy and Switzerland by closed mail via England, is *eight* cents, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, it is *five* cents—on letters and other postal packets to Great Britain and Ireland, *eight* cents. No other postal packets than *letters* can be sent registered beyond North Germany, except to the Roman or Papal States. Letters can be registered via San Francisco, to Yokohama, 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 last distributing office on the route. All registered letters and other postal packets must be prepaid in full to destination.

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

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or 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 received in United States notes, the same be collected in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected (in case coin is not offered), in said States notes (in case coin rival at United States' on each letter on its ar- charged in the post bills, Exchange Offices, and is collected at the office of delivery, when coin is [illegible] the difference [illegible] 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 (in currency) only are to be collected.

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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Hong Kong, East India, &c., and Hawaiian mails.

For fuller information on this subject, see Section 797, Regulations 1873.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each four ounces or fraction thereof. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, 6 cents per four ounces or fraction of four ounces, if four ounces or over in weight. For rates on less than four ounces see Foreign Postage Table. *The above charges must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing, by means of U. S. postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover*, and are in full to destination in the United Kingdom. If not so prepaid the packet cannot be forwarded. Newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the United States, will be received in the United States fully prepaid, and must be delivered free of charge to the party addressed at the office of destination in the United States.

2. TO OR FROM GREECE, VIA BRITISH MAIL.—Newspapers not over 1 ounce, 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 6 cents; over 2 oz and not over 4 oz., 10 cents; and 10 cents for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Book packets, patterns and samples not over 1 oz., 4 cents; over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz., 8 cents; over 2 and not over 4 oz., 14 cents, and 14 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.

3. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA) AND TO OR FROM BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of four cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required.

4. TO OR FROM ITALY AND BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, BY CLOSED MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, 4 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof; book-packets, prints of all kinds, and patterns or samples, 8 cents for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof; if the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be, nevertheless, forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

5. TO OR FROM THE NORTH GERMAN UNION (INCLUDING ALL THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA), BY DIRECT MAIL VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG.—Newspapers, if not over 4 ounces of weight, 3 cents each, and if over 4 ounces an additional 3 cents for each additional weight of 4 ounces or fraction thereof; prepayment required. Book packets, prints, patterns and samples, according to the tables in the fourth page; prepayment required. The registration fees on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above-mentioned countries; prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

6. TO OR FROM FRANCE.—Newspapers 3 cents each, if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, and 3 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Samples of merchandise, or of grains, photographs, engravings, lithographs and printed matter, as per table of foreign postages. They must contain no writing, except the address, signature of the sender, or a date. The postage must be fully prepaid, and no package must be more than two feet long and one foot in the other dimensions. Samples must have no commercial value. Packages or *letters*, containing gold or silver money, or articles of intrinsic value, or subject to customs duties, or liquid, or articles that may injure the mails, must not be sent.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6) are in full to destination; and no charge is to be made on the delivery of newspapers, book packets or samples arriving from Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, by the North German Union, or from France. The rates of paragraph 4 are also in full to destination except for the deficient postage and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NEWSPAPERS, BOOK PACKETS, PATTERNS, SAMPLES, &c., BY 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, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), must be wrapped or enveloped in covers open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosure 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, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book-packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth, nor exceed 24 ounces in weight, except to Germany.

Patterns and samples to Germany must not exceed 8¾ ounces in weight.

Any book-packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail, and it is the duty of postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book-packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

3. PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Time Table for the Mail Service Between the United States, New South Wales and New Zealand.

BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND KANDAVAU.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the time of departure from the United States is that from San Francisco. Correspondence must, therefore, be mailed at the respective post offices sufficient time before to reach that port on the day of departure.

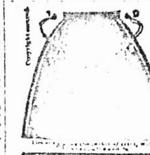
OUTWARD ROUTE.

