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2022

Compiler's Note

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2022

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. Holbrook, Esq.

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

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

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

EDITED BY J. GAYLER,

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

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

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

Terms, $1.00 per year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1874. WHOLE NO. 169.

MONS. TONSON AGAIN.

POND LILY, September, 1874.

Thanks to the nipping and eager Autumn air that assailed us in our morning and evening promenades and crept or swept into our stoveless chamber at night, Rose Water Springs suddenly became bereft of all its charms to my dame, and she at once grew vociferously more urgent to depart forthwith than she had been to come or to remain here. Out of pure fun, with a *soupçon* of sarcasm in it, I remarked that "we ought to remain a few weeks longer, to enjoy the Fall season."

"You can stay all Winter, if you like; but I am going back to Pond Lily, and start to-day."

This mild reply from J. M. convinced me that my mixed fun was a mortal failure—in fact, I was sorry I had said anything to provoke such a cold-blooded reply, not only on account of the rebuke, but had she been in one of her most amiable occasional capricious moods, she would have taken me at my suggestion. And what then? Why, we should probably have gone into Winter quarters, and remained there until the last potato was roasted and the last bean baked—these being generally the last sad relics of all fashionable watering-place hotel supplies.

It was a beautiful moonlight night as we stepped on board a train of the Windystock and Snail-Scaring Railroad Company. I shall never forget how beautifully the silvery beams of the queen of night mantled with a cloud of wavy, misty light the houses and surroundings of Rose Water Springs. Indeed, I stood upon the platform of a car till the train moved on, watching the receding myriad fantastic shadows born of moonshine until I grew oblivious to all terrestrial surroundings; and in this dreamy mood I might have "stepped down and out," had I not suddenly been roused by a grasp on the arm and a well-known voice in my ear saying sharply, "Come inside before you get hurt." And I went inside and took a seat the dame had saved for me—at the cost, however, to her of some doubts of her veracity on the part of a score or two of individuals who attempted to take the aforesaid seat, but who were always driven away with the remark, "This seat's engaged!" When I folded myself into it, J. M. was truly thankful, and on the latter end of a long breath she emphasized, "Don't go out again!" There are no sleeping-coaches on this road, and we were in for an all-night ride in a sitting posture. We went along smoothly enough for a good while, and I was just closing my eyes—in reverie—when two short, quick whistles, "down brakes!" a violent jolt and a dead stop that nearly threw J. M. in my lap, apprised me of the fact that "something was up." A number of the passengers, myself included, issued forth to see what the matter was, and from the looks of the track—it being covered with debris—I surmised that my hypothesis was correct, and that something was up—or rather down. It appeared that an experiment of running two trains past each other on the same track had been tried, and as a fireman remarked, "it hadn't worked right." Fortunately no one was seriously injured, and we had the choice to remain in the cars until the track was cleared, which would take several hours, or walk to the village of Dumibrown, about two miles away. It was a splendid night for walking. Luna's lamp was still burning brightly, and there was a nice, level road before us. We determined to go to the village, no matter who else did, and it was not long before we were snugly stowed away in comfortable quarters at a very nice hotel, where we returned thanks for our narrow escape and went to sleep. Upon going down stairs in the morning to inquire at the office what time the delayed cars were expected, I was surprised to hear that the detention was very brief, and that the train had gone through a short time after we retired. Upon further inquiry I learned there was no other train until the afternoon; so we were obliged to be patient, and kill time as best we could. Soon after breakfast, by some mystic influences known only to the feminine gender, J. M. had become the center of a knot of elderly and young women, who had their heads together in the parlor, and were hobnobbing over something or other. My entrance visibly disturbed the discussion of some absorbing question. I thought I heard the names of Beecher and Tilton mentioned, but I may have been mistaken, as there was probably no particular reason why those names should be used more than any others when discussing Dorcas society or missionary matters, as these ladies were no doubt doing. To be sure the lecture season was approaching, and the Dumibrown ladies may have been canvassing the merits and popularity of gentlemen in this line, with a view to opening negotiations for a single lecture or a course, and upon second thoughts I think I have hit it, for what else could women have to talk about in connection with the names I thought I heard spoken?

At all events, whatever it was, there was apparently no desire to have my views on the subject matter of their private conference, and I bowed myself out again and started for a ramble through the primitive village. This was soon finished, and I accidentally or otherwise found myself at its termination in the post office. A little tin sign over the general delivery gave me to know that Howjah Ducer was postmaster, and a very diminutive elderly gentleman seated at a table with his hands and head almost buried in a pile of papers convinced me that Howjah Ducer was before me. I saluted him politely, but he was so engrossed that he neither saw nor heard me. Presently a boy entered and laid down upon the table a whole handful of letters and disappeared. Looking over his spectacles, the old gentleman stared at the missives a moment and then remarked:

"There it is again; what in thunder *does* this all mean?"

"Did you speak to me, sir?" I inquired.

He was startled, for he had not as yet observed me, and quickly replied:

"No, sir; I was talkin' to that pile of letters."

"Why," said I, "is it unusual to have letters brought here to be mailed?"

"O, no, sir," said he; "but somebody is playin' pints on me. I hain't sold a dozen stamps this quarter, and I have had to mail more letters than I did in a year afore."

"How do you account for it?" I queried.

"Well," he replied, "you see before this quarter we only got credit for the stamps we canceled; but now the fellow that *sells* the most stamps gets the biggest salary. The postmaster at Oldsnide, two miles up the road, and the postmaster at Mawthanrust, three miles down the road, keep stores, and each have three boys out peddlin' stamps. They sell at a discount for cash or trade for anything they can sell, such as butter, beeswax, cheese, chestnuts, chickens, eggs, apples, spun yarn and hand-knit socks and mittens, while I, having no one to help, have to stay here, unable to prevent these fellows from disposing of their stamps under my very nose. It's pooty rough on me, for my salary was small enough already; but I s'pose I have got to put up with it."

"Excuse me, Mr. Postmaster, but you are very wrong if you propose to put up with it. These postmasters have no more right to come into your postal district to sell their stamps than they have to come into your office and take letters therefrom addressed to people thereat. To begin with, it's a mean, contemptible business for a postmaster to be engaged in; and if any of them are caught at this petty stamp-brokering—even within their own postal limits—I have no doubt the Postmaster-General will summarily make examples of them. Selling stamps at a discount by any but authorized agents is strictly prohibited; and to go into another postal district to sell them, for the purpose of increasing his compensation, shows a postmaster to be devoid of honesty, and guilty of a fraud upon his neighbor that he should be ashamed of, and ought to be punished for, if there was a way to reach him. If the postmasters at Oldsnide and Mawthanrust are doing as you say they do, report them at once to the Department at Washington; and if you do you may depend upon it that their sharp practice will eventuate in their signal discomfiture. Indeed," I continued, "I think an order has already been issued by Postmaster General Jewell prohibiting this unjustifiable traffic in postage stamps; and these inroads on your legitimate territory will be of short duration. Should they continue, however, I have suggested a remedy, and an infallible one at that." Ducer was both pleased and surprised at the earnestness with which I took up the cudgel for him, and seemed to regard it as a special dispensation of Providence that directed my footsteps across the threshold of his modest and unassuming mansion. I took a "squint" at his postal laboratory, and found he kept things in pretty good order; but he apparently lacked knowledge with respect to foreign postage on printed matter. And I have no doubt there are plenty other officials, both in large and small offices, quite as ignorant, or if not as ignorant, criminally negligent, which is much worse, in regard to this important subject. Two or three papers, addressed to people abroad, were lying on the counter preparatory to mailing; but they were insufficiently paid, and I took the liberty of saying to him that they would not get beyond the offices where mails were made up for foreign countries. Letters not fully prepaid, or wholly unpaid, will go forward to those countries between which and ours there are postal treaties existing, and in which provision is made for such contingencies; but printed matter insufficiently prepaid is never sent forward (except to a few countries—and every postmaster ought to know which), and a loss and disappointment to the sender is the inevitable consequence. This is in a great measure the fault of ignorant and negligent post-office people. And is it not deplorable that otherwise intelligent persons connected with your mail service take so little pains to post themselves in regard to your simple laws and regulations? Too many of them neglect or ignore mental labor entirely, and depend altogether upon "the fingers of two feeble hands" to do their work and earn their wages. Their minds are rarely occupied with useful knowledge, and perhaps never consulted for its practical application.

I spent more time with old Houjah than I intended—for upon looking at my watch I found it was high twelve—and bidding him a hurried good bye I returned to the hotel, where I was met by such a storm of reproaches from the dear dame for leaving her as speedily convinced me that the fright of the night before had not at all paralyzed the muscles of her tongue. "My dear," said I, "you appeared to have plenty of company when I went out, and I supposed you were enjoying yourself. I only walked as far as the post ——" "There, that post office again. What you can find to fascinate you about a rusty, musty post office, or how you can spend your time in such dreary places is beyond my comprehension." Oh, no, my dear J. M., there are none of them dreary, and comparatively few rusty and musty. You must be just to them, if you are a little severe on me; but man is such a weak creature that, despite his strong-mindedness in general, there is some particular thing or foible in relation to which his mind is not-so-invulnerable, and the allowing of the mind to follow the bent of its inclination as regards this foible produces the sensation we call pleasure. Different minds are differently constituted, and consequently have different ideas of what produces pleasure—the race course, the regatta, the fishing-rod, the rifle, the theatre, the ball-room, the——. Just here a small bell sounded an alarm of some kind, and before I could resume J. M. laughingly told me to stop my nonsense and come to dinner.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Payment of Money Orders.—G. W. M., P—— P——, Mich.—It is contrary to regulation to pay money orders on the day of issue. Under no circumstances should it be done. Sec. 853, Reg. 1874.

Stamp Cut from Envelopes.—M. J., G——, N. Y.—A stamp cut from an envelope loses its legal value (Sec. 401, Reg.), and a letter, or other mail matter, bearing such a stamp should be "held for postage," and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 414, Reg. 1873.

Letter Balances.—S. R. W., F—— L——, Pa.—According to your statement, you are entitled to a letter balance; but we cannot tell why your request for one is not noticed. Did you write to the First Assistant Postmaster-General?

Separating Office, &c.—A. P. C., R——, N. J.—1. The salary allowed to clerks at separating offices varies; there is no general rule. 2. Postal card may be sent to Germany by affixing a one cent stamp, in addition to the stamp on the card. 3. Sealed packages of merchandise are chargeable with letter postage, whether they contain writing or not. 4. Postage stamps should be sold to any one that applies for them, but postmasters should not leave their offices to go about soliciting purchasers.

Newspaper Exchanges.—C. J., C——, Pa., and C. L. C., G—— F——, N. H.—Newspaper exchanges are governed by the same rules as papers to regular subscribers. If they are county papers they are not chargeable with postage, if, on the contrary they are sent to persons out of the county of publication, postage should be charged.

Account of Letters Received and Sent.—B. H., S—— V——, Mass.—You are not required to keep an account of letters received and sent, except of letters received on which postage is charged and to be collected.

Official Stamps.—Official postage stamps may be used on all official correspondence whether to official or unofficial persons.

Carrying Mails to the Depot.—S. B. Allen, N—— E—— V——, Mass.—You must carry the mails according to your instructions, and if, by new contracts and the opening of new routes, you can be relieved from any part of the burden you should get new instructions from the Contract office.

Postage on Letter from Germany.—A. M., L—— G——, Texas.—The stamps on the envelope you send had no value in the country where the letter was posted, hence it was considered an unpaid letter, and postage charged, to be collected on delivery. If German or French stamps were put on a letter in this country they would have no value in the payment of postage, but the letter would be considered as unpaid.

Mailable Matter.—E. P., T——, N. Y.—Any writing, no matter how little of it, except an address, subjects mail matter to letter postage, whether in a sealed or unsealed envelope. We should also except the marks or numbers which are allowed on samples, to correspond with marks or numbers in a descriptive letter.

Time of Closing Mails.—J. P. C., T—— R——, N. Y.—The law fixes the time for closing mails at a half an hour before the time for their departure. Sec. 69, Code, 1872. This is time enough. It may be reduced, but should not be extended. There are exceptions stated in Section 317, Regulations 1873.

COMMUNICATIONS.

KILBOURN CITY, Wis., Sept. 15, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed is M. O. for $1, for the MAIL from 169 to 180. I received the September number last night, with the number 168 on the wrapper, which was significant. Now I belong to that unhappy class of Postmasters that don't seem to be wanted in any class. Two years ago I was in Class 3, then figured into Class 4, and now again into Class 3. Now the receipts of the office have not materially changed, but the difference of computing the commission will throw me back and forth every time my salary is adjusted. That is, the difference in the commission in the two classes will do it. Sixty per cent. in the fourth class will make the salary $1,000, and fifty per cent. in the third class will bring it below $1,000. I don't like to have to make out new bonds quite so often. I have had the office for nearly twelve years. I have been a regular reader of your valuable paper, and if I should hold the office twelve years more, I could not think of getting along without the paper.

Respectfully yours,
J. M. WEBER, Postmaster.

KENNEBUNK, Me., Sept. 23, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: *Dear Sir*—Inclosed find postal order for another year's subscription to the U. S. MAIL.

I have taken your paper from its first issue, and read every number carefully and with much interest, and have long felt that every Postmaster should do the same to enable him to properly understand his duties to the Department and to the public.

Prepayment of newspaper postage is now nearly an established fact, and I rejoice that it is so, because I believe that the principle is right. But, in connection with this change, I think there is a simple act of justice that should be done to compensate Postmasters in small offices for the loss that will accrue to them from the change. To illustrate, this office has returned to the Department, as collections on newspaper postage, at least an average amount of $100 per year, which, under the old rule of salaries or commission, would pay the Postmaster say $50 per annum. Now, under the new arrangement (as I understand it), while performing the same labor in assorting, distributing and delivering this matter, no compensation whatever is allowed. If the Department received nothing for the transportation of this matter, I should say all right; but if, as I believe, the proceeds of this service will be as much or more than before, then it seems to me those who perform the labor should receive a fair proportion of the income. But I will say no more on this point at this time, as doubtless you will be flooded with letters on this subject from every part of the country.

A. W. WENDUM.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Sept. 18, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* Inclosed find money order for one dollar to renew my subscription to the U. S. MAIL. It is an old friend whose coming I always welcome, and without which I should be at loss in the proper discharge of official duties.

Yours respectfully, A. S. SKINNER, P. M.

ASHFIELD, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 15, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Sir:* Inclosed is one dollar for one copy of the U. S. MAIL for one year, to commence July, 1874, if you have the back numbers; send them if you can. I have tried, but cannot get them. M. G. COOK, P. M.

SOHO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: *Dear Sir*—Inclosed please find one dollar for the U. S. MAIL for one year. The MAIL is the only paper I have ever seen that treats on all postal questions and answers all questions. Could not get along without it.

Respectfully yours,
J. N. SHELDON, P. M.

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 7:50 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* 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.

KINGSTON, N. Y., AND KINGSTON, PA.

Much confusion, delay and annoyance is created by want of care in distributing mail for these two places and others having similar names. Especial pains should be taken in all such cases.

Clerks in this Division arriving at Washington, D. C., in time to connect with the Washington & Lynchburg Railway Post Office, should send mail for Danville, Va., and District (properly made up) via that line; but clerks on lines reaching Washington in the evening should send mail for Danville and Dis. to Washington & Weldon R. P. O. as at present.

CASUALTIES.

The past month has been fruitful in disasters to the mails, and in serious injuries to those having charge of them.

On the 12th of September, 1874 the Albany & Buffalo R. P. O. night line east took fire at Chittenango and one sack of papers was badly damaged. Train delayed in consequence, and Boston & Albany R. P. O. connection missed.

September 22.—The way mail train south on the Belvidere Delaware R. R., which left Phillipsburgh, N. J., 1:35 P. M. for Philadelphia, collided with a freight train about three miles south of Phillipsburgh.

Mr. H. H. Goldsmith, Mail Agent, was injured, but refused to leave his car, notwithstanding his painful injuries, until relieved by Mr. James K. Dawes, Postmaster at Easton, Pa., who walked down to the scene of the disaster and took charge of his mails.

September 23.—The west-bound passenger and mail train on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., which left Baltimore at 6:30 A. M., and the east-bound passenger train, leaving Parkersburgh, W. Va., at 6 P. M., collided at Smithtown.

The postal car attached to the west-bound train was burned, the fire being communicated from the lamps to the mail matter. The flames made such rapid progress that Mr. Bradford, head clerk, was burned to death and the bulk of the mail matter destroyed. This is the mail which left New York 8:55 P. M. Sept. 22.

September 29.—The mail train going south on the U. C. & S. V. R. R. collided with a gravel train between Oxford and Norwich, N. Y., totally wrecking the mail and baggage car and instantly killing Mr. E. Childs, Mail Agent. The wreck took fire from the stove in the mail car and the two wrecked cars were entirely consumed, together with all the mail matter.

Sept. 30.—The mail train going east on the Allegheny Valley R. R. (Low Grade Div.) collided with a westward-bound oil train two miles east of New Bethlehem. The mail car and contents were destroyed by fire except the mail for Kerr's Store (the nearest P. O. to where the accident occurred). It is said to have happened through the carelessness of the telegraph operator at New Bethlehem. Mr. A. C. Scott, the mail agent, escaped without serious injury, although his clothing was literally torn into shreds on his person. He was much bruised and greatly fatigued, but has been on duty ever since. As the conductor of the train and Mr. Scott, the mail agent, were hurled out of the window of the mail car over an embankment into a swamp and ten or more empty oil tanks precipitated on the mail and baggage cars, the escape from death of those persons may be considered almost miraculous.

MR. E. L. CHAMPLIN has succeeded the late Mr. William H. Postley as Chief Head Clerk of the Boston and New York R. P. O. route.

His headquarters are at New York, but label slips emanating from his line should be sent, as heretofore, to Mr. Thomas P. Cheney, Supt. R. M. S., Boston, Mass.

DELAYED AND MISSENT LETTERS.

It will be a very great assistance in detecting the causes of irregularities if each recipient will note on the envelops of letters received, the day and hour of reception and hand them to his postmaster with a request to forward to this office for investigation.

DISPOSITION OF UNMAILABLE AND HELD-FOR-POSTAGE LETTERS.

Postal clerks and route agents receiving *unmailable* or *held-for-postage* letters at a railway depot in New York or its suburbs, should affix the imprint of their postmarking stamp on each letter and send into the New York Post Office, addressed "Dead Letter Department, New York Post Office," using a facing slip or wrapper for the address.

A reference to section 414, page 226, Post Office Regulations, will show that letters which cannot be forwarded to their destination by reason of illegible or unintelligible superscription, or the omission of the whole or any essential part of the address; those which contain obscene or profane matter on the outside or cover, and those which exceed four pounds in weight.

Held-for-postage letters are those upon which less than one full rate (3 cents) of postage has been prepaid; those bearing stamps previously used, or cut from stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers.

SEPARATION FOR THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

R. P. O. Clerks and Route Agents on lines leading into New York City and also Post Offices making a "table" separation for the New York Post Office should take especial note of the following changes:

all mail for Arkansas, Michigan and Ohio now goes to the West table.

In New York State, King's County should go to the North table.

In Pennsylvania, Cameron, Elk, Luzerne, and Monroe Counties should go to the South table.

FACING SLIPS.

The Erie & Pittsburgh, Greenville & Harrisville, and Meadville & Franklin Agents having been assigned to Mr. A. J. Miller, Chief Clerk R. P. O., label slips emanating from the above routes should be forwarded to him. Address, Dunkirk, N. Y.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW YORK SCHEME OF APRIL, 1874.

Delaware Co.

Sidney to Norwich and Middletown Agent.

Chenango Co.

East Guilford to New Berlin and Sidney Plains Agent.

Otsego Co.

Otsego Lake to Albany and Binghamton Agent.
Edmeston and Pittsfield to Utica Dis.

Orange Co.

Cronomer's Valley to Newburg Dis.

ALTERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA SCHEME OF MAY, 1874.

Allegheny Co.

Homestead to Pittsburgh and Monongahela City Agent.

Cambria Co.

Lloydsville to Harris and Alt. Agent.

Somerset Co.

Forge Bridge to Cumberland and Pitts. Agent.

Indiana Co.

Lower Two Lick to Blairs and Pitts. Agent.

Venango Co.

Brandon's to O. C. and Pitts. Agent.

York Co.

Glenville to Hanover Junction and Gettysburgh Agent.

ALTERATION IN THE MARYLAND SCHEME OF JULY, 1874.

Howard Co.

Columbia to Ellicott City Dis.

St. Mary's Co.

California to Leonardtown.

Offices on the Bachmans Valley Branch are supplied from Hanover Junction and Gettysburgh Agent instead of from Hanover and Fred. Agent.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Orange Co.

Cronomer's Valley—1½ miles north of Savill on route from Newburgh to Modena.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny Co.

Homestead—station on Pittsburgh, Charleston & W. Va. R. R., 10 miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

Cambria Co.

Lloydsville—station on Bell's Gap R. R., 8½ miles northwest of Antestown.

Indiana Co.

Lower Two Lick—station on Indiana Branch of Penn. R. R., 3 miles south of Indiana.

Somerset Co.

Forge Bridge—station on Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore R. R., 3 miles southeast of Casselman.

Venango Co.

Brandon's—station on Allegheny Valley R.R., 2½ miles southwest of Coal City.

York Co.

Glenville—station on Bachman's Valley R. R., 2 miles south of Xenia.

MARYLAND.

Howard Co.

Columbia—3 miles southwest of Ellicott City, on route from Ellicott City to Clarksville.

St. Mary's Co.

California—12 miles southeast of Leonardtown, on route from Leonardtown to Ridge.

NEW JERSEY.

Monmouth Co.

Asbury Park—¾ of a mile northwest of Ocean Grove.

CONNECTICUT.

Litchfield Co.

Reynold's Bridge—station on Naugatuck R. R., 2 miles south of Thomastown.

Windham Co.

Clark's Corners—station on N. Y. and N. E. R. R., 6 miles southwest of Jericho.
Pomfret Center—station on N. Y. and N. E. R. R., 5 miles northeast of Jericho.

CHANGES OF TIME.

Manchester and Greenwich Agent.
September 10, 1874.

Le. Greenwich 6:38 a. m. Arr. Manchester 9:57 a. m.
Le. Manchester 12:59 p. m. Arr. Greenwich 4:17 p. m.

Manchester and Tuckerton Agent.
September 10, 1874.

Le. Manchester 5:36 p. m. Arr. Tuckerton 7:32 p. m.
Le. Tuckerton 7:45 a. m. Arr. Manchester 9:37 a. m.

Monmouth Junct. and Squam Agent.
September 10, 1874.

Le. Monmouth Junct 9:05 a. m. Arr. Squam Village 10:50 a. m.
Le. Squam Village 3:50 p. m. Arr. Monmouth Junct. 5:30 p. m.

New York, Trenton and Philadelphia Agent.
September 10, 1874.

Le. New York 7:30 a. m. Arr. Philadelphia 11:40 a. m.
Le. Philadelphia 3:30 p. m. Arr. New York 7:25 p. m.

Woodbury and Bridgeton Agent.
September 14, 1874.

Le. Woodbury 8:57 a. m. Arr. Bridgeton 10:25 a. m.
Le. Bridgeton 7:30 a. m. Arr. Woodbury 8:53 a. m.

Pittsburgh and Monongahela City Agent.
September 14, 1874.

Le. Pittsburgh 6:15 a. m. Arr. Monongahela City 8:15 a. m.
Le. Monongahela City 4:00 p. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 6:13 p. m.

Lock Haven and Tyrone Agent.
August 24, 1874.

Le. Lock Haven 3:15 p. m. Arr. Tyrone 6:10 p. m.
Le. Tyrone 9:15 a. m. Arr. Lock Haven 12:15 p. m.

Scranton and Northumberland Agent.
October 1, 1874.

Le. Scranton 2:30 p. m. Arr. Northumberland 6:23 p. m.
Le. Northumberland 9:25 a. m. Arr. Scranton 1:30 p. m.

Huntington and Covington Agent.
September 27, 1874.

Le. Huntington 10:25 a. m. Arr. Covington 3:37 p. m.
Le. Covington 7:00 a. m. Arr. Huntington 5:30 p. m.

Richmond and Covington Agent.
September 27, 1874.

Le. Richmond 8:30 a. m. Arr. Covington 6:40 p. m.
Le. Covington 7:15 a. m. Arr. Richmond 5:00 p. m.

Patchogue and New York Agent.
September 20, 1874.

Le. Patchogue 1:15 p. m. Arr. New York 4:15 p. m.
Le. New York 9:30 a. m. Arr. Patchogue 12:30 p. m.

New York, Jamesburgh and Philadelphia Agent.
September 10, 1874.

Le. New York 4:05 p. m. Arr. Philadelphia 8:20 p. m.
Le. Philadelphia 6:30 a. m. Arr. New York 11:10 a. m.

Canandaigua and Baltimore R. P. O.
September 28, 1874.

Le. Canandaigua 11:40 a. m. Arr. Baltimore 2:35 a. m.
Le. Baltimore 11:10 p. m. Arr. Canandaigua 3:35 p. m.

The morning way-mail service from Port Deposit and the afternoon service from Philadelphia over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R., which were discontinued Aug. 1, were resumed on the 24th ult., and the following is the schedule:

Le. Philadelphia 4:30 p. m. Arr. Port Deposit 8:20 p. m.
Le. Port Deposit 6:00 a. m. Arr. Philadelphia 9:50 a. m.

NEW ROUTE AGENT SERVICE.

Van Ettenville and Elmira Agent.
September 9, 1874.

Le. Van Ettenville 12:56 p. m. Arr. Elmira 2:10 p. m.
Le. Elmira 5:35 p. m. Arr. Van Ettenville 6:18 p. m.

NEW YORK TO MONTREAL.			Station	MONTREAL TO NEW YORK.	
11:00 p. m.	4:10 p. m.	8:00 a. m.	Le. New York.....Ar.	10:30 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Troy.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Saratoga Springs..Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Salem.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Manchester.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Rutland.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Leicester Junc.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Burlington.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Essex Junc.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. St. Albans.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Movers.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Malone.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Ogdensburgh.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. St. John.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ar. Montreal.....Le.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The train due at Troy 4:40 p. m. from the north does not run on Sundays.

The train due at Troy 5:06 a. m. from the north runs on Sundays but not on Mondays.

The 4 p. m. train from New York, when arriving at St. Albans on Sundays, does not proceed north of that point.

*Connection—difference in New York and Boston time.

ROSWELL HART, Supt. R. M. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1874.

CASSADAGA, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed please find one dollar for the MAIL, the ensuing year. I have had a number of different post-office papers offered me, but don't find any better than the MAIL; so send it along.

W. W. FISHER, P. M.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—*Dear Sir:* Please find herewith one dollar, for which please continue to send us the MAIL. We believe the October number will commence our eighth year, and still we cannot do without it.

Yours truly, O. D. CASE & Co.

THE new post-office law will make a radical change in the sending of newspapers through the mails. All mail matter is to be prepaid after January 1, 1875. As the affixing of a stamp on each package of papers would be a tedious business, papers are to be delivered at the post-office, with a stamp affixed to the bag containing them. The postage is to be at the rate of two cents a pound, or fraction of a pound, for weekly or daily papers, and three cents a pound for monthlies. The difference will strike the public as a very absurd one. Why should it cost the Government more to carry a mail-bag filled with the monthly edition of *The Christian at Work*, than a similar bag filled with as many pounds weight of the weekly issue?

The tendency of the law in the direction of general cheap postage is good. To send papers for two cents a pound, wholesale, will make the reading public inquire why eight cents a pound should be charged on papers which are sent singly. Each paper sent out from a newspaper office to a subscriber has to be handled as often and carried as far as the papers which are dropped singly and stamped one cent. The question will also be more asked than before, Why should it cost three cents to carry a half-ounce letter, if it costs only two cents to carry sixteen ounces of newspapers? Let us hope for a uniform rate of half a cent for newspapers and one cent for letters.

The public will rejoice to know that it will hereafter cost ten cents to mail a "Pub. Doc.," and that this species of heavy literature must, like all other literature, be prepaid. This will free the mails from grievous burdens which have in past times incumbered them.—*Christian at Work.*

THERE are many small country offices that might learn much from this cheerful letter:

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Mrs. M. A. Hancock came in as Palmyra P. M. March 9, 1874, and I do wish some of you postmasters that read the mail could have seen the condition the office was in—but few blanks of any kind, not many stamps, no desk, no table, no nothing, you might say. But almost the first thing Mrs. H. did was to send $1 for the U. S. MAIL, which now comes with its bright, sunny face each month, and is read by all the family.

The office is kept in a little room on the east end of the front veranda; the floor is covered with a bright rag carpet, two nice engravings hang on the wall, two chairs, one table, one table and desk combined, complete the furniture of the office.

The office is now well supplied with all kinds of blanks that are needed; also stamps, &c. You will not find a better set of books well kept than she has—"Mails sent," "Mails received," &c., &c., and especially the "Register account of letters sent," "Register letters received," "Record of register matter in transit." The register bills are all strung each one in their own place, so if Mons. Tonson, or any of the readers of the MAIL want to see a little country office well kept by ladies, call and you will be shown through the office by Mrs. H. or one of her daughters, who both understand how to run a post office right.

Wishing the MAIL success, I remain yours respectfully, JESSIE LEE.

PALMYRA, Ind., Aug. 27, 1874.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Changes in our Table of Foreign Postage have been made in rates to the following countries: Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Paraguay and Uruguay, by American packet, 23d of each month; and to Holland or Netherlands.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for August, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c. Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd
New York	379	2,830,033	1,511,496	670,404	5,121,731
Philadelphia	217	1,355,242	672,270	550,705	1,629,792
Chicago	144	1,298,488	221,513	319,838	1,681,387
Boston	134	841,728	263,433	291,817	1,431,156
St. Louis	100	772,597	77,733	188,378	470,994
Baltimore	60	418,884	51,492	125,685	363,075
Brooklyn	86	381,820	42,767	142,697	185,301
Cincinnati	53	381,521	63,429	95,229	307,792
Detroit	32	222,654	29,000	136,955	164,393
Buffalo	31	267,451	26,548	105,800	197,273
Cleveland	31	257,734	29,938	116,903	189,075
Milwaukee	24	245,230	18,295	57,669	132,486
Louisville	26	215,273	18,538	70,797	174,297
New Orleans	45	214,280	31,502	78,399	300,722
Rochester	20	213,964	12,966	84,367	171,640
Albany	25	204,703	17,600	77,177	168,923
Washington	35	184,260	20,165	81,549	125,792
Pittsburgh	34	182,992	18,249	65,272	122,930
Indianapolis	26	182,550	30,367	67,306	126,351
San Francisco	56	164,131	49,815	65,909	206,099
Newark	21	141,666	23,556	59,748	85,721
Syracuse	15	136,894	10,191	57,842	64,748
Troy	15	131,029	12,944	52,963	92,986
Memphis	17	105,206	5,778	36,650	60,454
Toledo	12	98,613	8,961	46,337	92,267
Richmond	15	97,804	6,333	46,887	60,694
Jersey City	14	93,980	5,696	25,266	36,686
Kansas City	9	89,547	5,683	55,525	49,358
Utica	13	85,544	6,964	36,075	59,899
Dayton	12	80,234	5,773	42,188	61,096
Providence	15	77,774	13,589	35,9-1	35,792
Nashville	11	75,435	4,914	36,018	40,563
Fort Wayne	6	73,022	10,636	52,581	73,677
Grand Rapids	6	72,814	7,278	31,430	48,369
Hartford	10	68,356	9,133	31,977	37,243
Allegheny	9	68,022	4,234	39,112	29,627
St. Paul	8	66,488	3,269	37,658	51,265
Springf'd, Mass.	8	61,514	6,026	13,609	37,432
Columbus	10	60,773	3,951	33,806	45,243
Lawrence	8	57,998	3,447	44,153	60,943
New Haven	11	55,165	7,091	27,614	41,779
New Bedford	6	53,806	2,894	27,614	28,007
Worcester	10	53,446	2,823	25,670	38,467
Lowell	9	52,609	3,511	20,687	53,298
Wilmington	10	52,469	4,656	21,949	34,770
Portland	10	51,326	4,320	33,777	64,399
Minneapolis	7	50,663	8,622	41,839	37,122
Erie	7	46,497	3,237	35,998	20,197
Atlanta	5	45,165	2,038	17,376	24,408
Reading	6	42,944	2,905	20,350	23,642
Easton	6	44,911	2,588	17,392	23,812
Wheeling	6	44,417	2,041	25,012	42,955
Elmira	6	43,061	3,711	16,746	21,077
Omaha	5	41,852	5,331	25,326	35,365
Manchester	6	41,220	1,601	23,008	20,130
Lynn	7	41,020	2,988	16,925	30,267
Peoria, Ill.	9	38,184	2,843	16,493	41,973
Evansville	9	36,985	1,729	28,790	27,020
Elizabeth	8	36,254	3,731	18,183	27,630
Quincy	7	35,308	2,159	26,597	21,165
Norfolk	6	34,590	2,995	11,536	41,406
Lancaster	6	34,532	1,796	17,212	10,017
Des Moines	9	34,081	2,193	14,061	23,085
Leavenworth	5	31,710	1,541	14,561	22,181
Trenton	5	31,213	1,786	16,420	22,663
Savannah	5	31,035	1,695	14,692	22,655
St. Joseph	5	31,029	1,179	21,937	24,095
Oswego	4	30,965	1,267	14,743	27,477
Paterson	6	30,446	2,475	13,283	24,137
Harrisburg	6	30,756	1,518	21,036	19,920
Dubuque	6	29,6-5	951	21,436	35,056
Charleston	5	29,103	2,8-4	18,934	26,023
Salem	5	27,642	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden	4	26,764	2,475	12,301	13,293
La Fayette	4	26,489	1,191	21,403	14,716
Burlington	6	25,597	1,670	13,118	21,965
Poughkeepsie	5	25,221	1,863	15,548	20,937
Bloomington	5	24,857	1,923	18,117	11,403
Petersburg	5	24,176	1,1-0	11,648	16,493
Fall River	5	22,916	1,363	16,049	18,861
Springfield, Ill	4	21,478	933	15,120	9,536
Covington	4	21,190	993	9,402	8,704
Pottsville	4	19,830	1,342	15,285	11,398
Davenport	5	17,826	1,811	16,351	16,551
Mobile	5	16,958	783	11,809	12,507
Bangor	5	15,871	1,811	10,947	26,093
Hoboken	4	15,281	596	5,845	6,274

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

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.

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

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 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 Appointment.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.
JOHN L. ROUTT, of Illinois.
JOHN E. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. HUBBARD, of Illinois, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
T. W. BRAZEAL, of Michigan.
WM. M. THRALL, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS J. SPENCE.
Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID TAGGART, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH C. HUGHAM, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.
Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BAKER.
Superintendent of Free Delivery.
B. W. GURLEY.
Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
J. COCHRAN, JR.
Superintendent of Blank Agency.
H. A. GRAY.
Stationery Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
GEO. D. CHENOWETH.
Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
J. MARTIN, of Alabama.
J. MILTON MCGREW, of Ohio, 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 368, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 169 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

N. B.—The wrappers of the MAIL being written some days before the publication 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. 10, 1869.

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

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

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

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P. M. GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1874.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General:

In pursuance of your verbal instructions, we have the honor to report that we visited New York city on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant, for the purpose of inquiring into the best method of carrying out so much of the act of June 23, 1874, as requires prepayment of postage on newspapers of regularly published publications on and after the 1st of January next.

By the terms of the act, postage on newspapers and periodicals published regularly from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, is to be charged at two (2) cents per pound if issued weekly or oftener, and at three (3) cents per pound if issued less frequently than once a week. The matter is to be weighed in bulk, and the postage paid with adhesive stamps to be specially provided for the purpose. It is left to the discretion of the Department of applying the stamps discretionary with the Department, it nevertheless points out three distinct methods for their use. The first and second of these, providing that the stamps may be "affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same," are regarded as impracticable. To affix the stamps to the matter itself, to go through the mails as evidence of prepayment, would require almost an infinity of denominations, the most of them in fractional parts of a cent, as it not infrequently happens that only a single copy of a publication is sent to a particular point of destination.

Besides, as the law allows the publisher to pay for his matter in bulk, the labor of separating it and affixing the stamps to each piece or parcel would fall upon the postmaster at the mailing office—a hardship equalled only by that imposed upon the publisher by the delay it would involve.

Neither could there be any good end served by affixing the stamps to the sack, which usually goes no further than the mailing office where the matter is distributed to go, it may be to hundreds of different points.

The only plan then remaining of the three suggested in the law permitting the stamps to be affixed to a "memorandum of mailing," and here, we believe, lies the true solution of the question.

The foundation of this plan is a coupon receipt book, with a form of receipt as follows:

No.... Del. Cts. No.....

Date.....187 Post Office.....
Name of Publication or of News Agent... Received of.....
Number of issues... dollars and.....cents.
Rate per pound.....cts. Amount of Postage.....
per pound
.....Postmaster.
(Here affix stamps.). NOTE.—The publisher or news agent will please preserve this receipt.

The above will need but little explanation. The book is to be kept in the post office, and when a consignment is received from a publisher or news agent, the receipt is to be filled out and given him upon payment of the required amount of postage. The stub, also properly filled out and signed, will serve as a record of the transaction. The advantages of affixing the stamps to the stub instead of to the receipt will be manifest. Not only will the canceled stamps remaining in the post office be in themselves evidences of the receipt of the postmaster, but their retention there will prevent outside parties from using them a second time.

As a more effectual means of cancellation, it is recommended that the stamps be affixed in pairs or in panels, instead of defaced with ink as in the ordinary method.

To avoid a multiplicity of denominations, the stamps will have to be used to a large extent in combination; but it is not deemed expedient to employ more than four stamps to make up any particular amount of postage that may be received.

We have arranged and append to this report a table showing how to provide for any amount of matter from one (1) pound to two thousand (2,000) pounds, by the use of not more than four denominations.

The stamps will be charged to postmasters, and sold accounted for to the Auditor the same as the ordinary stamps.

It is proposed, however, for the information of the Department, to require postmasters to report quarterly to this office a statement * * * of postage collected on publications of periodicals mailed at ..... during the quarter ending ..... 187-.

(Signed) E. W. BARBER,
Third Asst. Postmaster-General.
A. D. HAERS,
Chief of Stamp Division.

[OFFICIAL.]

Reduction in the Rates of Postage on Correspondence Exchanged between the United States and the Netherlands.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1874.

An additional article to the Postal Conventions of September 26, 1867, and January 18-29, 1870, between the United States and the Netherlands, has been concluded, which will go into effect on the 1st day of October, 1874.

The international rates of postage on letters from the United States for the Netherlands, *not by direct steamers* between those countries, are reduced by this article fixed at 6 cents for one half-ounce or fraction thereof.

No change has been made in the rates of postage on letters or on the limits, weights and rates on merchandise sent otherwise than by *direct* steamers. Reduced rates of postage on printed matter, samples and patterns sent by *direct* steamers have also been established as follows:

Newspapers, 2 cents each, if not over 4 ounces in weight. One cent each additional 4 ounces or fraction, 4 cents, if not over 1 ounce in weight; 4 cents, if over 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces; 6 cents, if over 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, and 6 cents for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters is optional, but on registered letters, newspapers, prints, patterns and samples prepayment is required.

Registered correspondence is subject, in addition to the postage chargeable thereon, to a registration fee of 8 cents, which amount must be fully prepaid in all cases required to be prepaid. If, however, the post. age on any correspondence other than registered should be insufficiently prepaid, it will nevertheless be forwarded to its destination charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in the United States, or of 10 cents (Dutch) in the Netherlands, on receipt.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly *on and after* October 1, 1874.

New York and Boston continue to be the offices of exchange for Netherlands mails on the part of the United States.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
RICHARD KELLY,
Acting Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL, DIVISION OF MAIL STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1874.

The following order of the Postmaster General is published for the information of all concerned:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Department that certain Postmasters have engaged in the practice of canvassing, outside the delivery of their respective offices, for the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards, with the object, as avowed, of increasing their compensation,

And whereas, It is manifest that in many cases such sales are made at a discount, in express violation of section 393 of the Postal Regulations; and, further, that goods and articles of merchandise are in many cases sold

And whereas, The printed stamped envelopes, known as "special request envelopes," are frequently made the medium of such irregular practices, which said envelopes are furnished upon registration from any Postmaster in the country,

And whereas, The above-recited conduct is detrimental to the financial interests of the Department:

Therefore it is ordered,

1. That Postmasters be prohibited from soliciting orders outside the delivery of their respective offices for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, or postal cards.

2. That in making sales Postmasters adhere strictly to the rates established by law and the Postal Regulations.

3. That Postmasters be forbidden to use postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, or postal cards as articles of traffic or for the discharge of private obligations.

4. That application for special requests envelopes be honored by the Department unless the party for whom the envelopes are ordered resides or is engaged in business within the delivery of the office of the Postmaster making the requisition.

5. That a violet on of any of the terms of this will be regarded as good cause for the removal of the offender.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

While a postmaster is prohibited from canvassing outside the delivery of his office for the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, he is nevertheless authorized to act as the agent of persons applying to him for them, but the application must be associated, simply and exclusively, with the duties of his office.

From this permission must be excepted speculations in envelopes, as stated in the 2d section of the order of the date it bears.

Every registration received will be closely watched to see that the post office from which it comes agrees with the sender's address, or with the request made on the envelope. Should they not correspond, a satisfactory explanation will be required.

Postmasters and other post officers or agents will promptly report to this office such violations of the 1st or 2d instructions, given by the Postmaster General to their section, and in each case give the evidence upon which the charge is based.

They will be cautious not to make charges upon false or insufficient grounds, or from personal dislike, as they will be held to a strict accountability for their action in this matter.

The effect of a postmaster to increase his compensation at the expense of others, will be made the subject of the Department, will not be tolerated.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

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

[OFFICIAL.]

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

SIR.—In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist in the minds of the postmasters or the letter carriers at the several free-delivery offices, it is ordered:

1st. That the present division of such offices into two classes on the basis of population, viz.: First class, embracing those in cities having at least one hundred thousand population, and the second class, embracing those in cities having a less population, shall be retained.

2d. That the carriers at offices of the first class shall be appointed, at not to exceed $700 a year, on the recommendation of the local postmaster, and their pay increased $100 at the expiration of each year's service, on the like recommendation of the postmaster certifying to their faithfulness and efficiency during the preceding year, till they reach $900 a year, at which point advances of this class shall cease.

3d. That the carriers at offices of the second class shall be appointed, at not to exceed $600 a year, on the recommendation of the local postmaster, and their pay increased $100 at the expiration of each year's service, on the like recommendation of the postmaster certifying to their faithfulness and efficiency during the preceding year, till they reach $800 a year, at which point advances of this class shall cease.

4th. That the pay of the $600, $700, and $800 carriers who shall hereafter serve one year without increase of pay shall be increased $100 each from October 1, 1874, excepting those carriers at the second-class offices who have reached the maximum, $800, as fixed above, in number 3.

Postmasters will be specially notified, as heretofore, of the appointment or increase of pay of carriers.

It is proper to state, for the information of postmasters and letter carriers, that the appropriation asked for, viz.: $7,000,000, was cut down $100,000, and hence the Department is unable to increase the pay of carriers from July 1, 1875, in accordance with previous usage.

The policy of the Department, under its present head, in respect to the pay and increase thereof of the pay of carriers is clearly set forth in the above order, and its provisions will be strictly carried out, provided the annual Congressional appropriations are sufficient for this purpose.

This order will take effect October 1, 1874, and continue in force till modified or annulled by this Department.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Additional Article between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Netherlands.

Whereas a regular line of direct steamers is soon to be established between the port of New York and the port of Rotterdam, which can be employed for the transportation of the Netherland-American mails, at a compensation for sea conveyance between the two frontiers not to exceed 5 cents (Dutch) or 3 cents (United States) for each single letter:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following additional article to the postal convention of 26th September, 1867, and to the additional convention of 18th-29th January, 1870.

SOLE ARTICLE.

The single letter-rate on correspondence exchanged directly between the two administrations by means of such steamers shall be fixed as follows, viz.:

1. On letters from the United States, 6 cents (U. S.)
2. On letters from the Netherlands, 15 cents (Dutch.)

The additional article takes effect on the date of the dispatch of the first mail by such steamship line, and from that date forward has the same duration as the Postal Convention of Sept. 26, 1867, and the additional Convention of 18th-29th January 1870.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at the Hague, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[L. S.] MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
[L. S.] C. NOTENIUS,
The Director-General of Posts of the Netherlands.