Leave	Arrive at				
San Francisco	Honolulu	Kandavau	Auckland	Port Chalmers	Sydney
Saturday* 1874	About Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	Friday 1874	Thursday 1874	Monday 1874
31 Jan.	9 Feb.	21 Feb.	27 Feb.	5 Mar.	9 Mar.
28 Feb.	9 Mar.	21 Mar.	27 Mar.	2 Apr.	30 Mar.
28 Mar.	6 Apr.	18 Apr.	24 Apr.	30 Apr.	27 Apr.
25 Apr.	4 May	16 May	22 May	28 May	25 May.
23 May	1 June	13 June	19 June	25 June	22 June
20 June	29 June	11 July	17 July	23 July	20 July
18 July	27 July	8 Aug.	14 Aug.	20 Aug.	17 Aug.
15 Aug.	24 Aug.	5 Sept.	11 Sept.	17 Sept.	14 Sept.
12 Sept.	21 Sept.	3 Oct.	9 Oct.	15 Oct.	12 Oct.
10 Oct.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	6 Nov.	12 Nov.	9 Nov.
7 Nov.	16 Nov.	28 Nov.	4 Dec.	10 Dec.	7 Dec.
			1875	1875	1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.

* Or immediately on arrival of London Mail at San Francisco.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland.	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1873	Saturd'y 1873	Monday 1873	About Satur. 1873	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	27 Dec.	8 Jan.	19 Jan.
1874	1874	1874	1874		
13 Jan.	17 Jan.	19 Jan.	24 Jan.	5 Feb.	16 Feb.
10 Feb.	14 Feb.	16 Feb.	21 Feb.	5 Mar.	16 Mar.
10 Mar.	14 Mar.	16 Mar.	21 Mar.	2 Apr.	13 Apr.
7 Apr.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	18 Apr.	30 Apr.	11 May
5 May	9 May	11 May	16 May	28 May	8 June
2 June	6 June	8 June	13 June	25 June	6 July
30 June	4 July	6 July	11 July	23 July	3 Aug.
28 July	1 Aug.	3 Aug.	8 Aug.	20 Aug.	31 Aug.
25 Aug.	29 Aug.	31 Aug.	5 Sept.	17 Sept.	28 Sept.
22 Sept.	26 Sept.	28 Sept.	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	26 Oct.



LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES!
By Using "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR."
It loops the dress in the Latest Style. It changes the "train" into a "straight front" walking dress in one second, and back again as quickly! Can be changed from one dress to another in two minutes! "They give perfect satisfaction" is the verdict of all who try them. They save many times their cost in one dress. This "Elevator" is the only one that will let the dress down after being elevated.
CAUTION. Beware of IMITATIONS, as they are WORSE than WORTHLESS! See that each is stamped "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator."
Price 45 cents each, MAILED FREE. Wholesale, $30 per gross.
GREAT OFFER.—TWO "Elevators" will be given FREE as a Premium to those who Subscribe for "SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR" one year, sending One Dollar and Ten Cents. Best and cheapest Fashion Book in the world. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue. Address
P. O Box 5055. A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, N. Y.

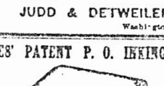
Quinby's Improved Post-Office Letter Case.
This case is acknowledged to be the best in use; is very highly recommended, and is warranted to give satisfaction. Send for circular. E. QUINBY,
Pleasantville Station, N. Y.

GLASS CARDS RED, BLUE, WHITE, Clear and Transparent. Your Name Beautifully printed in GOLD on 1 doz. for 50c. post pd., 3 doz. $1. Must have Agents every where. Outfits 25c. Samples 3c. F. K. SMITH, Bangor, Maine. Sept.-4m.

Letter-Carriers' Uniforms
Will be furnished by
J. H. SACKETT & CO.,
4 Cooper Institute, New York,
for the following prices:
WINTER SUITS, $24.—Coat, $13; Vest, $4; Pants, $7.50; Cap, $2.75.
SUMMER SUITS, $16.—Coat, $7.50; Vest, $3; Pants $5.50, Caps, $2.75.
J. H. SACKETT & CO. have received the contract furnishing uniforms to the carriers at New York Post Office, their bid offering
The Best Material at the Lowest Price

THE POSTMASTERS' GUIDE
AND
HANDY INDEX TO POSTAL LAW
NEW EDITION,
With instructions for Postmasters, under the NEW LAW, will be ready about Aug. 1st.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Address
JUDD & DETWEILER,
Washington, D. C.