The undersigned, instructed to that end by royal decree on the 9th of June, 1874, No. 9, hereby declares it to be good and proper to confirm the foregoing agreement.

[L. S.] The Minister of Finance, VAN DEINSE.

I hereby approve the foregoing additional article; and, in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, 14th September, 1874.

INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS.

A tale of red tape. Mr. Smith of Boston sent the other day a letter to Mr. Brown at Long Branch, and, being either careless or ignorant, affixed to the missive a postage stamp of the amount of one cent. Thereupon the authorities, as by law directed, forwarded this letter to that office at Long Branch in which Mr. Brown an official note was dispatched to Mr. Brown to say that a letter addressed to him was lying at the office, and that the stamp demanded, while on the envelope he placed the necessary three-cent stamp. Then, to end the tale abruptly, Mr. Brown was obliged to pay four cents for a letter of no importance, and the Department gave the price of the three stamps and several minutes of a clerk's valuable time to get it to him. Why the one cent could not have been collected by the postmaster's subordinate in Long Branch is a question which nobody outside the Circumlocution Office can answer. Mr. Brown thinks that while that four cents did not form all his worldly wealth, it was an outrage to make him pay three cents for Mr. Smith's stupidity or want of knowledge. An illustrative instance of red-tapeism is that Chief Justice Chase, living within a block of the Department, and certainly well-known to its officials, was once obliged to send the sum of one cent to the stamp accounts bureau before he could get a letter clearly addressed to him and publicly advertised as being overweighted to that amount.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Sept. 15.

It is a matter of surprise, mingled with no little regret, that such a paper as the New York *Tribune* should publish an article like the above —objectionable for its teaching contempt for law, if for no other reason.

We resist the temptation to give to the *Tribune* a lesson in the duties of the press, but as the article, though probably not so intended, is liable to prove a source of annoyance to Postmasters and of dissatisfaction to and discourtesy by the public, we think it demands some notice in the MAIL. We will endeavor briefly to show that no such annoyance or discourtesy to

Chapman	Giles	Tenn.	Pulaski
Deem	Owen	Ind.	Freedom
Eaton	Kearney	Neb.	Lowell
En Cino	Los Angeles	Cal.	Los Angeles
Eldred	Saunders	Neb	Wahoo
Forest Mound	Wabasha	Minn.	Plainview
Foxtown	Polk	Fla.	Empire
Freedom	La Fayette	Mo.	Aulville
Farmer's Valley	Monroe	Wis.	Sparta
Fairplay	Randolph	Ala.	Wedowee
Glenora	Spottsylvania	Va.	Frederick's Hall, Louisa County
Gads' Hill	Wayne	Mo.	Des Arc, Iron County
Gold Run	Talladega	Ala.	Oxford, Calhoun County
Headsville	Robertson	Texas	Bremond
Harris Grove	Jefferson	Ill	Mount Vernon
Hooktown	Nicholas	Ken.	Carlisle
Jay Em	Republic	Kan.	West Creek
Liberty Farm	Clay	Neb.	Fairfield
Mercerville	Louisa	Va.	Frederick's Hall, Louisa County
Moore's Landing	Bowie	Tex.	Sulphur Station
Midway	Richland	La.	Delhi
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	N. C.	Troy
Newbern	Linn	Oregon	Albany
North Clayton	Miami	Ohio	Covington
Oatmeal	Burnet	Tex.	South Gabriel
Old Landing	Lee	Ken.	Beattyville
Ovid	Madison	Ind.	Huntsville
Pulaski	Pope	Ark.	Atkins
Pleasant Valley	Berrien	Mich.	Dowagiac, Cass Co.
Rosedale	Wyandotte	Kansas.	Kansas City, Mo.
Reedy Creek	Marion	S. C.	Marion C. H.
Russel Creek	Anglaize	Ohio.	South Warsaw
Rock House	Hocking	Ohio.	Gibesonville, Hocking Co. O.
Richardson	Osage	Kan.	Carbondale
Saddle Lake	Van Buren	Mich.	Grand Junction. Van Buren Co.
Springdale	Kane	Utah T.	Shonesburh.
Sugar Loaf	Ford	Ill.	Clifton
Sand Ridge	Jackson	Ill.	Carbondale
Stright Fork	Scott	Tenn.	Huntsville
South Elkhorn	Fayette	Ky.	Lexington
Tarkington's Prie.	Liberty	Tex.	Cold Spring, San Jacinto Co.
Truxton	Bureau	Ill.	Manlius
Tualitin	Washington	Or.	Middleton
Unalashka	Alaska	Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
White Oak Springs	Barbour	Al.	Eufaula
West Dover	Piscataquis	Me.	Dover

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Acorn Hill	Frederick	Va.	name and site to cross junction 1¼ miles east.
Bush's Fork	Floyd	Va.	Burk's Fork
Bloom	Wood	Ohio.	Bloomdale
Coyle	Butler	Pa.	Great Belt
Cicero	Madison	Montana T.	Laurin
Draughan's Store	Sampson	N. C.	Giles' Mills
York Dale	Botetourt	Va.	Lick Run Bridge
Home Palace	Clark	Ohio.	Tremont
Miller's Station	Lake	Ind.	Vanderbilt
Mayo Forks	Henry	Va.	River Hill
North Edgar	Obion	Tenn.	n and s to Edgar, a site on R. R.
New Creek	Mineral	West Va.	Keyser
Pamplin Depot	Appomatox	Va.	Pamplin City
Pine Creek	Trempealeau	Wis.	Name and site to Dodge R. R. Station
Rainey's Creek	Coryell	Tex	Coryell
Regency	Gentry	Mo.	Name and site Grand River
Schuyler	Cass	Mo.	Name to Index and site to village of that name
Fremont	Clark	Ohio.	Howe Place
Vicksburg	Bladen	N. C.	Name and site to Elkinsville
Wickliffe	Jackson	Iowa.	Green Island and site to village of that name
Webbeville	Coosa	Ala.	N and s to Kellyton
Wild Cat	Hart	Ky.	to Forrestville

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

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Walter T. Cox, mail depredations, vice N. W. Owings.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE HEAD CLERKS.

J. G. Thomas, New York, to Albany, N. Y.
W. C. Baird, New Orleans, to Cairo, Ill.
L. P. Barton, New Orleans, to Cairo, Ill.
B. B. Beardsly, Albany, to Buffalo.
Hugh Daily, New York to Boston.
O. P. Demuth, Buffalo, to Toledo, O.
F. A. Butts, New York to Washington.
H. B. Armstrong, Chicago, to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
John Primier, St. Louis, to Atchison, Kan.
Wm. A. Smith, Chicago, to Toledo, O.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

F. A. Harrington, New York to Albany.
W. L. Williams, Cincinnati to Louisville.
Wm. O. McKinney, Cincinnati to Louisville.
O. H. Wood, Cincinnati to Louisville.
Samuel Simmons, Cincinnati to Louisville.
Abram Elwood, Chicago, to Centralia, Ill.
Daniel McIlvain, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
Wm. H. Burrows, Baltimore, to Canandaigua, N. Y.
Charles Born, Cincinnati to St. Louis.
C. C. Wright, New York to Albany.
Wm. J. Guernsey, Albany to Buffalo.
M. A. Wadsworth, New York to Buffalo.
O. B. Toole, Quincy, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo.
H. C. Barlow, Buffalo, to Toledo, O.
Wm. Knapp, San Francisco, to Ogden, Utah.
C. F. Wood, San Francisco, to Ogden, Utah.
J. H. Carpenter, Chicago, to Iowa City, Iowa.
H. F. Burr, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
Alex Grant, Chicago, to Toledo, O.
Martin Pinney, Cincinnati to Louisville.
Henry Ploswick, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
W. H. Coon, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
L. B. Cubberly, Toledo, O., to La Fayette, Ind.
John Andrews, Peoria, Ill., to Burlington, Iowa.
C. E. Clark, Chicago, to Quincy, Ill.
Charles Stein, Chicago, to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
W. A. Stevenson, Chicago, to Toledo, O.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

R. R. Campbell, New York, to Washington, D. C.
Frank G. Penniman, Boston to Albany.
F. W. West, Boston to Albany.
J. F. Tratton, Boston to Albany.
H. C. Hathaway, Boston to Albany.
Joseph Dissett, Buffalo, to Toledo, O.
Wm. F. Fitch, Boston to Albany.
Wm. F. Dewey, Buffalo, to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

J. J. Martin, Louisville to Cincinnati.
R. B. Chamberlain, Boston to Willimantic.
Will Wolfe, Harrisburg to Lock Haven, Pa.
H. P. Hopkins, Cincinnati to Louisville.
G.W. Kenner, Fort Wayne, Ind., to Traverse City, Mich.
E. W. Shedd, Houston to Denison, Texas.
Wm. N. Hilbert, Lathrop to Tipton, Cal.
R. M. Hixon, New Bedford to S. Farmingham, Mass.
Washington Bryan, Cincinnati to Maysville.
J. G. Wilson, Red Bank Furnace to Driftwood, Pa.

MAIL ROUTE AGENTS.

B. F. Mikesell, Goshen, Ind., to Wabash, Ind.

ASSISTANT LOCAL AGENT.

Wm. C. Walsh, at Chicago.

LOCAL AGENTS.

C. H. Cherry, Newark, O.

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
Oct.	1	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	1	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
"	3	Inman	Queenstown.
"	3	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	3	General Trans-Atlantic.	Brest and Havre.
"	5	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	6	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	6	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	7	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	8	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	10	Inman	Queenstown.
"	10	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	13	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	14	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	14	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	15	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
"	15	Hamburg Am Packet Co.	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	17	General Trans-Atlantic.	Brest and Havre.
"	17	White Star	Queenstown.
"	17	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	20	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
"	20	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	21	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	21	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	22	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	24	White Star	Queenstown.
"	24	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	28	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	28	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	29	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
"	29	Hamburg Am. Packet	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	31	White Star	Queenstown.
"	31	General Trans-Atlantic.	Brest and Havre.
"	31	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Oct.	1	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	8	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	15	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	17	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	22	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	29	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
			FROM BOSTON.
Oct.	6	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	13	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	20	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	27	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Oct.	3	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	10	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	17	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	24	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	31	North German Lloyd	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
Oct.	3	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	6	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	10	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	13	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	17	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	20	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	24	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	27	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	31	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
Oct.	3	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	10	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	17	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	24	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	31	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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

			FROM NEW YORK.
Oct.	1	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana and Nassau.
"	6	Clyde	Havana.
"	8	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana
"	8	Atlas	Port au Prince.
"	9	Atlas	Kingston.
"	10	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	10	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	13	Clyde	Havana.
"	15	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	17	N. Y. & West Indies	Port au Prince.
"	20	Clyde	Havana.
"	20	San Domingo	San Domingo.
"	20	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	22	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	23	Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	24	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall
"	27	Clyde	Havana.
"	27	Atlas	Kingston.
"	28	N. Y. & West Indies	Port au Prince.
"	29	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	30	Atlas	Port au Prince.
"	31	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Oct.	7	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
"	21	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

			FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Oct.	3	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&Hong Kong
"	10	Australasian &Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, & Auckland.
"	21	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&HongKong

RICHARD KELLY,
Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1874.

NUMBER and value of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and postal cards, issued during the month ending Aug. 31, 1874:

Articles.	Number.	Value.
Ordinary postage stamps	35,313,315	$975 209 00
Ordinary stamped envelopes	5,059,400	148,297 51
Printed request envelopes	4,582,250	152,807 20
Newspaper wrappers	1,498,500	17,903 08
Postal cards	4,467,500	44,675 00
Official postage stamps	646,700	32,875 00
Official stamped envelopes	482,100	14,453 00
Total	52,049,765	$1,386,219 79

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

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'nport & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 8, 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 }	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 4 p m }	
California	7 a m 6 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, [illegible] p m
East, via Fall River (railway)	7 p m	6:30 a m
East. via by boat, via Newport	3 p m	7:30 a m
Freehold, N J	5 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, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:3[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	5 a m, 2 p m	10:30 a m, 5:4[illegible] 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, 8:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 1[illegible] p m
North, Bat's, Buf'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er 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	5, 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, 8:30, 10:3[illegible] 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	6:30 a m, 1:[illegible] p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Middlet'n	5 a m, 2:30 p m	9:40 a m, 4:[illegible] p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 p m	
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, C'eland & T'ldo, & by A & G W R R to F'klin & M'adville, 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[illegible] 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	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.

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, 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" it 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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price lists and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be remailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face, or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the office of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment of postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning at the end of 60 days from receipt, Bul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Bul. 11, 45.

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, 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. 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 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 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 post age and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment.

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 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.

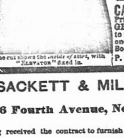
OUTWARD ROUTE.

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.	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.


Copyright secured.

The cut shows the inside of skirt, with "ELEVATOR" fixed in.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES! By Using "SMITH 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. Beware of IMITATIONS, as they are WORSE than WORTHLESS! CAUTION. 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.

SACKETT & MILLER,

No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York,

Having received the contract to furnish the Letter Carriers' Winter Uniforms for New York City, are also prepared to fill orders for other cities, as heretofore, at the following prices:

Overcoats	$20 00
Capes	10 00
Suits	24 00
Caps	2 50

SACKETT & MILLER,
Oct.-3m No. 6 Fourth avenue.

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. R. 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.

MILES' PATENT P. O. INKING PAD

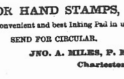


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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—OCTOBER, 1874.

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: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	28	6	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
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	....	13	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz	....	12	6	G†	G†	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*13	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 3 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 15c p ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h 8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	12	12	d15
do do via Brindisi	....	20	6	16	16	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	X	X	p12
Algeria, (See France)						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v	....	h 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	r 8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
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 Sth'pton. See Portugal	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia (if unpa'd 10 cts. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	k	h 5
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	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
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	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
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	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
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	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
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	*20	N	O	P	r 8
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	s 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
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†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	I†	I†	h 8
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	....	*20d	6	14	14	d22
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct or closed mail	....	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h 8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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						
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
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	....	h 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British)	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
do (French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
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	....	*6	3	A†l	A†l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
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	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	....	*21	N	O	P	s 8
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h 8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do. British mail	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
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	h 17
do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	.	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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	....	*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	v	h 5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
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	h 10
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do do via Brindisi	....	22	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	b b	12	2	4	....	h 10
Nicaragua	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	....	....	....	....	....
do Stettin, (discontinued)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do closed via England	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 5
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. 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	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
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†	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)						
do do closed (See Turkey)						
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	n	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
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	....	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	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Stettin, discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	....	....	....	....	....
do closed, via England	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, 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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
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	....	h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.*]						
Yanaon, by direct mail	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8

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 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Over 1¼ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 3¾ 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*	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 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	....	....	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	....	....	18
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* 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 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, 1 cent for each two 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., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 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 809, Reg. 1873.

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 the additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

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

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 3 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. 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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany, on 3d 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 30 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."

☞ *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
FROM HAVRE, every Friday.

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 60
STEERAGE 30

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE .... (in currency) 35

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

FIRST CABIN $225 00
SECOND CABIN 123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, gold 30 00
" FROM BREMEN, currency 38 00

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 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.
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, " 276 " " 8 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.

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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

☞ 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, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	Each 2 oz.
Newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Books, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Newspapers, circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	1 ct. each.
Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	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 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 Inague, 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,
Inagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desseado,	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. XV., NO. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1874. WHOLE NO. 170.

A Mail Depredation of the Olden Time.

STORY OF GRISELL COCHRANE.

The Cochranes are an old family in Scotland. They rose to distinction in the fifteenth century, and have always been remarkable for courage and ingenuity. Sir William Cochrane was elevated to the peerage as Baron Cochrane in 1647, and advanced to the dignity of Earl of Dundonald in 1669. His grandson was Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, who, along with Sir Patrick Hume, of Polwarth, was concerned in the political troubles which, in the reign of James II., brought ruin on the Stuart dynasty. While Hume was so fortunate as to escape abroad, Cochrane was taken prisoner in the rising under the Earl of Argyle, and being conducted to Edinburgh, was ignominiously lodged in the Tolbooth, on the 3d of July, 1685, there to await his trial as a traitor. The day of trial came, and, as a matter of course, he was condemned to death.

Sir John Cochrane was married, and had a family of several sons, and at least one daughter, Grisell, about eighteen years of age.

While lying under sentence of death in that gloomy Tolbooth, Sir John Cochrane was permitted to see members of his family. Afraid, however, of implicating his sons, he forbade them to visit him until they could take a last farewell on the night previous to his execution. His daughter, however, was allowed to come as often and stay with him as long as she pleased. The chief subject of their conversation was an appeal made to the king for mercy. Although several friends interested themselves in trying to procure a remission of the sentence, there were no sanguine expectations that they would be successful. As the time wore on Grisell's fears increased to intensity; and without explaining herself to any one, she resolved to make a bold attempt to postpone her father's fate, if not to save him. A short time before the death-warrant was expected by the Privy Council in Edinburgh she mentioned to her father that some urgent affair would prevent her from seeing him again for a few days.

Next morning, long ere the inhabitants were astir, Grisell was some miles on her road to the Borders. She had attired herself as a young serving-woman, journeying on a borrowed horse to the house of her mother. So equipped, and well mounted, she on the second day reached in safety the abode of her old nurse, who lived on the English side of the Tweed, four miles beyond the town of Berwick. In this woman she knew she could place implicit confidence, and to her, therefore, she revealed her secret. She had resolved, she said, to make an attempt to save her father's life by stopping the postman, an equestrian like herself, and forcing him to deliver up his bags, in which she expected to find the fatal warrant. In pursuance of this design she had brought with her a brace of small pistols, together with a horseman's cloak, tied up in a bundle, and hung on the crutch of her saddle, and now borrowed from her nurse the attire of her foster-brother, which, as he was a slight-made lad, fitted her reasonably well.

At that period all those appliances which at this day accelerate the progress of the traveler were unknown, and the mail from London, which now arrives in less than twelve hours, took eight days in reaching the Scottish capital. Miss Cochrane thus calculated on a delay of sixteen or seventeen days in the execution of her father's sentence—a space of time which she deemed amply sufficient to give a fair trial to the treaty set on foot for his liberation. She had, by means which it is unnecessary here to detail, possessed herself of the most minute information with regard to the places at which the postmen rested on their journey, one of which was a small public-house kept by a widow on the outskirts of the little town of Belford. There the man who received the bag at Durham was accustomed to arrive about six o'clock in the morning, and take a few hours' repose before proceeding farther on his journey. She arrived at this inn about an hour after the man had composed himself to sleep. Having put her horse into the stable—which was a duty that devolved on the guests at this little public-house, from its mistress having no hostler—she entered the only apartment which the house afforded, and demanded some refreshment. "Sit down at the end of that table," said the old woman, "for the best I have to give you is there already, and be pleased, my bonny man, to make as little noise as you can, for there's ane asleep in that bed that I like ill to disturb." Miss Cochrane promised fairly; and after attempting to eat some of the viands, which were the remains of the sleeping man's meal, she asked for some cold water.

"What," said the old dame, as she handed it to her, "ye are a water-drinker, are ye? It's but an ill custom for a change-house."

"I am aware of that," replied her guest, "and therefore, when in a public-house, always pay for it the price of the strong potation, which I cannot take."

"Indeed! well, that is but just," responded the dame; "and I think the more of you for such reasonable conduct."

"Is the well where you get this water near at hand?" said the young lady; "for if you will take the trouble to bring me some from it, as this is rather tepid, it shall be considered in the reckoning."

"It is a good bit off," said the woman; "but I cannot refuse to fetch some for such a civil, discreet lad, and will be as quick as I can. But, for any sake, take care and don't meddle with these pistols," she continued, pointing to a pair of pistols on the table, "for they are loaded, and I am always terrified for them."

Saying this she disappeared; and Miss Cochrane, who would have contrived some other errand for her had the well been near, no sooner saw the door shut than she passed, with trembling eagerness, and a cautious but rapid step, across the floor to where the man lay soundly sleeping in one of those close wooden bedsteads common in the houses of the poor, the door of which was left half open to admit the air, and which she opened still wider, in the hope of seeing the mail-bag and being able to seize upon it. But what was her dismay when she beheld only a part of the integument which contained what she would have sacrificed her life a thousand times to obtain just peeping out from below the shaggy head and brawny shoulders of its keeper, who lay in such a position upon it as to give not the smallest hope of its extrication without his being aroused from his nap! A few bitter moments of observation served to convince her that if she obtained possession of this treasure it must be in some other way; and again closing the door of the bed-room she approached the pistols, and having taken them one by one from the holsters, she as quickly as possible drew out their loading, which having secreted, she returned them to their cases, and resumed her seat at the foot of the table. Here she had barely time to recover from the agitation into which the fear of the man's awaking during her recent occupation had thrown her, when the old woman returned with the water; and having taken a draught, of which she stood much in need, she settled her account, much to her landlady's content, by paying for the water the price of a pot of beer. Having then carelessly asked and ascertained how much longer the other guest was likely to continue his sleep, she left the house, and mounting her horse she set off at a trot in a different direction from that in which she had arrived.

Making a circuit of two or three miles, she once more fell into the high-road between Belford and Berwick, where she walked her horse gently on, awaiting the coming up of the postman. Though all her faculties were now absorbed in one aim, and the thought of her father's deliverance still reigned supreme in her mind, she could not help occasionally figuring to herself the possibility of her tampering with the pistols being discovered, and their loading replaced, in which case it was more than likely that her life would be the forfeit of the act she meditated. When she at length saw and heard the postman advancing behind her the strong necessity of the case gave her renewed courage; and it was with perfect coolness that, on his coming close up she civilly saluted him, put her horse into the same pace with his, and rode on for some way in his company. He was a strong, thickset fellow, with a good-humored countenance, which did not seem to Miss Cochrane, as she looked anxiously upon it, to savor much of hardy daring. He rode with the mail-bags strapped firmly to his saddle in front, close to the holsters (for there were two), one containing the letters direct from London, and the other those taken up at the different post offices on the road. After riding a short distance together, Miss Cochrane deemed it time, as they were nearly half-way between Belford and Berwick, to commence her operations. She therefore rode close to her companion and said, in a tone of determination, "Friend, I have taken a fancy for those mail-bags of yours, and I must have them; therefore take my advice and deliver them up quietly, for I am provided for all hazards. I am mounted, as you see, on a fleet steed; I carry fire-arms, and, moreover, am allied with those who are stronger though not bolder than myself. You see yonder wood," she continued, pointing to one at the distance of about a mile, with an accent and air meant to carry intimidation. "Again I say take my advice, give me the bags, and speed back the road you came for the present, nor dare to approach that wood for at least two or three hours to come."

There was in such language from a stripling something so surprising that the man looked on Miss Cochrane for an instant in silent and unfeigned amazement. "If," said he, as soon as he found his tongue, "you mean, my young master, to make yourself merry at my expense, you are welcome. I am no sour churl to take offence at the idle words of a foolish boy. But if," he said, taking one of his pistols from the holster and turning its muzzle toward her, "you are mad enough to harbor one serious thought of such a matter, I am ready for you. But methinks, my lad, you seem at an age when robbing a garden or an old women's fruit stall would befit you better, if you must turn thief, than taking his Majesty's mails from a stout man such as I am upon his highway. Be thankful, however, that you have met with one who will not shed blood if he can help it, and sheer off before you provoke me to fire."

"Nay," said his young antagonist, "I am not fonder of bloodshed than you are; but if you will not be persuaded, what can I do? For I have told you a truth—*that mail I must and will have.* So now choose," she continued, as she drew one of the small pistols from under her cloak, and, deliberately cocking it, presented it in his face.

"Nay, then, your blood be on your own head," said the fellow, as he raised his hand and fired his pistol, which, however, only flashed in the pan. Dashing the weapon to the ground, he lost not a moment in pulling out the other, which he also aimed at his assailant, and fired with the same result. In a transport of rage and disappointment, the man sprang from his horse and made an attempt to seize her, but by an adroit use of her spurs she eluded his grasp, and placed herself out of his reach. Meanwhile his horse had moved forward some yards, and to see and seize the advantage presented by this circumstance was one and the same to the heroic girl, who, darting toward it, caught the bridle, and having led her prize off about a hundred yards, stopped while she called to the thunder-struck postman to remind him of her advice about the wood. She then put both horses to their speed, and on turning to look at the man she had robbed had the pleasure of perceiving that her mysterious threat had taken effect, and he was now pursuing his way back to Belford.

Miss Cochrane speedily entered the wood to which she had alluded, and tying the strange horse to a tree, out of all observation from the road, proceeded to unfasten the straps of the mail. By means of a sharp penknife, which set at defiance the appended locks, she was soon mistress of the contents, and with an eager hand broke open the government dispatches, which were unerringly pointed out to her by their address to the Council in Edinburgh, and their imposing weight and broad seals of office. Here she found not only the fatal warrant for her father's death, but also many other sentences inflicting different degrees of punishment on various delinquents. These, however, it may readily be supposed, she did not then stop to examine, she contented herself with tearing them into small fragments, and placing them carefully in her bosom.

The intrepid girl now mounted her steed and rode off, leaving all the private papers where she had found them, imagining (what eventually proved the case) that they would be discovered ere long, from the hints she had thrown out about the wood, and thus reach their proper places of destination. She now made all haste to reach the cottage of her nurse, where, having committed to the flames not only the fragments of the dreaded warrant, but also the other obnoxious papers, she quickly resumed her female garments, and was again, after this manly and daring action, the simple and unassuming Miss Grisell Cochrane. Leaving the cloak and pistols behind her to be concealed by her nurse, she again mounted her horse, and directed her flight toward Edinburgh, and by avoiding as much as possible the highroad and resting at sequestered cottages, as she had done before, and that only twice for a couple of hours each time, she reached town early in the morning of the next day.

The time gained by the heroic act related above was productive of the end for which it was undertaken, and Sir John Cochrane was pardoned at the instigation of the king's favorite counselor, who interceded for him in consequence of receiving a bribe of five thousand pounds from the Earl of Dundonald. Miss Cochrane afterward married Mr. Ker, of Morriston, in the County of Berwick, and there can be little doubt that she proved equally affectionate and amiable as a wife as she had already been dutiful and devoted as a daughter. Sir John Cochrane succeeded as second Earl of Dundonald.

When Charles Chaffin retired from the Holden (Mass.) Postmastership, forty years ago, he left a balance of $20 due him from the department at Washington. He never called for the money, and now, after a generation has passed away, he has just received the money per check from Washington.

Post Office Peculiarities.

BY A POST OFFICE CLERK.

Perhaps there is no branch of business where one comes in contact with such a diversity of character as at the post office, located in nearly every village and town throughout the country. A machine of the Government for the public good, it is everywhere claimed as common property, and the stranger feels the same right in entering its doors as those who are citizens of the place. Of all the Government service, it reaches nearest the people in their domestic and private life. There are few cities as cosmopolitan as our own, particularly the old town part, the seat of the University; the outgoing and incoming classes change every year, and make a large transient class of people, showing nearly every phase of human character. But the atmosphere of learning does not penetrate everywhere, but works itself out gradually and almost imperceptibly to the less fortunate through the influence of its touch; and in this connection it may be well to observe that there is a great want of business faculty exhibited by those crammed with Latin and Greek, when compared with the practical everyday man. A number of years among the mail-bags brings forth many reminiscences of character met with, and to enter into this subject would quickly extend this from an article to an essay. The object of this article is simply to illustrate a few curiosities that have been collected, which, from ignorance or peculiarity, are worthy of mention.

The word Massachusetts, with its many letters, presents a stumbling-block, seemingly strange to us who are so familiar with it from childhood, to a great many, and has been tortured into every conceivable shape. Here is a sample: Masitititss, Massatuis, Matcuset, Massa-chutics, Massticice, Massatuette, Massatochis, Masicatious. Cambridge is also put on the rack in this way: Cambridge, Kambrage, Cambrige, Kmiwrdi, Kambrig, Cane-bridge, Cambrig, Canoa Bridge, Cane Bridge, Keambridge, Cambiige, Cambaick, Oul Cam College, Camdage. Although a great many mistakes occur that are ascribed to the Post Office (while we admit many), it must be confessed that nine cases out of ten, the trouble is brought home to the carelessness or ignorance of the public. Illegible addresses, which in many cases have to be put together like a puzzle, and test to the utmost skill in deciphering their chirography. Could the following addresses be produced in print in fac simile of the original writing and position, they would serve to puzzle any but an adept. Perhaps Mr. John Riordan wonders why he did not get his letter when it was "in care of tom Snee the fidler." Another is in the care of a "Mr. Mores," instead of Morse. John Murphy lives at "Calnacarigga Canasee, Kilnardrist, Ireland." Surely he should get his letter. The P. O. clerk is touched on his weak spot by the following: "Miss Ellen Corcoran old Cambridge Pleas let this letter hast go fre because it is for charity hast." He is informed that the residence of "Danil Macellcudy" is "New arke New jercy." Another one is "opersit the Broadway House Cambridge Lowerport;" the owner of this was found. "Harverd strett Cambrieeg Provedince Mass Boston." "Kait o Laughadr Killeemein Post offis County galway islan." We have some hopes for the last one. "Mr. John Roach Wilmanstet Caniotist New village 83;" translated into English, would read Willimantic, Connecticut. "Uigg Orwell Hedd Johns Daughter P. E. I.," is a little mixed. Abel is spelled A Ble. "H. Henry Jhonson U S Ca Shape heard agare old Cembrige Mass:" Mr. J. was a worthy colored man long since dead: perhaps the letter was too much for him. Properly directed it would have read, "W. Henry Johnson, U. B. Co. car shop, Harvard square, etc." "Mr. Mathue" is also at "Harver skure;" the "Dover Manciefactrin company" is not Dover, Mass., as directed, but Cambridge; "Wrights Bacry is in old Cambridge." Great skill was required to send the following to its destination: "Mr Tooral Petterson Mr Ed Higeson Havaid st Kmbreds Boston Mass U S." Here is another that tried our good nature, which is proverbial of P. O. clerks; "Ruieroe brett number twenty five north cambriter street if you can't find the rite persons you gue it to the priest june the 8 1867 i go begass about time." The benevolence of a carrier was put to the test by the following being found with a letter in a street box, *sans* stamp:

> "Post man I herd you were sick
> but I hope you are Better
> put your hand in your pocket
> and pay for this Letter."

It is needless to say he was overcome. Other addresses have been found as odd: E Ste Camebridge Summewell place mass. America; "Northern Reight st." was found corner Norton and Wright streets; "Mrs. —— corner O. F. Britten Anna and Mont Obern st.," corner of Brighton and Mount Auburn streets; "tommas Scis Cambrig Carmil (and finally he hit it) Cambridge;" No. 60 Fountain street, Fall River, was twisted into "No. 60 fointun Street jowbriger Mass;" "Feather Weather st.," for Fayerweather street; "for Mrs Whalen colidge warf (College Wharf) Matcuset stat of Poston america;" "appozit the scool House," the writer should have stopped in a while. How this expedited matters, "B in Haste Haste;" another winds up, "paid for haste;" "Statt Macussick in care of proefester Long-fellow;" another is indorsed "forward this to your brother Patsey;" another "in care of the fellow on the shelf;" a letter directed "to the handsomest student in Harvard College," had so many applicants it was impossible to decide its ownership; another "To the Worst Looking," was not ever called for—singular. The above are the results of ignorance; a long list might be compiled of the carelessness of the intelligent, "but to err is human, to forgive divine."—*Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle.*

A Good Record—A Faithful Route Agent.

H. H. Goldsmith was sworn into the postal service of the United States in September, 1865, as Route Agent on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, between Philadelphia and Manunka Chunk, a distance of 100 miles. For two years he was relieved every third week by William McVae, at present an obliging conductor of the same road. Since November 1, 1867, Mr. Goldsmith has had charge of the route without relief—that is, he has since that time to the present made six round trips a week from the Philadelphia Post Office to Manunka Chunk and return, and during the entire period has lost but two days, and these were on account of the death of his father—if we may be pardoned the remark, a short time to inter the old gentleman, but we presume he died on a Thursday night, thus allowing three clear days to the zealous Route Agent to attend to filial duties.

From November 1, 1867, till May 1, 1874, except the two days above noted, he will have run every day except Sunday, or 2,028 days, accomplishing in that time a distance of 405,600 miles, equal to nearly seventeen trips around the earth.

We consider this a remarkable case of devotion to duty, and one without a parallel, at least in the postal service.

During this time he has never experienced an accident, which, by the way, speaks well for the management of the Belvidere Delaware Rail road. Neither has he been sick nor troubled with that nervousness that English scientific writers prate of as being the fate of all continuous railroad riders; but, on the contrary, presents an enviable aspect of robustness and heartiness, that looks as if it would be invulnerable even to the remorseless guillotine of political mutation, and succumb only to time.—*Daily Free Press, Easton, Pa.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR OCTOBER, 1874.—NO. 29.

1. All *printed* matter must be pre-paid at the office of mailing from and after January 1, 1875.

2. A postal card having been delivered to the party addressed, or to his order, must, if remailed, be paid for at the letter rate of postage; but at any time *before delivery* it may be forwarded from one office to another at the request of the party addressed.

3. Section 7 (of the recent act of Congress) permits the free delivery of newspapers (daily, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly and quarterly) to subscribers only within the county in which they are printed in whole or in part, and published, but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carrier unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

4. Articles of merchandise when put up so that the contents can be readily examined without destroying the wrapper, and not accompanied by any writing in addition to the address, may be mailed at a pre-paid postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

5. P. M.s cannot assign a post office box to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, no matter by whom the boxes are owned. Laws and Reg. page 29, sec. 154, also page 186, secs. 205 and 206.

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

7. There is no provision in any of the postal laws now in force for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers.

8. A package of third class matter wrapped so as to *prevent* examination of its contents is subject to postage at letter rates—3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof—such matter if so wrapped as to *permit* examination without destroying the wrapper and bearing no writing except the address is subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, if mailed in packages weighing not more than four pounds.

9. A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, newspaper wrapper, or postal card, cannot be sent by mail as a pre-paid letter—stamps so cut or separated lose their value.

10. Persons changing their address from the delivery of one post office to that of another, and desiring to receive their newspapers, &c., at the new address, should instruct the publishers to mail such matter to their new address; and upon exhibiting to the P. M. a receipt from the P. M. at their former office, such matter should be delivered until the expiration of the time paid for without additional postage.

11. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not require a P. M. to put boxes in his office, but if he does so he is required to collect rent for each box before assigning it to the use of any person. Laws and Reg. page 29, sec. 154.

12. New bonds of P. M.s when accepted by the Postmaster General supersede all former ones. Old bonds are not returned to P. M.s, but are filed in the Auditor's office of this Department. Laws, page 24, sec. 65.

13. The postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars, when deposited in a letter-carrier office *for delivery* by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each. County papers to subscribers are included. Weeklies excepted above may be pre-paid at quarterly rates, but all other *local* papers delivered by the office or its carriers must be pre-paid by postage stamps affixed one cent each. Laws and Reg., page 61, sec. 99.

14. P. M.s cannot require people to rent boxes, but if they do not choose to do so they must put their mail in the *general* delivery.

15. Section 7 of the law of June 23, 1874, permits the *free* delivery of one copy of each county paper to actual subscribers residing in the county where the same is printed in whole or in part and published, except at letter-carrier offices. See No. 13 above.

16. A P. M. has no authority to refuse to deliver mail matter upon which the postage is paid, because the party addressed may owe him for postage on matter already delivered. The Postal Law prohibits a P. M. from giving credit for postage; if he does give credit in violation of law he must do so at his own risk.

17. Copies of papers on the files of the 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.

18. Letters not having one full rate of postage (3 cents) pre-paid on them, should be held for postage at the mailing office; but if they reach their destination through inadvertence, they are subject to double letter rates—6 cents the half ounce.

19. Matter enclosed in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or sides is subject to letter rates of postage.

20. Newspapers printed for *gratuitous* circulation, must be pre-paid at the rate of third class matter, whether addressed to persons residing in the county in which they are printed and published or out of the county.

21. All mail matter of the third class may be mailed in packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

22. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not exempt P. M.s from working the public roads, but do exempt them from militia and jury duty, or for any penalty for neglect thereof.

23. Circulars may pass by mail for one cent each if enclosed in unsealed envelopes, or they may be sent in bulk to one address not to exceed four pounds in weight at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, provided they contain no writing other than the address on the wrapper, and are so wrapped as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper.

24. The Department does not put up boxes, except in post offices in government buildings. P. M.s in other offices must put them up at their own expense if they desire them.

25. Whenever a P. M. has sufficient reasons for believing that the publisher of any newspaper or periodical has been in the habit of mailing at his office copies of his publication to persons who are not subscribers thereto without prepayment of postage, at transient rates, he should require him to take the oath prescribed in section 146, page 177 of the Regulations.

26. P. M.s will find on pages 255, 256, 257 and 259 (of the Laws and Regulations) the forms used for making out accounts current, newspaper transcripts, dead letter bills and box rents. If they are in want of any of the blanks they should apply to the First Assistant Postmaster General and they will be forwarded.

27. Mailable matter of the second and third classes cannot be forwarded unless the postage is paid for such forwarding, at the regular rate of third class matter.

28. P. M.s have the right to examine papers addressed to regular subscribers in order to prevent the violation of the law in regard to enclosure of improper matter with their publications.

29. P. M.s cannot deliver letters which may be 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.

30. Under the recent Act of Congress this Department has no authority, now, to readjust the salaries of P. M.s at offices of the fourth class.

31. Bonds of P. M.s whether at large or small post offices, are never returned to them, but are filed in the Auditor's office for this Department, for settlement of accounts and safe keeping as required by the 65th section, page 24 of the Laws.

32. Under the recent Act of Congress, bound books are entitled to pass through the mails at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, when in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight.

33. To paste anything whatever on a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card.

34. Newspapers sent from a known office of publication to subscribers *residing* in the county in which the paper is published are to be delivered free of postage, except at letter carrier offices. If a person *resides* in the county in which the paper is published, he should not be required to pay postage, although his post office may be in another county. It depends on his residence and not on the site of his post office, for although his post office may be in the county in which his paper is published if he resides in another county he must pay postage.

35. It is a violation of the law for P. M.s to solicit orders, outside of the deliveries of their respective offices, for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers or postal cards, or to use the same, as articles of traffic, or for the payment of private obligations.

36. Any writing on a newspaper wrapper, except the address and date when the subscription will expire, subjects the same to letter postage. Laws and Regulations, page 123, section 121.

37. The law makes no provision for the prepayment of postage on papers for less than one quarter, and unless the quarter's postage is prepaid, postage should be collected on each paper at double the transient rate. Laws and Regulations, secs. 158, 159 and 163.

38. Official postage stamps may be used by P. M.s to notify publishers of newspapers or other periodicals when subscribers refuse to take the same from the office.

39. The postage on drop letters at free delivery offices is two cents the half ounce or fraction thereof, and one cent the half ounce or fraction thereof at all other offices.

40. It is the duty of a P. M. to rate up any deficiency in the amount of postage properly chargeable on any mail matter received at his office, and to collect the same before delivery.

41. Newspapers cannot be forwarded from the office of original address unless the persons addressed furnish the P. M. with money or postage stamps sufficient to pay the postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

42. Persons removing from one post-office to another, should always write to their publishers requesting a change in the address of their newspapers.

43. Newspapers to subscribers residing in the county in which the same are printed and published pass free by mail (except at letter carrier offices) since July 1, 1874, and the postage collected on such papers since that date should be refunded and the entries canceled in the account of newspaper postage collected.

44. The act of June 23, 1874, fixing the rate of postage on newspapers and other publications issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, at two cents a pound to be pre-paid at the mailing office on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, applies only to such publications as may be sent to *regular subscribers*. Publishers sending papers to persons who are not subscribers, must pay the usual rate of postage on *transient* printed matter, namely: one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

45. Government officials are to be regarded as acting under the instructions of their respective Departments in their use of official postage stamps, and mail matter deposited by such officials, having official postage stamps affixed to cover the postage should be forwarded to its destination.

46. This department has no authority now to review and readjust the salaries of postmasters at offices of the fourth class.

47. Letters addressed to a person, naming his official position in the address, should be delivered to the person holding the office named, the right to receive such letters being in the office rather than in the individual.

48. Cards, issued by private parties, which contain any writing whatever other than the address, cannot pass by mail at less than letter rates of postage.

49. No law has been passed authorizing the free exchange of publications between publishers.

50. All mail matter of the third class must be prepaid in full by postage stamps affixed at the office of mailing.

51. No box at any post office should be assigned to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, &c. Laws, p. 29, sec. 154. see also Reg., p. 186, sec. 205 and 206.

52. Books, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, &c.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Printed Autographs, &c.—C. G. C., W——M——, Conn.—1. A circular *printed* in the autograph of the sender may be sent at the usual rate for circulars, viz: one cent for two ounces or less. 2. A Postmaster is not required to send stamps to persons outside his delivery, *nor inside*, the only proper place for a postmaster to sell and deliver stamps is at his office. Cases may arise where a person might enclose money to a postmaster, requesting him to send postage stamps for the amount, but in such cases the postmaster should be certain that the request is made in good faith, and because the person making the request can neither call in person nor send a messenger.

Oath to the Quarterly Return.—A. M., S——, W. Va.—The Assistant Postmaster may make oath to the quarterly returns in the absence, through sickness or otherwise, of the postmaster, but he should sign the papers in the name of the postmaster, as A. B. postmaster, by C. D. Assistant Postmaster. Section 349 and 834, Reg. 1873. All official papers that are not signed by the postmaster should be signed as directed by these sections.

County Papers.—C. A., O——, O.—Newspapers are defined in Section 118, Regulations of 1873. Any papers or publications that come within this definition may be sent or delivered free to subscribers residing within the county of publication, except where deliverable at letter carrier office. Section 7, Act of June, 1874.

Stage Drivers Carrying Beer, &c.—R. M. T. S——, Wis.—Stage drivers may carry beer and intoxicating liquors as freight—they should be careful not to stow away inside of themselves more of such stuff than they can conveniently carry, as the regulations are strict on the subject of intoxicated mail carriers. The postmaster is required to immediately dismiss an intoxicated mail carrier, employ another at the expense of the contractor, and report the facts to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Sec. 320, Reg. 1873.

Size of Packages.—E. S., D——, Conn.—The law does not fix any limit to the size of packages that may be sent by mail.

Official Stamps.—E. T. S., N——, N. Y.—1. A postmaster has a right to use official stamps on all official correspondence, but he has no right to give such stamps to contractors to use on their correspondence. 2. A contractor is not obliged to receive all "pennies" or cents collected by the postmaster. Cents are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents only. The law of legal tender covers all transactions.

Publications to Regular Subscribers After the First of January.—M. C., N—— Y——, N. Y.—After the first of January next any number of different publications may be sent in one wrapper to the one subscriber, provided the package does not weigh over four pounds, and is not made up of papers that are subject to different rates of postage. For instance, as monthlies are chargeable with three cents a pound and weeklies with two cents, they should not be combined to the same address. Nor, indeed, should packages of such matter be sent to the post office in the same sack, as the two classes will have to be designated and the weight of each known before the postage can be paid.

County Papers &c.—M. E. B., E—— C——, N. Y.—1. County papers, that is papers addressed to subscribers residing in the county of publication, should be delivered free of postage. The law took effect the 1st of July. You have no right to retain postage. 2. For reply to your question on "pennies" see answer above.

Extra Mail Service.—A. W. R., L—— G——, N. Y.—Application should be made to the Department to allow a contractor to carry the mail oftener than is specified in his contract. But in such cases postmasters are not allowed to discriminate between the mail matter for those who pay for the extra service, and that for those who do not. All of the mail matter must be sent, no matter to whom addressed.

—An Irish fellow-citizen called at the post office. "Anny letther for O'Hoolahan?" "Which of them?" "Anny of thim." "We can't give out letters that way—what's your first name?" "None of your business fwhat me name is—I want a letther." "We can't tell whether there is any letter for you without knowing what your name is." "I'm a naturalized citizen, and ain't I as much right to a letther as anny body?" "Why, yes, of course, if there is one for you. I can't tell whether there is any, unless you will tell me your name." "Gimme a letther, I tell you!" "Give me your name, I tell you!" "Me name is—me name is—Pathrick Mahoney." (Clerk looks.) "There is no letter for Patrick Mahoney." After a little more stubborn insisting, the man started away. A gentleman who had been looking on with much enjoyment inquired: "So you didn't get any letter after all, Pat?" "No," said Pat, with a wink, "but I got even wid him; it wasn't me own name I guv him! Is there any other post office in this town where I could get a letther, sur?"