MILES' PATENT P. O. INKING PAD



FOR HAND STAMPS,
The most convenient and best Inking Pad in use.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address: JNO. A. MILES, P. M., Charleston, Ill.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.
Jno. A. Miles, Esq., P. M., Charleston, Ill.:
SIR—Your Inking Pad, which has been brought to my notice, I consider a useful and ingenious invention, and a very desirable one for use by Postmasters and others.
Very respectfully, GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

10 YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. "Live" Agents, who want a Unique work, send for 16 page circular. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
Sep-2m Philadelphia.

BOOKS.—OVER 2,000 BOOKS, on all sorts of subjects, sent postpaid by mail. Catalogue for 6 cents. Agents wanted. POSTMASTERS allowed 10 per cent. on books postpaid. Address
L. L. FAIRCHILD,
Sep-3m Rolling Prairie, Dodge County, Wis.

CLUBS.—L. L. FAIRCHILD, Rolling Prairie, Wis., 188 Papers and Magazines. Agents wanted. They make money. Send stamp for particulars. Postmasters all over the United States are our agents. Postmasters can send for single papers and make a good commission. For Tribune, Times, World, Chicago Tribune, Times and Journal collect $3, and remit me $1.60 net; Harper, Leslie, Atlantic, Galaxy and Scribner collect $4, and remit $3.25; Ledger, Weekly and Saturday Night collect $3, and remit $2.50. Premium list for stamp. U. S. Watches, Silver-plated Ware, Sewing Machines, Revolvers, Guns, &c., offered for subscribers. Sep-3m

"THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES"
AND
"THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY."
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.,
163, 165, 167, 169 Pearl St. and 73, 75, 77, 79 Pine St., New York,
Execute all kinds of PRINTING. Furnish all kinds of STATIONERY. | Make all kinds of BLANK BOOKS. Execute the finest styles of LITHOGRAPHY.
Make the best and cheapest ENVELOPES Ever offered to the public.
They made all the pre-paid Envelopes for the United States Post-Office Department for eighteen years, and were invariably the lowest bidders. Their machinery is the most complete, rapid and economical known in the trade.

CLAIM & COLLECTION AGENCY.
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Office, No. 517 Seventh St.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Attention given to all claims against the United States Government, especially to those before the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, including accounts of Contractors, Postmasters, Railroad Companies, and all claims under Customs and Internal Revenue Laws.

Important to Postmasters.
IMPROVED STAMPING INK.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia Offices use it; does not dry up or gum the stamp, and is indelible.
Price—Black, $1; Blue, $2; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—SEPTEMBER, 1874.

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

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM TO

Bremen, London, Havre & Southampton.

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

FROM NEW YORK, every Wednesday and Saturday
FROM BREMEN, every Wednesday and Saturday
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Thursday
FROM HAVRE, every Friday

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

FIRST CABIN ..... $
SECOND CABIN ..... $
STEERAGE ..... $

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

FIRST CABIN ..... $
SECOND CABIN ..... $
STEERAGE ..... $

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP at reduced rates, at the following prices in gold.

FIRST CABIN ..... $
SECOND CABIN ..... $
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON ..... $
FROM BREMEN, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON ..... $

Further information may be obtained by applying from the passage in London, Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents at the office,

OELRICHS & CO.,

No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD

OF

Box Rents, Newspaper

AND

LETTER POSTAGES

BY

M. H. STONE.

The Publishers believe it will be found to be the most convenient and reliable Book for the purpose ever published. It is arranged so that the Postmaster can enter the amount of each item as received, and at the end of the quarter can add up the columns and ascertain the amount due the Department. It is also designed to be used as a Cash Book, and will be found a convenient Book for that purpose.

Some of the Advantages of this Book will be Enumerated as follows:

[illegible]

PUBLISHED BY S. H. M.

☞ Readers Stamp Dealers have communicated and engraved by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.

☞ Postal Notice.—It is hereby announced that a great fire has occurred in the Post Office.

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

[illegible]

almost all illegible