The Kaffir Postman.

The Kaffir has always been a most interesting subject to the African explorer, for it would seem as if in him certain extremes of human capability for good or ill meet. Physically, the Kaffir youth and maiden are as finely formed and as robust as the people of any country on the globe. A well-known traveler has said: "We all admire the almost superhuman majesty of the human form as seen in ancient sculpture, but we need only to travel to Southern Africa to see similar forms, but breathing and moving, not motionless images of marble, but living statues of bronze." The important reason for this perfection of bodily developement in a barbarous race is found in the Kaffirs' temperate mode of life, constant activity, and freedom from any of the conventional restraints of dress tolerated, if not enjoined, by our civilization.

Their simple, natural (the use of tobacco excepted, which, we suppose, was introduced and encouraged by European colonists), practices keep them in perfect health, and guard them against many of the diseases and evils of Europeans. The young Kaffirs are marvelously swift of foot, speed being reckoned by them as a chief characteristic of soldierly eminence, and their powers of endurance are as astonishing.

One will make a journey of sixty or seventy miles to carry a letter, and without experiencing much apparent fatigue. The Rev. J. G. Wood thus speaks of the Kaffir's manner of acting the postman:

"Taking an assagai or two with him, and perhaps a short stick with a knob at the end, called a 'kerry,' he will start off at a slinging sort of mixture between a run and a trot, and will hold this pace almost without cessation. As to provision for the journey, he need not trouble himself about it, for he is sure to fall in with some hut, or perhaps a village, and is equally sure of obtaining both food and shelter. He steers his course almost as if by intuition, regardless of beaten tracks, and arrives at his destination with the same mysterious certainty that characterizes the migration of the swallow.

"It is not so easy to address a letter in Africa as in England, and it is equally difficult to give directions for finding any particular house or village. If a chief should be on a visit, and ask his host to return the call, he simply tells him to go so many days in such a direction, and then turn for half a day in another direction, and so on. However the Kaffir is quite satisfied with such indications, and is sure to attain his point.

"When the messenger has delivered his letter, he will squat down on the ground, and wait patiently for the answer. As a matter of course, refreshments will be supplied to him, and, when the answer is handed to him, he will return at the same pace. Europeans are always surprised when they first see a young Kaffir undertake the delivery of a letter at so great a distance, and still more at the wonderfully short time in which he will perform the journey. Nor are they less surprised when they find that he thinks himself very well paid with a shilling for his trouble."—*Phrenological Journal.*

Post-Office Department—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for September, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd
New York	379	2,928,840	1,667,693	843,952	4,509,549
Philadelphia	237	1,416,319	726,472	890,778	1,770,216
Chicago	144	1,275,606	219,774	811,452	1,902,789
Boston	134	891,055	387,310	307,468	1,433,386
St. Louis	100	787,927	80,976	193,685	493,643
Baltimore	60	450,361	59,587	127,443	392,829
Cincinnati	63	406,371	69,305	101,656	250,390
Brooklyn	86	372,263	71,509	184,844	231,633
Detroit	31	336,981	30,870	137,757	166,466
Buffalo	34	277,499	28,344	111,160	208,503
Cleveland	31	264,975	33,327	113,685	191,390
Milwaukee	24	251,836	13,188	59,004	136,334
Albany	25	225,356	18,760	73,343	191,823
Louisville	26	224,130	20,086	71,835	136,437
Rochester	23	222,112	16,123	87,629	177,544
Pittsburgh	34	196,368	12,419	74,056	143,526
Indianapolis	26	188,888	19,570	71,760	135,628
New Orleans	45	183,084	25,330	62,148	302,881
San Francisco	36	175,732	53,161	69,377	292,628
Washington	35	169,076	20,556	78,422	130,212
Newark	21	146,050	27,295	62,609	87,932
Troy	15	136,882	13,373	61,975	103,028
Syracuse	15	131,514	10,469	59,605	62,119
Memphis	12	106,610	6,243	27,168	68,022
Toledo	13	106,313	8,711	43,854	91,468
Richmond	14	98,774	6,916	33,959	62,452
Jersey City	14	98,594	6,893	27,643	44,630
Kansas City	9	92,733	5,738	52,829	60,021
Dayton	12	89,546	6,428	43,507	72,597
Utica	13	87,725	7,161	26,174	71,076
Nashville	11	80,298	6,840	33,231	35,787
Providence	15	79,862	17,993	36,690	34,975
Fort Wayne	6	77,831	9,414	47,473	74,968
Grand Rapids	5	76,339	6,616	32,688	60,800
St. Paul	8	70,507	8,118	36,460	60,544
Allegheny	9	68,749	4,492	36,061	30,629
Hartford	11	68,347	9,871	38,673	41,331
Springf'd, Mass.	8	63,330	5,249	19,214	37,064
Columbus	10	61,528	4,355	36,691	44,836
New Haven	11	61,413	7,076	30,896	45,415
New Bedford	6	56,700	1,495	27,100	22,578
Worcester	10	55,678	7,003	26,817	39,542
Lawrence	8	54,876	2,906	37,266	62,538
Minneapolis	7	53,778	3,704	43,210	38,754
Wilmington	11	53,504	5,119	23,242	24,599
Easton	[illegible]	50,544	3,956	19,849	42,186
Portland	10	50,307	3,119	34,044	66,839
Lowell	8	48,684	3,862	23,718	52,763
Erie	7	48,397	7,191	34,530	25,647
Atlanta	5	47,451	2,280	16,928	32,144
Wheeling	5	45,870	2,075	26,443	54,573
Elmira	5	45,371	3,792	18,923	23,918
Reading	8	43,411	3,945	21,446	23,575
Manchester	7	42,669	1,841	28,539	21,132
Omaha	6	42,441	5,243	23,425	32,876
Lynn	7	41,861	2,134	19,192	30,171
Peoria, Ill.	8	38,386	1,961	17,800	44,724
Evansville	6	38,329	1,779	31,312	26,765
Quincy	7	37,494	2,090	25,949	24,861
Lancaster	6	37,420	1,727	16,602	10,867
Elizabeth	6	36,316	3,480	19,517	25,312
Trenton	5	34,306	2,176	18,957	24,164
Des Moines	6	34,291	2,711	23,859	23,548
Norfolk	6	34,165	2,965	12,597	40,497
Oswego	6	33,308	2,258	14,268	25,358
St. Joseph	6	33,296	1,542	22,238	27,197
Leavenworth	5	31,920	1,589	15,110	22,509
Harrisburg	5	32,625	1,875	22,226	10,935
Paterson	8	31,278	3,620	17,431	16,523
Dubuque	5	29,896	925	20,745	29,274
Charleston	9	29,503	2,768	15,352	26,969
Burlington	6	29,072	1,826	20,651	23,283
Springfield, Ill.	4	28,960	1,120	17,700	13,409
Poughkeepsie	4	28,397	2,167	17,009	33,679
Savannah	6	28,190	2,546	10,125	26,593
Salem	6	27,804	3,989	17,329	22,862
Petersburg	5	26,343	978	11,383	16,454
Camden	6	26,270	3,056	11,733	13,296
La Fayette	4	25,656	1,177	19,668	16,769
Bloomington	5	25,606	1,822	17,479	12,612
Fall River	8	24,584	1,735	16,097	15,726
Pottsville	4	20,718	1,376	15,614	12,334
Covington	4	20,699	1,320	9,416	9,146
Davenport	7	20,027	1,934	17,333	16,501
Bangor	5	19,962	1,008	10,552	26,263
Hoboken	4	16,252	791	5,230	5,849
Mobile	7	15,938	1,035	11,950	24,072

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.

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☞ 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.

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LOUIS WATKINS, Chief Clerk.

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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 170 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. 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.]

Additional Articles of Agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Danish Post Department.

Modifying certain provisions of the convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark, and of the detailed regulations and forms for the execution thereof, signed at Washington on the 1st of December and at Copenhagen on the 7th of November, A. D. 1871.

ARTICLE I.—It being desirable that the provisions of said convention and detailed regulations shall conform to the new system of coinage to be introduced in Denmark on the 1st of January, 1875, described as the "crown coinage," under which the "crown" will be equal in value to one hundred ore, the equivalent of forty-eight Danish skilling rigsmont of the present coinage, the following changes are hereby agreed to, viz.:

1. That "twenty-five (25) ore" be substituted for "twelve (12) skilling rigsmont" in Article 4, paragraph one of the said convention.

2. That "twelve (12) ore" be substituted for "six (6) skilling rigsmont" in Article 5 of the convention.

3. That "twelve (12) ore" be substituted for "six (6) skilling rigsmont" in Article 6, paragraph 1, of the convention.

4. That "sixteen (16) ore" be substituted for "eight (8) skilling rigsmont" in Article 7, paragraph 2, of the convention.

5. That "eight and one-third (8⅓) ore" be substituted for "four (4) skilling rigsmont," and "one and one-third ore" for "two-thirds skilling rigsmont" in Article 11, paragraph 1, of the convention.

6. That "three crowns and seventy-seven ore" be substituted for "one rigsdaler and eighty-five skilling rigsmont" in Article 12, paragraph 2, of the convention.

7. That "three and three-fourths (3¾) ore" be substituted for "1 4-5 skilling" in Article 14 of the detailed regulations.

8. That the word "crown" be substituted for "rd." and "ore" for "sk.," in the forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt annexed to the detailed regulations.

ARTICLE II.—The change hereinbefore designated shall take effect on and after the 1st of January, 1875, and these additional articles of agreement shall have equal duration with the Postal Convention of 7th November, 1st December, 1871, between the United States and Denmark.

Done in Washington in duplicate, and signed the 27th September, 1874, and at Copenhagen the 5th of September, 1874.

[L. S.] J. O. VINK.
MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

I hereby approve the aforegoing additional articles of agreement, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1874.

BOX RENTS AGAIN.

Our article last month on box rents, we are pleased to say, has proved of service to at least a few postmasters, as the following letter, received from a postmaster, whose salary is under one hundred dollars, will show. While we suppress the name of the writer, as his letter was not furnished for publication, we must commend him for his public spirit and liberality. If one-fifth of the postmasters whose salaries are under one hundred dollars would follow his example, and furnish a single copy of the *Mail* to the other four-fifths, the strange ignorance on the part of postmasters and the public respecting boxes and box rents would give place to a proper knowledge and understanding of the law and a conscientious obedience thereto:

W—— R——, Oct. 13, 1874.

Publisher U. S. Mail:

DEAR SIR—I herein inclose forty cents, for which please send me four copies *U. S. Mail* for the present month. I want to send them to postmasters who tell people that I impose on them by collecting box rents; that I have no right to do it under the law, although I charge only ten cents per quarter.

Yours very respectfully,
J. W. C——, P. M.

While postmasters are remiss in collecting box rents, the public are more than remiss in refusing, in many instances, to pay, and in others conscienceless in the trouble they give to postmasters who insist upon a compliance with the law. We have known of cases where persons have broken boxes, got up petitions for the removal of postmasters, complained to the Department, and resorted to other means of annoyance.

The cause of the trouble seems to be that at one time—up to about ten years ago—the law made no claim to box rents under $2,000, and under this practice it became quite common in small offices for persons to club together to pay the expense of putting up boxes, and to have the use of such boxes without further cost. But it should strike any reasonable man that, as we stated last month, the property in such boxes could not be permanent; in fact, at that time it depended on the good will of the postmaster, and that the law had the right at any time to assume control of boxes, as well as to control any postal affairs. This the law has done. Postmasters are now required to collect rent for every box assigned, and report to the postmaster, under oath, the amount so collected.

The following correspondence between a postmaster, the boxes in whose office were claimed as private property, and a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, contains instructions suited to all. The letter of the Special Agent was submitted to the Department, and received full and unconditional approval:

B——, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1874.

Hon. ——, *Special Agent P. O. D.:*

DEAR SIR—Allow me to ask your efficient aid in the enforcement of the post-office laws and regulations.

There is a stout resistance against renting post-office boxes, by persons of all conditions and all parties. Indeed, the opposition appears to be almost unanimous. Men of wealth and hitherto of good repute declare, excitedly, some that they will smash the whole thing, some that they will saw out their individual box for which they paid 50 cents, and others that a majority will unite and take the boxes away bodily, which they say the people own, and of course have a right to do with them what they please, &c., &c. Even the firm of Dewey & Darbonnier declare in the most positive manner that they will not pay one cent rent for a box.

Now I do not believe that a little faction here or elsewhere is going to break down the Government, or repudiate plain matter-of-fact law. Nor do I believe there would have been any opposition to the required change in our post office, but for the unreasonable course of prominent parties like the merchant firm of Dewey & Darbonnier, and other business men.

With pleasure I refer you to Mr. ——, who is well acquainted with our post office, location, convenience and character of its conduct by the Dep. P. M.

In confidence that you will cheerfully render me such assistance as you deem best calculated to enable me to maintain and establish the plain and obvious import and intent of the laws of the P. O. D., I am, dear sir,

Faithfully yours, ——, P. M.

P. S.—I know what the law means, but I have not the power to oblige people to conform thereto. But I think if we can obtain a letter of such positive character from headquarters as those at the head of post office affairs know so well how and what to write, *it will do the business.*

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT P. O. DEPARTMENT,
—— Post Office, Sept. 14, 1874.

SIR: Your letter of Sept. 12, 1874, is received, in which you state "there is a stout resistance to renting post-office boxes by persons of all conditions and all parties." In other words, certain individuals claim to own boxes in your post office and refuse to pay rent therefor.

The law and regulations are so clear that no explanation is necessary. You have no discretion in the matter, your duty is simple, but it is imperative. You must collect rent for all the boxes occupied by the persons indicated in your statement to me, or their letters must go in the "general delivery."

The people who object to the payment of box rent can gain no advantage by the objection, for if you will not collect rent, the Department will find a postmaster who will, and if one cannot be found the office will be closed.

If the persons who claim to own the boxes desire to remove them they can do so, provided they inflict no injury on the adjoining boxes or fixtures, but as long as they remain and are used, rent must be paid for them, except in the case of lock boxes or drawers, which lock boxes or drawers upon their erection in any post-office become the absolute property of the United States. See sec. 44, Postal Code, page 23; see also sec. 154, page 29, Postal Code; also Sec. 43, page 22; see, likewise, Secs. 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205 and 206, Postal Regulations, pages 185–6.

The Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States are intended for the guidance of persons employed by the Post-Office Department, and must be obeyed and respected. A failure to do so involves severe liabilities and penalties, and if the negative or positive action of people within the delivery of your office can so neutralize your official efforts as to render those laws and regulations nugatory and inoperative, your better plan, I respectfully suggest, would be to yield up the trust and enable the Postmaster-General to confide it in some one who *can* protect, sustain and enforce its rules; or, in the event of his inability to find such person, let him discontinue the office and oblige the rebellious and captious individuals of the locality to go elsewhere and pay for accommodations which they illegally and unjustly refuse at home.

Respectfully, ——,
Special Agent P. O. D.

——, Postmaster, —— County, N. Y.

A STATEMENT showing the total receipts and expenditures of the following post offices for the fiscal year ending June 30 1874:

	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditures.
Baltimore	$316,152.19	$137,849.65
Boston	930,524.14	361,949.99
Chicago	845,122 59	469,642.[illegible]3
Cincinnati	371,027.77	133,759.16
Cleveland	169,032.29	71,493.90
Detroit	177,065.53	69,232.79
New Orleans	213,322.76	100,539.35
New York	2,780,909.25	1,158,756.95
Philadelphia	965,395.11	403,108.02
San Francisco	391,104.85	169,132.98

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

Some time since we noted the fact of the departure for Europe of Joseph H. Blackfan, Esq., Superintendent of Foreign Mails, as a delegate to a Congress called to consider and propose a plan of uniformity of international postage rates. This Congress has agreed to a convention, of which we give so much as relates to postage, and the matter that may be sent by mail.

It must be understood that the convention is not yet in force:

ARTICLE 1.—The countries between which the present treaty has been concluded shall form, under the designation of "The General Postal Union," one single postal territory for the reciprocal interchange of correspondence between their post offices.

ART. 2.—The stipulations of this treaty will extend to letters, postal cards, newspapers, books and other printed matter, samples of merchandise and business papers originating in one State included in this union and destined for another of these countries. They will apply equally to the postal exchange of the above articles between the countries included in the union and countries not connected with it as long as this exchange affects the territory of at least two of the contracting States.

ART. 3.—The general tax of the Union is fixed at 25 centimes (5 cents) for a simple prepaid letter.

But as a measure of transition the right is reserved to each State, in order to suit its own monetary or other convenience, to levy a tax either above or below this figure, on condition that it does not exceed 32 centimes nor go below 20 centimes.

Every letter shall be considered a simple one which does not exceed 15 grammes (½ ounce). The tax on letters exceeding that weight will be an extra postage for every 15 grammes or a fraction of 15 grammes.

The postage on unpaid letters will be double the tax levied in the country they are destined to on prepaid letters.

The prepayment of postal cards is obligatory. The tax on them is half that on prepaid letters, with the privilege of rounding off the fractions.

For each maritime transportation of over 300 geographical miles an additional tax can be added to the ordinary postage, but not to exceed half the general tax fixed by the Union for prepaid letters.

ART. 4.—The general tax of the Union on business papers, samples of merchandise, newspapers, books (whether stitched or bound), pamphlets, musical papers, cartes de visite, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements of different kinds (printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed), as well as photographs, is fixed at 7 centimes for every simple parcel.

But as a measure of transition the right is reserved to each State, in order to suit its own monetary or other convenience, to levy a tax either higher or lower than this figure, on condition that it does not exceed 11 centimes nor go below 5 centimes.

Each parcel that does not exceed 50 grammes in weight shall be considered a simple one. The tax on parcels exceeding that weight will be an extra postage for every 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.

For each maritime transportation of over 300 geographical miles an additional tax can be levied, which is not to exceed half the general tax fixed by the Union on articles of this category.

The maximum weight of the above-mentioned articles is fixed at 250 grammes for samples, and at 1,000 grammes for all the others.

The right is reserved to each government in the Union not to effect the transport and distribution of such of the articles designated in the present article, in regard to which all the laws, ordinances and decrees which govern the conditions of their publication and circulation have not been complied with.

ART. 5.—The articles designated in article 2 can be forwarded under registration.

All registered articles should be prepaid.

The postage on registered articles shall be the same as on articles which are not registered.

The tax to be levied on registrations and on advices of receipt should not exceed that which prevails in the internal service of the country from which they originate.

In case of the loss of a registered parcel, saving in cases of superior force, an indemnity of fifty francs shall be paid to the sender or, on his demand, to the party to whom it was directed, by the administration in whose territory or maritime service the loss has taken place; that is to say, in the place where the trace of the article has disappeared, unless, according to the legislation of the country, the administration is not responsible for the loss of the article registered to its interior.

The payment of this indemnity shall take place with the least possible delay, and at the latest, within one year from the date of reclamation.

All claim for indemnity is forbidden except when it has been made within one year, from the date of remitting the registered article to the post office.

ART. 6.—The prepayment of any parcel can only be made by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes in use in the country from which they originated.

Newspapers or other printed articles not prepaid will not be circulated. Other parcels not prepaid shall be based as letters which are not prepaid, saving deductions, if any are necessary, to the value of the postage stamps applied.

ART. 7.—No supplementary postage shall be levied for the resending of postal parcels in the interior of the Union.

But in the case where the article sent from the internal service of one country of the Union will enter, as a consequence of the resending, into the internal service of another territory of the Union, the administration of the latter country will add its own internal tax.

ART. 8.—The official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from charge, with this exception, that neither immunity nor abatement of postage is admitted.

Each administration shall retain in full the amount levied by virtue of articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 above. In consequence there will be no occasion for a discount on this head between the different administrations of the Union.

Letters and other postal parcels shall not, either in the country in which they originate or in that of their destination, be charged at the expense of the senders or receivers with any tax whatever other than that provided in the articles above mentioned.

STATEMENT of the aggregate results of the Free Delivery Service for the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1874:

Number of offices	87
Number of letter carriers	2,049
Mail letters delivered	166,020,370
Mail postal cards delivered	11,000,809
Local letters delivered	45,179,295
Local postal cards delivered	8,958,106
Newspapers delivered	56,468,582
Letters collected	177,898,474
Postal cards collected	16,298,325
Newspapers collected	21,562,436
Whole number of pieces handled	503,386,397
Amount paid carriers, including incidentals	$1,802,696 41
Average cost per piece	3.58 mills.
Amount of postage on local matter	$1,611,481 66

Showing the following *increase* compared with last year:

Offices	39
Letter carriers	550
Mail letters delivered	25,061,483
Mail postal cards delivered	11,000,809
Local letters delivered	6,839,246
Local postal cards delivered	8,958,106
Newspapers delivered	13,057,917
Letters collected	40,832,775
Postal cards collected	16,298,325
Newspapers collected	6,002,061
Whole number of pieces handled	128,470,733
Amount paid carriers, including incidentals	$380,209 93
Postage on local matter	$490,230 45
Per cent. of increase of receipts on local postage	44.8
Per cent. of increase in cost of service	26.7

Number of Post Offices in the United States, October 1, 1874.

Alabama	748	Missouri	1,486
Alaska	3	Montana	91
Arizona	35	Nebraska	519
Arkansas	604	Nevada	90
California	696	New Hampshire	432
Colorado	173	New Jersey	641
Connecticut	437	New Mexico	60
Dakota	1[illegible]6	New York	2,809
Delaware	102	North Carolina	990
District of Columbia	5	Ohio	2,143
Florida	185	Oregon	253
Georgia	679	Pennsylvania	3,101
Idaho	65	Rhode Island	101
Illinois	1,843	South Carolina	445
Indiana	1,482	Tennessee	1,022
Indian Territory	50	Texas	828
Iowa	1,346	Utah	164
Kansas	1,004	Vermont	482
Kentucky	1,052	Virginia	1,364
Louisiana	323	Washington	148
Maine	850	West Virginia	736
Maryland	566	Wisconsin	1,195
Massachusetts	723	Wyoming	33
Michigan	1,177		
Minnesota	796		34,773
Mississippi	845		

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

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

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Alpha	Yell	Ark	7,694
Afton	Frontier	Neb	Special
Alpine	Lake	Col. Ter.	Special
Alamo Mills	Cass	Texas	8,749
Altona	De Kalb	Ind	9,061
Barnes' Creek	Calcasieu	La	8,122
Bowl Branch	Abbeville	S. C	5,687
Bannon's Fork	Beaufort	N. C	5,036
Bone Springs	Reno	Kansas	33,114
Brushy	Hickman	Tenn	19,270
Buckeye City	Shannon	Mo	28,263
Border	Newton	Mo	28,287
Brule City	Buffalo	Dak. Ter	35,025
Blue Spring Sta'n	Bradley	Tenn	19,002
Bluff City	Morgan	Ala	6,631
Blue Creek	White	Ga	Special
Bright's Creek	Polk	N. C	5,197
Barracks	Valley	Neb	34,135
Bear Wallow	Tazewell	Va	4,734
Bakersport	Hopkins	Ky	20,011
Butlerville	Salt Lake	Utah T	41,134
Benning	Washington	D. C	Special
Cheltenham	Prince George	Md	Special
Cannon Valley	Goodhue	Minn	Special
Canaton	McPherson	Kansas	Special
Curtisville	McKean	Pa	3,057
Chapman's Run	Bedford	Pa	3,248
Cossatot	Sevier	Ark	7,598
Clear Mount	La Fayette	Ark	7,664
Coal Hill	Muskingum	Ohio	9,117
Council Bend	Lee	Ark	7,504
Craftsville	Elbert	Ga	5,658
Clay Landing	Levy	Fla	6,412
Copenhaver's Mills	Kanawha	W. Va	4,318
Cynthiana	Jefferson	Tenn	19,306
Clarence	Barton	Kansas	Special
Dogwood	White	Ark	7,696
Dry Fork	Carroll	Ark	7,571
Delano	Kern	Cal	46 014
Dragginville	King and Queen	Va	4,764
Deckman	Dallas	Tex	8,597
Eckley	Webster	Neb	34,069
East Greenwood	St. Clair	Mich	Special
East Fremont	Sanilac	Mich	24,303
Fredonia	Union	Miss	Special
Farmers	Lincoln	Dak. T	35,029
Fox	Grayson	Va	4,652
Fredericksburgh	Phillips	Kansas	34,691
Falling Spring	Cumberland	Tenn	19,197
Forks of Little Sandy	Kanawha	W. Va	4,318
Fremont's Orch'd	Weld	Col. Ter	38,103
Garber	Harlan	Neb	Special
Gary	Deuel	Dak. Ter	Special
Greenwood Center	St. Clair	Mich	Special
Glendale Station	Queens	N. Y	1,282
Gibson's Store	Richmond	N. C	5,724
Gallinas Spring	San Miguel	New Mex. T	39,112
Harrisburg	Charlotte	Va	4,497
Herman	Lake	Dak. Ter	35,037
Hale Ridge	Schuyler	Ill	23,426
Hope	Watonwan	Minn	26,352
Hatchers	Clay	Ala	6,716
Hollywood	Carteret	N. C	5,005
Hawes' Ford	Floyd	Ky	20,158
Hollataybnrgh	Salt Lake	Utah T	41,134
Ijamsville	Wabash	Indiana R. R.	22,026
Jonata	Santa Barbara	Cal	Special
Jefferson	Nye	Nev	45,115
Kendall	Monroe	Wis	25,010
Little Falls	Polk	Wis	Special
Lancaster	Smith	Tenn	Special
Leota	Norton	Kan	33,101
Lone Tree	Bonne Homme	Dak. Ter	Special
Montgomery	Lincoln	Miss	3,005
Midway	Umatilla	Oregon	44,167
Mason	Venango	Pa	3,139
Middleground	Scriven	Ga	Special
Mooleyville	Breckenridge	Ky	20,263
Modoc	Andrian	Mo	Special
Mount Lookout	St. Clair	Ala	6,931
Monument	Grant	Oregon	44,167
Mill Creek	Sabine	La	8,122
Nurey	Lincoln	Dak. Ter	Special
North Batavia	Branch	Mich	Special
New Grand Chain	Pulaski	Ill	23,037
Noble	Cuyahoga	Ohio	1,241 N. Y. Route
Neshobia	Hardin	Tenn	20,100
Olex	Wasco	Oregon	44,167
Ore Valley	York	Pa	2,868
Oak Valley	York	Pa	2,868
Oak Harbor	Butte	Cal	46,200
Olney	Pickens	Ala	6,712
Oakley	Arkansas	Ark	7,707
Pea Patch	Buchanan	Va	4,734
Preston Bluff	Arkansas	Ark	7,509
Pine City	Chemung	N. Y	1,687
Prairie Lodge	Murray	Minn	Special
Pleasant Mound	Bon Homme	Dak. Ter	35,020
Roaring River	Wilkes	N. C	5,180
Rockbridge Mills	Boone	Mo	28,205
Randalia	Fayette	Iowa	27 002
Red Lion	York	Pa	2,868
San Ysadro	Santa Ana	New Mex. T	40,101
Salt Springs	Lane	Oregon	44,159
Sugar Grove	Mason	Mich	Special
Suel	Scott	Minn	26,190
Sego	Reno	Kansas	33,114
Swissvale	Allegheny	Penn	2,401
Stone Hill	Cleburne	Ala	Special
Smithburg	Monmouth	N. J	Special
Sorby	Wayne	Tenn	19,251
Six Mile	Bibb	Ala	Special
Summit	Hardin	Ky	20 011
Silver Springs	Salt Lake	Utah	41,134
Sartwell	McKean	Penn	1,249
Sallis	Attala	Miss	7,009
Sandy Mountain	Llano	Texas	8,682
Seemly	Iroquois	Ill	23,441
Slab City	Decatur	Kansas	33,101
Temescal	San Bernardino	Cal	Special
Valley	San Diego	Cal	Special
Vermejo	Colfax	New Mex	38,137
Willard	Carter	Ky	20,014
Willow Dale	Antelope	Neb	34,098
Worcester	Chippewa	Wis	Special
Watauga	Carter	Tenn	19,106
White Feather	Bay	Mich	2,409
Westminster	Los Angeles	Cal	Special
Wood Park	Plaquemine	La	8,010
West Harpeth	Williamson	Tenn	19,006
York Corner	York	Me	139

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Austin	Neosho	Kan	30,006
Bunker Hill	Smith	Miss	7,2[illegible]6
Binghampton	Solano	Cal	46,223
Bowan's Bluff	Henderson	N. C	5,198
Battle Ground	Guilford	N. C	5,231
Chappell's Bridge	Newberry	S. C	5,669
Colliers	Edgefield	S. C	5,685
Cussata	Cass	Texas	Special
Danville	Sumter	Ga	6,254
Eighty-Eight	Barren	Ky	20,231
Eaton	Kearney	Neb	34,037
Glenora	Spottsylvania	Va	Special
Groveland	Oakland	Mich	Special
Grouse Creek	Cawley	Kan	33,231
Hally Springs	Wake	N. C	5,076
Low Wassie	Oregon	Mo	28,265
Lorentz Store	Upshur	W. Va	4,219
Mount Tabor	Union	S. C	5,609
Old Shop	Wake	N. C	5,076
Owego	Ransom	Dak. Ter	35,041
Oak Grove	Fulton	Ga	Special
Post Oak Springs	Roane	Tenn	19 197
Richmond	Little River	Ark	7,681
North Star	Gratiot	Mich	Special
Saddle Lake	Van Buren	Mich	Special
Stockland	Montgomery	Mo	28,429
South Elkhorn	Fayette	Ky	Special
Tualitin	Washington	Oregon	44,105
White Oak Sp'gs	Barbour	Ala	6,621
Winslow	Harnett	N. C	5,076

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Near st Office.
Aberfoil	Bullock	Ala	Union Springs
Annaville	Elko	Nev	Tecoma
Alppa	Halifax	Va	South Boston Depot
Allen's	Richmond	Ga	Augusta
Beacham	Anson	N. C	Polkton
Big Bend	Cottonwood	Minn	Windom
Burnettsville	Burnett	Wis	Grantsburgh
Brown's Creek	Whitley	Ky	Whitley C. H.
Barretts	Sussex	Va	Wakefield Station
Berkshire Valley	Morris	N. J	Port Oram
Bayonne	Hudson	N. J	Jersey City
Bramlette	Woodson	Kan	Neosho Fall
Ballard	Smith	Kan	Smith Center
Corinth	Barbour	W. Va	Meadowville
Cleburne	Cross	Ark	Wittsburgh
Campbellsville	Woodruff	Ark	Cotton Plant
Commercial Point	Union	Ky	Caseyville
Cliff and	Wapello	Ia	Ottumwa
Cedar Valley	Hamilton	Neb	Lone Tree, Merrick Co.
Centerville	Franklin	N. C	Henderson, Granville Co., N. C.
Cedar Sung	Franklin	Ala	Russellville
Clova	Sussex	N. J	Deckertown
Centerville	Leon	Fla	Tallahassee
Dudley	Lewis	Ky	Poplar Flat
Davenport	Thayer	Neb	Carleton
Dye	Martin	Ind	Dover Hill
Diamond	Grundy	Ill	Braidwood, Will Co.
Darien	Cowley	Kan	Rock
Dart's Mills	Coffee	Ga	Brunswick, Glynn Co., Ga.
Evansville	Ulster	N. Y	Walker Valley
Enfield	Tompkins	N. Y	Ithica
Elm Springs	Washington	Ark	Fayettville
Empire	Fillmore	Neb	Geneva
Eureka	Lincoln	Neb	North Platte
Farmer's Point	Calhoun	Ill	Nebo, Pike Co.
Grant	Vermillion	Ill	Rossville
Gum Spring	Blount	Al	Blountsville
Gray's Tan Yard	Monroe	Ind	Allen's Creek
Henderson's Sp'gs	Sevier	Tenn	Sevierville
Harmony	Mason	W. Va	Arbuckle
Hill View	Bullitt	Ky	Shepherdsville
Hiwassie	Oregon	Mo	Alton
Hawana	Madison	[illegible]	Virginia City
Henry	Sussex	Va	Jarretts
Hailville	Houston	Tex	Crockett
Hot Springs	Churchill	Nev	Wadsworth, Washoe Co.
Hanover Mills	Burlington	N. J	Pointville
Independence Br.	Lewis	N. Y	Chase's Lake
Jacksonville	Jackson	Ind	Brownstown
Jupiter	Madison	Ark	Durham, Wash. Co. Ark.
Kreissel's Mill	Benton	Mo	Colecamp
Kendall's Cross Roads	Chambers	Al	Chambers C. H.
Lorentz's Store	Upston	W. Va	Buckhannon
Lynn Creek	Shawnee	Kan	Richland
Look Out	Fayette	W. Va	Fayetville
Lamoille	Elko	Nev	Elko
Lower Cowlitz	Cowlitz	Wash. T	Freeport
Lovejoy	Bureau	Ill	Budd
Liberty	Pickens	S. C	Pickens C. H.
La Paz	Howard	Kan	Bloomfield
Labadieville	Assumption	La	Terre Bourne, Terre Bourne Co.
McDowell	Barry	Mo	Cassville
Moore's Mills	Upshur	W. Va	Rockcave
Mountain Cove	Barry	Mo	Cassville
Mouth of Laurel	Lewis	Ky	Vanceburgh
Mayton	Washington	Kan	Round Grove
Maxon's Mills	McCracken	Ky	Paducah
Moscow	Madison	Ala	Pikeville
Meadowville	Umatilla	Or	Umatilla
Milledgeville	Appanoose	Iowa	East Melrose
Mouth Short Creek	Boone	W. Va	Peytona
Mouth of Buffalo	Ashe	N. C	Stagg's Creek
North Amity	Aroostook	Mo	Cassville
New Centre	York	S. C	Yorkville
North Star	Gratiot	Mich	Ithaca
North Tule	Tulare	Cal	Porterville
New Forestville	Anson	N. C	Wadesborough
North Smithfield	Bradford	Pa	East Smithfield
New Hope	Suwannee	Fla	Live Oak
Oak Grove	Christian	Ky	Long View
Osterville	Caldwell	Mo	Proctorville
Payne's Shop	Lancaster	Va	Lancaster C. H
Pinckneyville	Union	S. C	Union
Petty's Shore	Hertford	N. C	Harrellsville
Pleasant Valley	Washington	Ala	St. Stephen's
Pine Bluff	Caldwell	La	Columbia
Pine House Depot	Edgefield	S. C	Edgefield C. H
Rio Seco	Butte	Cal	Oroville
Rosewood	Levy	Fla	Cedar Keys
Rantowles	Colleton	S. C	Walterborough
Rodanthe	Dare	N. C	
Ruddels's Mills	Bourbon	Ken	Paris
Rocky	Erath	Tex	Meridian
Rock Butte	Douglas	Colorado	Bosque Co. to Bijou Basin
Red Land	Cherokee	Al	Prior's Station, Polk Co., Ga
Rosse's	Colleton	S. C	Walterborough Court House.
Saint Maurice's	Winn	La	Montgomery
Sykesville	Burlington	N. J	Bordentown
South Bangor	Buckingham	Va	New Canton
Sealsville	Moody	Dakota	Ten., Flandreau
Saw Mill	Seneca	Ohio	Kansas, O
Sycamore Grove	Lincoln	W. Va	Hamlin
Shoalford	Limestone	Al	Athens
Summer's	Benton	Iowa	Shellburgh
Toomsville	Chester	S. C	Chester Ct. H
Toll Bridge	Onachita	La	Monroe
Transylvania	Carroll	La	Lake Providence
Thayer	York	Neb	Palo
Thorp Springs	Hood	Texas	Granburn
Upper Jawes	Botetourt	Va	Locust Bottom
Union Level	Mecklenburg	Va	Lombardy Grove
Verona	Boone	Ken	Walton
Vienna	Clark	Ken	Buckersville
Voorhees Station	Somerset	N. J	Millstone
Wolf Pitt	Onslow	N. C	Snead's Ferry
Wayanoke	Charles City	Va	Wilcox Wharf
Wolf Creek	Wright	Mo	
West Deerfield	Franklin	Mass	Deerfield
Walker	Platt Co	Neb	Columbus
Weston	Somerset	N. J	Millstone
Woodpeck'r Lev'l	Franklin	Va	Dickinson
Walnut Station	Travis	Tex	Austin
White Bend	Davidson	Tenn	Nashville
Williamsport	Hamilton	Neb	Plainfield
Younts	Bedford Co	Pa	Bedford

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Buffalo Springs	Mecklenburg	Va	Buffalo Lithia Springs
Bachelors' Hall	Pittsylvania	Va	Brosville
Buhlsville	Gentry	Mo	Berlin
Bear Bay	Robeson	N. C	Allenton
Cross Junction	Frederick	Va	n. & s. to Acorn Hill
Cacey's Station	Fulton	Ky	Cayce Station
Dry Ponds	Catawba	N. C	Denver, Lincoln Co.
Fruitland	Muskegon	Mich	Sweet's Sta'n
Glendale	Charles City	Va	n to Glendale, Henrico Co.
Grogan	San Benito	Cal	n to Paicinos
Harnett, C. H.	Harnett	N. C	Lillington
Knob Fork	Wetzell	W. Va	Uniontown
Laformes Store	Braxton	W. Va	Burnville
Little Prairie	Hopkins	Ky	White Plains
Lillington	New Hanover	N. C	Long Creek
Moffat Station	Marion	Tenn	Moffatt
Prior's Station	Polk	Ga	Etna Furnace
Point Michael	Plaquemine	La	Happy Jack
Remanto	Sumner	Kan	Salt City
Salladaysburg	Lycoming	Pa	Salladasburg
Sny Mills	Jackson	Mo	Sni Mills
Thompsonville	Gonzales	Tex	n. & s. to Waelder, near G. H. & S. A. R. R.
Takawas	Essex	N. Y	Tahawus
Viona	Seneca	Ohio	Morris
White Plains	Christian	Ky	Fruit Hill
Willard	York	Neb	n. & s. to Arborville

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 7:50 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* 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.

RAILWAY POSTAL DIRECTORY.

The attention of R. P. O. clerks and route agents is requested to the advantages of the Directory which has been prepared by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, especially for use on routes and by distributors.

The separation by States is particularly suitable for R. P. O. clerks.

CHANGES IN SCHEME OF VIRGINIA.

Botetourt Co.

Old Hickory to Lynch and Bristol.

Loudon Co.

Arcola to Alex. and Ham. Agt.

Shenandoah Co.

Lebanon Church and Strasburg to Manassas Dis.

Lake Champlain.

Night steamers were withdrawn Oct. 10.

CHANGES OF TIME.

New York and Oswego Midland R. R. and Branches, Nov. 2, 1874.

Northern Division.

The present schedule makes it necessary to divide this division into two distinct routes, Oswego and Oneida being the initial offices.

Le. Oswego 6:00 a. m. Arr. Oneida 11:30 a. m.
Le. Oneida 1:50 p. m. Arr. Oswego 7:00 p. m.
Le. Oneida 6:00 a. m. Arr. Norwich 11:00 a. m.
Le. Norwich 1:30 p. m. Arr. Oneida 7:00 p. m.

Middle Division.

Le. Norwich 9:00 a. m. Arr. Middletown 5:22 p. m.
Le. Middletown 11:15 a. m. Arr. Norwich 8:10 p. m.

New Berlin Branch.

Le. New Berlin 8:00 a. m. Arr. Sidney 10:30 a. m.
Le. Sidney 6:55 p. m. Arr. New Berlin 9:00 p. m.

Utica Branch.

Le. Utica 6:00 a. m. Arr. Norwich 11:00 a. m.
Le. Norwich 1:30 p. m. Arr. Utica 7:10 p. m.

Auburn Branch.

The agent on this route formerly performed service between Norwich and Cortland, but that part of the route between De Ruyter and Cortland being now operated by a different company, and the trains not running in connection with each other, the route is necessarily curtailed to end at De Ruyter.

Le. Norwich 2:45 p. m. Arr. De Ruyter 5:00 p. m.
Le. De Ruyter 9:15 a. m. Arr. Norwich 12:00 noon.

New Jersey Midland R. R., Nov. 2, 1874.

Le. New York 7:00 a. m. Arr. Middletown 11:40 a. m.
Le. Middletown 2 p. m. Arr. New York 6:40 p. m.

New Jersey Southern R. R., Oct. 19, 1874.

Le. New York 9:45 a. m. Arr. Philadelphia 3:20 p. m.
Le. Philadelphia 10:30 a. m. Arr. New York 4:20 p. m.

Manchester and Tuckerton R. R., Oct. 19, 1874.

Le. Tuckerton 10:55 a. m. Arr. Manchester 1:03 p. m.
Le. Manchester 1:06 p. m. Arr. Tuckerton 3:00 p. m.

Vineland R. R., Oct. 19, 1874.

Le. Greenwich 8:18 a. m. Arr. Manchester 12:58 p. m.
Le. Manchester 1:06 p. m. Arr. Greenwich 5:23 p. m.

Camden and Atlantic R. R., Oct. 15, 1874.

Le. Phila. 8:00 a. m. Arr. Atlantic City 11:05 a. m.
Le. Atlantic City 3:30 p. m. Arr. Phila. 6:25 p. m.

Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R., Oct. 19, 1874.

Le. Troy 7:40 a. m. Arr. Rutland 12:00 noon.
Le. Rutland 3:30 p. m. Arr. Troy 7:30 p. m.

Northern Central R. P. O., Oct. 26, 1874.

Le. Baltimore 11:10 p. m. Arr. Canandaigua 3:35 p. m.
Le. Canandaigua 4:20 p. m. Arr. Baltimore 6:45 a. m.

Baltimore and Harrisburgh Agent, Oct. 26, 1874.

Le. Baltimore 8:00 a. m. Arr. Harrisburgh 1:10 p. m.
Le. Harrisburgh 3:35 p. m. Arr. Baltimore 7:35 p. m.

Allegheny Valley R. R., Oct. 10, 1874.

Le. Pittsburgh 8:10 a. m. Arr. Oil City 3:10 p. m.
Le. Oil City 11:45 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 6:35 p. m.

Buffalo, Corry and Pitts. R. R. Oct 10, 1874.

Le. Brocton 3 p. m. Arr. Corry 5:35 p. m.
Le. Corry 9 a. m. Arr. Brocton 11:30 a. m.

Oil Creek and Allegheny River R. R., Oct. 5, 1874.

Le. Corry 8:55 a. m. Arr. Oil City 11:30 a. m.
Le. Oil City 3:15 p. m. Arr. Corry 5 50 p. m.

Oil Creek and Allegheny River R. R. (Silver Division), Oct. 5, 1874.

Le. Irvineton 7:10 a. m. Arr. Oil City 11:55 a. m.
Le. Oil City 2:50 p. m. Arr. Irvineton 8:35 p. m.

Maryland and Delaware R. R., Oct. 19, 1874.

Le. Easton 9:00 a. m. Arr. Clayton 11:45 a. m.
Le. Clayton 1:00 p. m. Arr. Easton 3:50 p. m.

Delaware R. R. (Townsend and Queen Anne's Branch), Oct. 26, 1874.

Le. Townsend 11:36 a. m. Arr. Centreville 2:15 p. m.
Le. Centreville 5:50 a. m. Arr. Townsend 8:45 a. m.

Wilmington and Reading R. R., Oct. 26, 1874.

Le. Wilmington 5:20 a. m. Arr. Reading 10:54 a. m.
Le. Reading 3:30 p. m. Arr. Wilmington 7:35 p. m.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Queens Co.

Glendale—station on Southern R. R. of L. I., 2¼ miles west of Richmond Hill.

Chemung Co.

Pine City—1 mile northwest of Webb's Mills, on route from Elmira to Daggett's Mills, Pa.

Otsego Co.

Salt Springville—3 miles southwest of Sprout Brook, on route from Fort Plain to Cherry Valley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny Co.

Obeyville—3 miles west of Pittsburgh, on route from Pittsburgh to Holliday's Cors., W. Va.

Swissvale—station on Pa. Central R. R., 1¼ miles south of Wilkinsburgh.

Bedford Co.

Bard—station on Bedford Div. of Pa. R. R., 2 miles south of Buffalo Mills.

Butler Co.

Karns City—station on Parkers and Karns City R. R., 1¼ miles south of Petrolia.

Venango Co.

Mason—4 miles northwest of Franklin, on daily mail route between Franklin and Cooperstown.

NEW JERSEY.

Monmouth Co.

Smithburg—3 miles southwest of West Freehold, on special route from Freehold to Smithburg.

ALTERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA SCHEME, DATED MAY 1, 1874.

Revision of Luzerne County.

Luzerne County—Scranton and North Agent.

Except—

Ashley, Askam, Bald Mount (N), Milwaukie (N), Moosehead, Morrison, Mountain Valley (N), Mountain Top, Port Blanchard, Ransom (N), Schultzville (N), Sugar Notch, White Haven, Upper Lehigh—Easton and Elmira Agent, S. of L. and B. Junc. N—North of L. and B. Junc.

Kingston, Dallas, Huntsville, Kunckle, Lake, Lehman, Mill Hollow, Trucksville, Pittston, Carverton, Charlestown, Exeter, Harding, Kitcham, Orange, Wilkesbarre ⋈, Nanticoke, Parsons, Plains, Sax, Wanamie—Scranton & North. Agent. East. & Elmira Agent.

Archibald, Carbondale, Gibsonburgh, Olyphant, Peckville, Providence, Winton—Carb. and Scranton Agent.

Dalton, East Benton, Clark's Green, Fleetville, Green Grove, Humphreyville, Scott, Tompkinsville, Wallisville, Waverly—Bing. and N. Y. Agent—N.

Clifton, Daleville, Dunnings, Gouldsborough, Madisonville, Moscow, Spring Brook, Stoddartsville—Bing. and N. Y. Agent—S.

Scranton ⋈—Carb. and Scranton Agent. Bing. and N. Y. Agent.
Dunmore—Scranton and North. Agent.

Allegheny Co.

Obeyville to Pittsburgh Dis.
Swissvale to Altoona and Pitts. Agent.

Bedford Co.

Bard to H. and Cumb. Agent, S.

Butler Co.

Karns City to O. City and Pitts. Agent, N. of Lucesco.

Venango Co.

Mason and Columbus to Franklin Dis.

ALTERATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE SCHEME, DATED APRIL, 1874.

Chemung Co.

Pine City to Elmira Dis.

Otsego Co.

Salt Springville to Rock and Albany R. P. O.

Queens Co.

Glendale to Patchogue and N. Y. Agent.

ALTERATIONS IN NEW JERSEY SCHEME, DATED FEB., 1874.

Monmouth Co.

Smithburg to Freehold Dis.

ROSWELL HART,
Supt. R. M. S.

Nov. 1, 1874.

REVISION OF R. M. S. ORGANIZATION.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1874.

ORDERED, That from and after this date the officers in charge of the Railway Mail Service shall consist of one General Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, and eight Superintendents assigned to duty as hereinafter mentioned.

That the divisions of the Railway Mail Service shall be eight in number, each composed of the several States and Territories hereinafter stated. The Superintendents named in this order are assigned to duty in such divisions, with headquarters at the points mentioned. The General Superintendent is directed to arrange all the details necessary to carry this order into effect and full force, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE S. BANGS,
General Superintendent.

M. V. BAILEY,
Chief Clerk, and in charge of Third Division.

T. N. VAIL,
Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service, in charge of Schemes for General Distribution, Statistics, &c.

FIRST DIVISION.—Comprising the New England States; 3,032 post offices, 5,387 miles of railroad.

THOMAS P. CHENEY, Superintendent, Boston, Mass.

SECOND DIVISION.—Comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland; 6,948 post offices, 12,402 miles of railroad.

ROSWELL HART, Superintendent, New York, N. Y.

THIRD DIVISION.—Comprising Maryland, (excluding the eastern shore), Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia; 2,359 post offices, 2,864 miles of railroad.

M. V. BAILEY, Sup., Washington, D. C.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Comprising North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; 3,879 post offices, 8,981 miles of railroad.

L. M. TERRELL, Sup., Atlanta, Ga.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Comprising Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee; 5,693 post offices, 10,963 miles of railroad.

C. JAY FRENCH, Sup., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Comprising Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming; 6,984 post offices, 17,559 miles of railroad.

JAMES E. WHITE, Sup., Chicago, Ill.

SEVENTH DIVISION.—Comprising Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and the Territories of Colorado, Indian and New Mexico; 4,136 post offices, 6,441 miles of railroad.

W. L. HUNT, Sup., St. Louis, Mo.

EIGHTH DIVISION.—Comprising California, Nevada, Oregon and the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Washington; 1,535 post offices, 2,354 miles of railroad.

I. A. AMERMAN, Sup., San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

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

SPECIAL AGENTS.

S. Brown, L. H. Douglass, H. T. Sperry, M. V. Bailey.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE HEAD CLERKS.

F. S. Bean, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
E. G. Abin, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
C. C. Pillsbury, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
R. McCabe, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
D. A. Putnam, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
V. A. Wallace, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
J. S. Weaver, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
C. S. Freeman, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
S. G. Disbrow, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.

J. M. Hepburn, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
A. S. Pinney, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
E. E. Stratton, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

W. C. Bontelle, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
W. H. Riggs, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
T. G. Gordon, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
H. Turner, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
E. W. Shedd, Hannibal, Mo., to Denison, Texas.
H. C. Brightwell, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
W. E. Nisbet, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.
P. M. Ryan, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
A. S. Barnes, Burlington, to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
C. N. Knight, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.
T. Sweeney, Chicago, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
H. H. Noyes, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
E. G. Fenn, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
W. Meredith, Peoria, Ill., to Burlington, Iowa.
M. W. Earhart, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, O.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

F. D. Heffron, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
N. P. Robertson, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
T. J. Dickerson, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
P. Roux, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
E. Metz, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.

ROUTE AGENTS.

W. H. Rainey, Brunswick to Albany, Ga.
C. G. Matson, Red Bank Furnace to Driftwood, Penn.
E. C. Thomas, Jackson, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. J. Wescott, Utica to Binghamton, N. Y.
H. Brook, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss.
W. H. Owen, Louisville to Paducah, Ky.
O. W. Miles, Bradford, O., to Logansport, Ind.
W. D. Rawlings, Lafayette, Ind., to Bloomington, Ill.
J. A. Grace, Columbus, Ga., to Troy, Ala.
W. Rhodes, Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C.
J. T. Garrison, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.
R. Terrell, Houston to Denison, Tex.
H. H. Noyes, Lathrop to Delano, Cal.
J. E. Shuttleworth, Grafton to Wheeling, W. Va.
J. A. McInnis, Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss.
G. K. Moulton, La Crosse, Wis., to Winnebago City, Minn.
T. J. Horrell, Harrisburg to Luling, Tex.
W. Pulsford, Lexington to Louisville, Ky.
J. T. Lipphard, Houston to Denison, Tex.
T. F. Merry, Bridgeport, Conn., to Pittsfield, Mass.
O. B. Cheesbro, Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis.
N. S. Johnson, Cincinnati to Toledo, O.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

A. Murray, Worcester to Winchendon, Mass.
S. J. Schaffer, Reading to Slatington, Penn.
D. McNeill, Stockton to Oakdale, Cal.
H. S. French, West Waterville to Norridgewock, Me.
G. F. Beale, Lewisburg to Laurelton, Penn.
W. F. Merrill, Frankfort to Kokomo, Ind.
J. B. Harlow, Charlotte to Statesville, N. C.
F. L. Belden, Brashear to New Iberia, La.
H. Pissnick, Paris to Danville, Ill.
J. A. Fisher, Elmira to Van Ettenville, N. Y.
J. Andrews, Aurora to Forreston, Ill.
E. C. Kincaid, Chicago to Elgin, Ill.

LOCAL AGENTS.

P. Gavin, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. G. Selden, Hartford, Conn.

Due credit should be given to Postmaster-General Jewell for good management of the stamped envelope contract from first to last. He was quick in perceiving the "straw bids" among the offers. When it became probable that the successful bidders would be behind-hand in filling their contract, he brought a strenuous pressure to bear upon them which had a very hurrying effect. Finally, to cover all contingencies, it appears by a dispatch to-day that he has an arrangement with the former contractor by which deficiencies can be, in case of need, supplied. The Post-Office Department bids fair to become a model of Government service.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[The *Tribune* not being particularly favorable to "the powers that be," its "good words" are the more noticeable.—Ed.]

The Medical Officer to the General Post Office at London concludes his report on the candidates for minor appointments in that Department the past year with a longing for a compulsory education. These candidates were obliged to make written statements as to their families, and these are some of their sad but interesting expressions: "Father had a sunstroke, and I caught it of him." "My little brother died of some funny name." "A great white cat drawed my sister's breath and she died of it." "Apperplexity." "Parasles." "Burralger in the head." "Rumm tanio pains." "Shortness of breath." "Indigestion of the lungs." "Toncertina in the throat." "Pistoles on the back."

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Nov. 3	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 3	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 4	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 5	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 7	Inman	Queenstown.
" 7	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 10	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 11	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 11	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 12	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 12	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 14	Inman	Queenstown.
" 14	General Trans-Atlantic	Brest and Havre.
" 14	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 17	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 17	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 18	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 19	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 21	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 21	White Star	Queenstown.
" 21	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 24	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 25	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 26	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
" 26	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 28	General Trans-Atlantic	Brest and Havre.
" 28	White Star	Queenstown.
" 28	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 5	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l & Queenstown
" 10	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 12	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l & Queenstown
" 19	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l & Queenstown
" 26	American Steamship Co	Liverp'l & Queenstown
		FROM BOSTON.
Nov. 2	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 10	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 17	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 20	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 26	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Nov. 14	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 28	North German Lloyd	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
Nov. 3	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 7	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 10	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 14	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 17	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 21	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 24	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 28	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Nov. 7	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 14	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 21	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 28	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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

		FROM NEW YORK.
Nov. 3	Clyde	Havana.
" 5	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana
" 7	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 10	Clyde	Havana.
" 10	N. Y. & Bermuda	Bermuda
" 12	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 13	Atlas	Kingston.
" 14	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall
" 17	Clyde	Havana.
" 19	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 20	Atlas	Port au Prince.
" 21	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 21	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 23	Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 24	Clyde	Havana.
" 26	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 28	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 30	San Domingo	San Domingo.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 6	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
" 20	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Nov. 7	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
" 21	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Nov. 5	Cromwell	Havana.
" 12	Cromwell	Havana.
" 26	Cromwell	Havana.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Nov. 7	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, & Auckland.
" 14	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&Hong Kong
" 28	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&Hong Kong

RICHARD KELLY,
Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
Post-Office Department, Office of Foreign Mails,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1874.

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

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'nport & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 8, 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	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 4 p m	4:30 p m
California	7 a m 6 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, 11 p m
East, via N H'n R R (way mail)	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10:30 a m, 1:30, [illegible] p m
East, via Fall River (railway)	7 p m	6:30 a m
East, via by boat, via Newport	3 p m	7:30 a m
Freehold, 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	6, 10 a m, 1:30, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:30 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	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, 8:30 a m 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
North, Bat'a, Buf'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er Syracuse & Utica	6 p m	7:30, 8:30 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	5, 10:30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:30, 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, through Philadelphia Way Mail	5 a m, 3 p m	12:30, 8:30, 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	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, 4:50 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 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'a L thro' to H'rsburg & Pittsburg	7 a m, 4:30 p m	7:10 a m, 1, 4, 7 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	
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	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.

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, 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" it 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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

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, 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. 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 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 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.

BATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain.—Newspapers and circulars, 2 cents each if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional 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, six 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., 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 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.

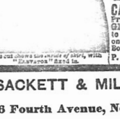
OUTWARD ROUTE.

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.	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.


Copyright secured.
The cut shows the inside of skirt, with "Elevator" fixed in.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES! By Using "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR."

It keeps 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.

SACKETT & MILLER,

No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York,

Having received the contract to furnish the Letter Carriers' Winter Uniforms for New York City, are also prepared to fill orders for other cities, as heretofore, at the following prices:

Overcoats	$20 00
Capes	10 00
Suits	24 00
Caps	2 50

SACKETT & MILLER,
Oct.-3m No. 6 Fourth avenue.

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. R. 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.

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 Railroad Mail Service.

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, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York

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 $2, and remit me $1.50 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

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.

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INDISPENSABLE

To Business, Professional and Literary Men.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

[From the Postmaster General.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.

"The United States Official Postal Guide," published by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., is compiled and published under a contract made with them by the Postmaster General, in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and is the only publication of the kind so authorized.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

NO 1, for OCTOBER, 1874,

NOW READY, CONTAINING

I. A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST of all the Post Offices in the United States.
II. A list of all the Post Offices ARRANGED BY COUNTIES under States.
III. A list of all the MONEY-ORDER OFFICES in the country, Domestic and International.
IV. RATES OF POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter to all parts of the world.
V. Arrival and Departure of FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.
VI. Full information respecting REGISTRY of letters.
VII. Suggestions to the Public, and
ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO SEND OR RECEIVE MAIL MATTER.

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All Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for the POSTAL GUIDE, at the regular published rates of $1.50 a year. Posters and circulars will be promptly forwarded, free, whenever requested, and a liberal cash commission will be allowed for all subscriptions.

☞ Postmasters will greatly facilitate their business by inducing those having considerable correspondence to subscribe to the POSTAL GUIDE. It will answer all the questions that are so constantly asked, and prevent many mistakes that arise from an imperfect understanding of the postal regulations.

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Send your Subscriptions through H. A. Kenyon's Club, Dwight, Illinois; the largest and cheapest List in America; [illegible] Papers and Magazines. POSTAGE PAID. New York Tribune, $1.50; Times, $1.60; Herald, $1.65; World, $1.35; Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, $2.65; Harper's, Galaxy, Scribner and Atlantic, $3 40; American Agriculturist, $1.10; Rural New Yorker, $2.10; Toledo Blade, $1.50; Chicago Times, Journal, Post and [illegible] $1.30; Inter-Ocean, $1.10; Tribune, $1.25.
20 per Cent. Discount on Books of all kinds. Club Lists free. Book Catalogue, 10 cents.

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.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—NOVEMBER, 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: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns, or Samples: Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	b2	8	8	
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	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.		12	6	G†	G†	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
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 ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h8
do by British Mail, via Southampton		16	4	I	12	d16
do do via Brindisi		20	6	I	16	d16
do via Italian open mail	a	*14	W	[illegible]	X	p12
Algeria, (See France)						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. N. Y.			4	10	10	
" " British Mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Aspinwall (Registered letters, 18c. per half oz.)		10	b2	v		h8
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	b2	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 Sth'pton. See Portugal		16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	b2	v		
Baden, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		9	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas		18	4	10		h8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda		10	b2	v		
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	b4	10		h8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon		22	4	10	10	h8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton		24	8	C†	C†	t8
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	h5
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. N. Y.			4	10	10	
do British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Bukarest, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*10	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	h8
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	k	h5
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	b4	10		h8
Central America		10	b2	v		
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	b4	10	10	h8
China, (See Hong Kong) Am. packet, via San Francisco		10	b2	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	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*11	7	G†	11	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles		20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
Costa Rica		10	b2	v		
Cuba, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas 18c p. ¼ oz.) reg. fee 8c.		10	b2	v		
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10		h8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	F	10	h8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.		*10	7	F	12	h8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g		*7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco		10	b2	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	13	J	15	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	b4	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Panama		20	2	v		
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h8
do (Upper) do do do	a	16	9	I†	I†	
do Reg. letters 21c. per ¼ oz., exclusive of fee						
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England and Brindisi	a	*17	10	I	I†	h8
do (Middle) do do do		*17	10	I†	I†	h8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10i	I†	I†	
do Reg. letters 22c. per ¼ oz., exclusive of fee						
do Brit. mail, ex. Alexand. and Suez, via S'th'pt'n		*20d	6	14	14	d22
do do via Brindisi		*24d	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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h8
France, direct or closed mail		*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
do via England		CC				h8
Galatz, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h8
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, Brit'sh mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain.						
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	9l	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*15	10i	H	14	h8
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		h8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4	10		h8
Guatemala		10	b2	v		
Guiana (British French and Dutch)		18	4	10		h8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas, 18c p ¼ oz. reg. fee 8c)		10	b2	v		
Heligoland		*6	3	A†		8
Holland, dir		*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10	A†l	h8
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	b2	10		
Ibraila, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	h8
Iceland, via Denmark		10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct		*10	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*11	7	E	11	h8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct		10	b2	v		h8
do. British mail		18	4	10	10	h8
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	h17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	h17
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	b2	v		
Jassy, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h8
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h8
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	b2	v		
Martinique, British mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10	10	h8
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	h8
do do do closed mail, via England		*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail						
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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	b2	v		
Natal, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands, direct		*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	k	h5
Newfoundland	c c	6	b2	v	v	h5
New Granada (except Aspinwall and Panama) British mail, via Aspinwall		18	b4	10		h8
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	b2	4	4	h10
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		h10
Nicaragua		10	b2	v		
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct						
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)		*6	k	k	k	h5
Panama		10	b2	v		h8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. 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	b2	v		
Peru, British mail, via Colon		22	b4	10	10	h8
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	b2	v		
do North German Union, direct	w	17	H†	H†	H†	
do do closed mail	w	18	H†	H†	H†	
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		*12	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*12	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry		10	b2	v		
do via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4	10		h8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*16	9	H	12	h8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*17	10	H	14	h8
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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	k	k	k	h5
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	b2	v		
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h8
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	h8
do do (closed mail, via England		*10	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct		*10	6	G†	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)		*11	7	G†	11	h8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)						
do do closed (See Turkey)						
Salvador, via Colon		10	o	o		
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	n	4		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		h8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen 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	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.		12	8	F	12	h8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng		13	8	F	12	h8
Servia, via North German Union, direct		8	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng		9	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China		10	b2	v		h8
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		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	b2	8	8	
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	h8
Spain, via New Orleans		10	b2	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						
do via Stettin, discontinued						
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	B†l	B†l	8
do via Bremen or Hamburg	a	8	3	A†	A†	8
Syria—see Turkey.						
Tangiers, British mail, via Southampton		16	b4	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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Dede-Agatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Selonica, 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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h8
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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)		12	8	F	12	h8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ¼ oz.)		18	4	10	10	h8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	k	k	k	h5
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	b2	v		
Venezuela, by American packet		10	b2	v		
do British do		18	4	10		h8
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	b2	v		
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*10	7	E	11	h8
West Indies, direct		10	b2	v		
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana		18	4	10	10	h8
do (not British), do do		18	4	10	10	h8
[See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.]						
Yaraor, by direct mail		10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan		10	b2	v		h8
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 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2½ oz.	Over 1¼ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 3¾ 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	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	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			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 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 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, 1 cent for each two ounces or traction 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., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 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 809, Reg. 1873.

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 8 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. 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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See Foreign Miscellany on 3d 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 30 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."

☞ *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
FROM HAVRE, every Friday.

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 60
STEERAGE 30

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE .... (in currency) 36

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

FIRST CABIN $225 00
SECOND CABIN 123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, gold 30 00
" FROM BREMEN, currency 32 50

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, 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, " 276 " " 8 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.

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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

☞ 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, MERCHANDIZE, 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 [illegible] "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, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Cayman (Great & 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, Vieque,

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz via St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents for ounces.

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, Coche, Juagua, Culebra, Curacoa, Desecado, Guadeloupe, Hayti, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, Oruba, Porto Rico, Saba, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, 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. XV., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1874. WHOLE NO. 171.

Our Postal System.

We publish so much of the Postmaster-General's Report as is of general interest. The parts we have omitted relate mostly to the payment for railroad service and the schedule for foreign mail service, neither of which are of sufficient public interest to justify us in taking the requisite space in our columns. The part of the report we publish will be found of decided interest, particularly in reference to postage stamps, the money order system and the free delivery system.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1874.

The ordinary revenues of this department during the year ended June 30, 1874, were $24,596,568.84, and the expenditures of all kinds $32,126,414.58. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the revenues from the same sources were $22,928,157.57, and the expenditures of all kinds $29,084,945.67.

For the last fiscal year there was an increase of revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money-order business and from official stamps, of $1,674,411.27, or 7.30 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,041,468.91., or 10457 per cent. A comparison of the fiscal year of 1873-4 with 1871-2 shows an increase in revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money-order business and from official stamps, of $3,130,576.28, or 14.58 per cent., and in expenditures of $5,468,222.27, or 20.51 per cent.

The number of ordinary adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 682,733,420, representing	$17,275,242.00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 65,107,500	1,927,952.30
Stamped envelopes, request, 51,940,250	1,738,738.40
Newspaper wrappers, ordinary, 19,370,780	220,502.06
Postal cards, 91,079,000	910,790.00
Official postage stamps, 32,320,065	1,415,345.20
Official-stamped envelopes and wrappers, 12,900,300	353,456.66
The whole number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards was 905,451,305, of the value of	$23,837,526.62

The increase in the issue of ordinary postage stamps was 3.56 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, plain, 11.92 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, request, 12.24 per cent.; of newspaper wrappers, 58.86 per cent.; of postal cards, 192.91 per cent.;—an average increase of 8.17 per cent.

The number of dead letters received was 4,601,773, representing a nominal or actual value of $4,637,429 .08. Number of letters delivered, 1,392,224, representing $3,909,868 .46; number which, containing circulars, or, failing in delivery and being worthless, were destroyed, 2,622,619. The number of applications for dead letters was 6,420. In 2,140 of those cases the letters were found and properly delivered.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th of June, 1874, 6,292 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes. The service was divided as follows:

Railroad Routes.—Length, 67,734 miles; annual transportation, 72,460,545 miles; annual cost, including $528,527 for readjustment, $9,113,190—12.58 cents per mile.

Steamboat Routes.—Length, 18,369 miles; annual transportation, 4,078,725 miles; annual cost, $839,304—about 20.57 cents per mile.

Other routes upon which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security:" Length, 182,994 miles; annual transportation, 52,068,206 miles; annual cost, $5,973,390—about 11.47 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 12,887 miles; in annual transportation, of 8,717,826 miles; and in cost, of $1,766,716. Adding the increased cost for railway post office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $286,585, the total increase in cost was $2,053,301. The railroad routes have been increased in length 4,277 miles, and in cost $1,332,467, against an increase last year of 5,546 miles in length, and $754,425 in cost. This disproportionate increase in cost is owing to the readjustment of pay under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed upon contractors and deductions made from their pay for failures and other delinquencies, for the year, was $72,149.42, and the amount remitted during the same period was $8,524.21, leaving the net amount of fines and deductions $63,625.21.

THROUGH MAILS.

The usual through-mail tables, number from 1 to 32, are presented in the appendix. They show that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, the average time to San Francisco from New York was 173 hours 32 minutes, against 179 hours 4 minutes the previous year, a gain of 5 hours 32 minutes, and to New York from San Francisco was 171 hours 1 minute, against 175 hours 28 minutes the previous year, a gain of 4 hours 27 minutes. The number of mails carried through westwardly between the same points in schedule time this year, was 597, and behind time 44, against 457 in time, and 105 behind time last year; and eastwardly, 327 in time, and 38 behind time this year, against 235 in time and 130 behind time last year. Between Washington and New Orleans, the average time going south this year was 78 hours 48 minutes, against 81 hours 45 minutes last year—a gain of 2 hours 57 minutes; and going north the average was 71 hours 3 minutes this year, against 72 hours 53 minutes last year; a gain of 1 hour 50 minutes, and on most of the other great through-mail routes there is a perceptible improvement, both in speed and regularity, compared with the tables for the preceding year.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

The number of recorded complaints for the past year of missing letters of value; was 5.233, of which 2,040 were registered, and 3,193 unregistered. The registered letters contained, as reported, in bonds, drafts, and currency, $105,778.80, and the unregistered, $18?,301.70. Of the registered, 915 were satisfactorily accounted for, 507 are reported as actually lost, and 618 cases are in the hands of special agents for investigation. During the year 285 persons were arrested for violations of the postal laws and regulations. Of these, 99 have been convicted, 15 have been acquitted, 5 escaped before trial, 2 forfeited bail, prosecution was abandoned in 38 cases, and 126 are awaiting trial.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

A tabular statement hereto appended shows that the number of railway post office lines in operation on the 30th of June, 1874, was 63, extending over 16,414 miles of railroad and steamboat routes, an increase of 4 lines, and 1,548 miles over the preceding year. The number of clerks employed was 850, at an annual cost of $1.058,200, an increase of 98 clerks and $117,200. Upon 13,271 miles the service is performed daily, upon 3.122 miles twice daily, and upon 21 miles 4 times daily, equivalent in all to 19,599 miles each way daily. Counting all the lines both ways, the aggregate service is 39,190 miles daily.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged during the year with foreign countries was 28,579,045, an increase of 1,119,860 over the number reported for 1873. Of this number 14.885,989 were sent from, and 13,693,056 were received in the United States.

Comparing the year 1874 with the year 1873, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 4.1 per cent., and the rate of increase in the amount of postages thereon was 1.65 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 1.95 per cent., and the increase of postage thereon amounted to 2.29 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

The United States having been invited to take part in the international postal congress appointed to assemble at Berne, in Switzerland, on the 15th of September last, Mr. Blackfan, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, was selected as the representative of this department. His acknowledged ability and thorough acquaintance with the foreign and domestic mail service of the country seemed to render his selection an eminently proper one. Mr. Rambusch, of the office of Foreign Mails, was appointed to accompany him as an assistant. They reached Berne on the 18th of September. The congress had adjourned to the 21st of that month, and on that day, after a few remarks from the President of the congress, (M. Borel, Postmaster-General of Switzerland,) complimentary to the position of the United States on the question of postal reform, the gentlemen above named took their seats. Two sessions only had been held before their arrival. On the 7th of October an international convention was agreed upon and signed by the delegates from all the countries represented, with the exception of France, whose representative decided to defer his signature until the approval of the National Assembly could be obtained. It is generally believed that France will eventually give her adherence to the convention, and, should she do so, all of Europe, Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, and the United States will be included in the proposed postal union. The convention will, of course have to be ratified according to the laws and usages of each country participating in it before its provisions can acquire the force of treaty obligations. If so ratified, it is proposed that it shall go into effect on the 1st of July, 1875. The provisions of the convention are too numerous to be stated in detail in this report; those of primary importance are:

That a uniform letter rate of six cents may be established to all countries included in the postal union, which will greatly reduce the existing rates to all countries except Great Britain and Germany.

The total abolition of accounts for international correspondence. This will not only save the expenses incident to keeping such accounts, but it will add largely to our postal revenues, as we shall retain the large excesses of foreign postage which is an[illegible] collected in the United States, and, under [illegible]sting arrangements, accounted for and paid quarterly to the respective foreign offices.

The countries forming the union are to constitute a single postal territory for the exchange of correspondence between their post-offices.

The relations of the countries of the union to countries outside of it are to be regulated by such special conventions as exist or may be concluded between them; and the rates of transport outside the limits of the union are to be settled by those conventions and added to the postage of the union.

The provisions of the convention are not to effect any alteration in the domestic postal legislation of any country, nor to restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and conclude treaties or to establish more restricted unions with the view of improvement of postal relations.

There is to be organized a central office, under the name of the International Bureau of the General Postal Union, which is to act under the supervison of the postal administration designated by the congress, and the expenses of which are to be paid by the contracting countries. The liberty of transit through the entire territory of the postal union, and the right to send in transit through the intermediary countries, are guaranteed, as well for correspondence inclosed as in open mails, the sending-office to pay the transit country two francs per kilogram for distances under 750 kilometers, and four francs for longer distances. These rates, however, are not to apply to the transit across the territory of the United States between New-York and San Francisco.

The convention, when ratified, is to continue in force for three years, and may be prolonged beyond that period; but any country may withdraw from the union on giving notice one year in advance.

It is believed that all essential points affecting the interests of this department have been guarded in the convention, among which may be mentioned the right to collect our postage by our domestic standard of weight, the elevation of the single weight for printed matter to two ounces, and the right to allow newspapers to go at a single rate, provided they do not exceed the weight of four ounces.

It is not deemed proper to make any recommendation at this time in reference to the ratification of the convention by this country. Mr. Blackfan was authorized to affix his signature to it, on the part of the United States, subject to the approval of the President and the Postmaster General. It is expected that he will return soon after, if not before, the opening of the approaching session of Congress, when such action will be taken in regard to the convention as the interests of the Government and the department may render necessary. Instructions were given to Mr. Blackfan to take advantage of his presence in Europe to visit the principal post departments, after the adjournment of the Congress, and to examine into the improvements in postal arrangements and facilities which might be found in foreign systems, with a view of introducing into our service such of them as might be advantageously put into operation here. This will necessarily delay his return, but not, it is believed, beyond the time above mentioned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The report of the appointment office shows the following:

Number of post offices established during the year	2.318
Number discontinued	1,268
Increase	1,050
Number in operation on June 30, 1873	33,244
Number in operation June 30, 1874	34,294
Number filled by appointments of the President	1,408
Number filled by appointments of the Postmaster General	32,886

The number and aggregate compensation of special agents, route agents, mail route messengers, railway post-office clerks, and local agents in service during the year ended June 30, 1874, were—

	54 special agents	$165,478 63
	850 railway post-office clerks	1,058,400 00
	936 route agents	896,683 00
	211 mail-route messengers	136,540 00
	124 local agents	94,7 0 00
2,175	Total	$2,351,808 63

FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Under the act of March 3, 1875, making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ended June 30,1874,and providing for the employment of letter carriers for the free delivery of mail-matter "at every place containing a population of not less than twenty thousand within the delivery of its post office, the free-delivery system was established at thirty-nine offices. The service was also largely extended in several of the principal cities. In and adjacent to Boston, thirteen post offices, including three free-delivery offices, namely, Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and Charlestown, were discontinued, and twelve branch offices established, and placed under the control of the Postmaster of Boston, and within the delivery of that office. The number of carriers was increased fifty-one, and the free delivery system extended over the several localities formerly supplied by the discontinued offices. Five branch offices were established in Chicago and placed under the control of that office, and the service extended by the addition of thirty-three carriers, to meet the growth of the city and the increased demands on the service. The post offices of Williamsburgh (a free delivery office) and Greenpoint, within the City of Brooklyn, were discontinued, and three branch offices established and made a part of the postal system of that city. Twenty carriers were added to the force, and the delivery by carriers extended over the localities formerly supplied by the discontinued offices.

Sixty-four carriers were added to the force in New York, and thirty in Philadelphia. At the latter office twelve one-horse wagons were allowed to convey the carriers from the office to their routes and return.

Experience has confirmed the wisdom of the policy of discontinuing the smaller offices in and adjacent to large cities and substituting branch offices and placing them under the control of the principal office. This policy of consolidating deliveries into postal centres and distributing the carriers between the main office and its branches, shortens the routes and expedites the deliveries and collections, and insures a more harmonious service than could be secured by several independent offices within the same territory.

The general results of the service at the eighty-seven offices, notwithstanding the large number of new offices and the irregularities necessarily incident to the introduction of the system, show a gratifying increase over the preceding year.

The aggregate results were as follows:

Number of offices	87
Number of letter-carriers	2,049
Mail letters delivered	166,020,370
Mail postal cards delivered	11,000,809
Local letters delivered	45,179,295
Local postal cards delivered	8 958,106
Newspapers delivered	56,468,582
Letters collected	177 898,474
Postal cards collected	16,298 32
Newspapers collected	21,567,436
Whole number of pieces handled	503,386,397
Amount paid carriers, including incidentals	$1,802,696 41
Average cost per piece	3.58 mills.
Amount of postage on local matter	$1,611,481 66

Showing the following increase, compared with last year.

Offices	39
Letter carriers	550
Mail letters delivered	35,061,483
Mail postal cards delivered	11,000,809
Local letters delivered	6,880,346
Local postal cards delivered	8,958,106
Newspapers delivered	13,077,917
Letters collected	40,882,775
Postal cards collected	16,298,325
Newspapers collected	6,002,903
Whole number of pieces handled	123,470,733
Amount paid carriers, including incidentals	$[illegible]
Postage on local matter	$[illegible]
Per centum of increase of receipts on local postage	44.8
Per centum of increase in cost of service	26.7

The following table shows the number of employes in the Post Office Department, also the number of Postmasters, contractors, clerks in post offices, route agents, railway post office clerks and other officers in service on the 30th June, 1873, and the 30th June, 1874, respectively:

Departmental officers and employes:

	1873.	1874.
Postmaster General	1	1
Assistant Postmasters General	3	3
Superintendent of Foreign Mails	1	1
Superintendent of Money-order System	1	1
Chief Clerk to the Postmaster General	1	1
Chief of Division of Dead Letters	1	1
Chief of Division of Depredations	..	1
Topographer for the department	..	1
Chief Clerks of bureaus	4	5
Disbursing officer and sup't of building	..	1
Clerks, laborers, watchmen, &c.	342	366
Total	354	384

Other officers and agents:

	1873.	1874.
Postmasters	33,244	34,294
Contractors	5,960	6,292
Clerks in post offices	4,025	4,298
Letter carriers	1,499	2,042
Route agents	862	[illegible]
Railway post office clerks	752	850
Mail route messengers	171	211
Local agents	110	124
Special agents	63	76
Total in service	47,010	49,980

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Since the publication of the last annual report of the Postmaster General, at which time there were 3,069 money-order post offices in operation, 346 new offices have been established and 11 discontinued, making the present number 3,404. Of the additional offices, 15 were opened at sub-post offices or stations in large cities.

The number of domestic money orders issued during the last year was 4,420,633, the aggregate value of which was		$74 424,854 71
The number of such orders paid was 4,416,114, amounting in value to	$73,736,435 01	
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the remitters	473,721 24	
Total of payments		74,210,156 25
Excess of issues over payments		$214,698 46

The fees received by postmasters for the issue of domestic money orders amounted to $461,363.90. A gain of $16,908,638.02, or 29.4 per cent., in the amount of orders issued, of $16,441,422.74, or 28.7 per cent., in the amount of orders paid, and of $103,780.05, or 30.11 per cent., in the amount of fees received, is shown by these figures over the transactions of the previous year, as against a like gain in the business of 1873 over that of 1872 of 18.55 per cent. in issues, 18.33 per cent. in payments, and 1.23 per cent. in fees. During the last fiscal year the average amount of the money orders issued was $16.83½, a decrease of 30½ cents since 1873.

The revenue account of the domestic money-order system as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, is as follows: Receipts $462,238 54; expenditures, $357,040 42; excess of receipts over expenditures, $105,198 12.

This amount of revenue is greater by $36,614.12 than that of the previous year, an increase of 53.4 per cent. Surplus funds to the amount of $54,253,147 54, derived from the issue of money-orders at the smaller post offices, were deposited by them at the larger offices designated as their depositories. The postmaster at New-York, N. Y., has paid drafts to the amount of $6,034,575 of postmasters to whom credits with him were from time to time allowed on account of the excess of their payments over their issues of money-orders.

It was alleged that out of the whole number of orders paid, to wit, 4,416,114, the payment of seventy-four was effected fraudulently by forgery of the signature of the payee or indorsee, or by other unlawful or improper means, being at the rate of one erroneous payment in 59,677 payments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, it is required that on and after the 1st January, 1875, postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, shall be charged at the rate of two cents per pound if issued weekly or oftener, and at three cents per pound if issued less frequently than once a week. The act provides that the matter shall be weighed in bulk and prepaid with adhesive stamps to be specially devised for the purpose. The manner of applying the stamps is left discretionary with the department, and a system, which it is hoped will work satisfactorily, has been devised for carrying the law into effect. The stamps are now in course of preparation, and will be ready at the time appointed for their use.

It is expected that the revenues of the department from postage on printed matter will be increased by the enforcement of this act, notwithstanding that the rates are cheaper than before, as now the postage will be prepaid, while heretofore much loss has been occasioned to the department on account of the non-collection of postage at the point of delivery.

The money-order business of this department appears to be rapidly growing in public favor, and is undoubtedly a very great accommodation to a large number of persons who are not within the reach of banking facilities, or who are unaccustomed to the use of them. Yet I see no reason why this branch of the service should not be made self-sustaining.

The apparent profits of the money-order system during the last year are about $105,000, while certain expenses to the amount of $182,000, for clerk hire and stationery in the Post-Office Department and the Auditor's Office, and for money-order blanks in post-offices, are not charged to the money-order business, but are paid out of appropriations, so that while the money-order system appears to yield a revenue of $105,000, there is, in fact, a deficit of $77,000. I suggest, therefore, that the fees for money-orders be increased, in accordance with the views of the Superintendent submitted herewith, (see appendix,) so that the money-order shall, like any other business, be made to defray all its own expenses.

The number and length of mail routes in the United States require an expenditure for transportation which dwarfs into insignificance the cost of similar service in other countries. For the year ending June 30, 1876, it is estimated that this item alone will exceed $18,000,000. The portion to be paid to railroads will amount to more than $10,000,000.

Opinions have differed widely as to the best method of determining the rightful rates of compensation to be paid to railroads for services rendered to this department. Heretofore their pay has been based on the weight of mails, with an additional allowance on certain thoroughfares for providing postal cars. At present the matter is in a very unsatisfactory condition and some equitable mode of adjustment should be at once devised, and sanctioned by law.

Some of the roads have represented to the department that the carrying of the mails was little or no object to them, because the express companies were willing to pay much more for the accommodations furnished than the department would allow. On the other hand representatives of the leading express companies have contended that the act which took effect July 1, 1874, permitting the transmission by mail of packages of merchandise weighing not over four pounds, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, is taking away the most profitable part of their business, and will soon render them unable to meet the heavy rentals demanded by the roads. Thus is presented a curious anomaly—the roads claiming that the Government does not pay as much as the express companies are ready to pay, and the express companies claiming, on the other hand, that the law is effecting such a diminution of their revenues that they are unable to accede to the demands of the roads. I find no disposition on the part of any railroad or transportation company to deal otherwise with the department than in a spirit of fairness and justice. I trust that Congress will adopt some equitable plan of adjustment, which will not be too burdensome to the Government, and which will be satisfactory to the companies.

The act of March 3, 1873, readjusting the pay of railroads on the basis of weight of mails carried, added much more largely than was anticipated to the expenses of the department. The appropriation for that purpose having become exhausted, I have declined to make further payments.

I would suggest that the time has come when a resolute effort should be made to determine how far the Post-Office Department can properly go in its efforts to accommodate the public without trespassing unwarrantably upon the sphere of private enterprise. There must be a limit to governmental interference, and, happily, it better suits the genius of the American people to help themselves than to depend on the State. To communicate intelligence and disseminate information are the primary functions of this department. Any divergence from the legitimate sphere of its operations tends to disturb the just rule that, in the ordinary business of life, the recipient of a benefit is the proper party to pay for it, since there is no escape from the universal law that every service must, in some way, be paid for by some one. Moreover, in a country of vast extent like ours, where most of the operations of the department are carried on remote from the controlling centre, the disposition to engage in lateral enterprises, more or less foreign to the theory of the system, may lead to embarrassments whence extrication would be difficult.

For years the franking privilege was an incubus on the department and an obstacle to efficient postal reform. Its abolition, for which we are largely indebted to the resolution and wisdom of my predecessor, opens the way for other measures which have yet to be inaugurated and pressed to a successful issue before the department can become self-sustaining. While I do not flatter myself that I shall be able to accomplish this most desirable end during the short period of my service, I propose to keep it steadily in view, and to direct my best efforts towards its attainment. For the first time in the course of a life devoted actively to business I find myself in charge of an establishment the expenditures of which largely exceed its receipts—a state of affairs which strikes with peculiar force a mind more or less disciplined by that close inspection of accounts enforced in mercantile pursuits. In ordinary business affairs there is but one end to this condition of things—bankruptcy.

The deficiency of this department has varied of late years from fifteen to twenty per cent., while, from the best data at my command I have been compelled to submit estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, which will show an expected excess of expenditures over receipts of nearly $8,000,000, or about twenty-five per cent. of the entire revenues of the department. How far the American people will be willing to go in this direction remains to be seen. The difficulties in the way of adopting and enforcing a policy of economy which, while properly guarding the revenues of the department, shall also afford to the new and growing portions of our country the mail facilities to which the enterprise of the people entitles them, are neither few nor small; but in some way they can and must be surmounted.

I deem it suitable to say here that I propose to guard with strict vigilance the expenditures of this department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment to the service, and so to conduct its affairs generally that the interests of the public shall be paramount to those of any individual, corporation, or party.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Book Manuscript.—W. M. S., A——, Tenn.—The manuscript for the minutes of an association cannot be called book manuscript unless it is to be published in book form. If to be published in pamphlet form it is subject to letter rates of postage.

Weighing Newspapers after January 1. 1875.—F. W., S——, Conn.—Official instructions will be found in another column. But there is nothing in them about furnishing scales for the purpose of weighing the mail matter. Postmasters must do the best in their power for the present. It will take some time to have things running smoothly.

Increasing Salary.—H. A. P., N—— B——, Mass.—Postmasters at offices of the fourth class now retain all box rents, but they must report the amount received. They can therefore regulate the rent of their boxes as they please, and will be allowed any increase that they may receive.

The Prepayment Law.—R. P., W—— S——, Pa.—The effect of the law requiring prepayment on regular publications will be to reduce the salaries at the offices of delivery by an amount equal to the commission on the postage that would be collected on the delivery of the papers. The aggregate will be quite large, but except at a few of the larger offices the difference in individual salaries will be very little.

Writing on Package.—J. E. K., B——, Md.—While it does seem "close" to charge letter postage on a package, having the word "*manuscript*" WRITTEN on it, such is the law, and it is better to adhere to the law, for if postmasters were given any discretion, a variety of practice would spring up that would be far more burdensome than the present practice. The fact that the word is a notice to the postmaster does not alter the case; the law does not contemplate that the postmaster should act upon the information of another, and he very much interested, but makes him a judge for himself by requiring him to examine packages, &c., if they can be examined without destroying the wrapper, and if they cannot be, to charge letter postage, no matter what the contents. Sec. 123, Reg., 1873.

Newspaper Prepayment.—W. F. D., N—— M——, Ind.—The prepayment of postage on regular newspapers is to be by stamps. The instructions will be found elsewhere.

Papers Necessary for a Quarterly Return.—A. B., G——, N. J.—You can find a list of the papers necessary for a quarterly return in Chapter XXX. of Regulations of 1873. We do not think we could make the instructions any clearer. In that chapter you have a full description of the papers. In Chapter XXXII. you have a sample of the quarterly return, with the exception of three or four items, viz., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, which have been changed in the new form of quarterly return.

Insufficient Prepayment.—J. A. P., O——, N. Y.—Letters intentionally insufficiently prepaid must be forwarded, if they are prepaid one full rate. This applies to packages of matter that would be third class but for writing or some other addition that makes letters of them, and subjects them to letter postage.

Pennies Again.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—The question of the disposition of pennies is a "knotty" one. Postmasters are prohibited exchanging them. (Sec. 358, Reg. 1873). They are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents only, (Coinage Act of 1873). But there is a way to get rid of them. Keep them till the end of the quarter, then pay your own salary with them, and hand them over to your wife for house money, or you may send to the Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., for a circular of instructions; probably he will help you. But you must have, we believe, twenty dollars worth to obtain his help.

ALBANY, Oregon, Oct. 19, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Dear Sir: I see by the number on my paper that my time is out for the MAIL. Inclosed please find order for one ($1) dollar. Please renew my subscription. I take quite a number of papers, but read the MAIL with more interest than any other. It comes to me as a friend, with good news. Have taken other postal papers, but among all the MAIL is my favorite. The past year has brought many changes, among which is a great change in the post-office business, and that is the prepayment of all postage, one much needed, and seeming to take a great deal of hard work to be brought about. We are away to the West, but must have the U. S. MAIL regularly.

Yours respectfully, P. H. RAYMOND, P. M.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.—NO. 30.

1. The Department does not put up letter-boxes in Post Offices, except in offices in Government buildings. In other offices P. M.s put them up at their own expense if they wish them, but they are not required to do so.

2. Under the recent act of Congress, P. M.s at fourth class offices are allowed a commission on the revenues collected at their offices, to be adjusted quarterly by the Auditor, instead of a fixed salary as heretofore.

3. Under no circumstances can a P. M. be permitted to open letters not addressed to himself.

4. When circulars are mailed in bulk to P. M.s, pre-paid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, such P. M.s should be furnished with additional postage to pre-pay the drop rate at their offices, if it is desired to have said circulars distributed through the box or general delivery, or by letter carriers.

5. *Sealed* packages are subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

6. After a postal card has reached its destination and been delivered to the party addressed, it cannot be re-mailed except at letter rates of postage.

7. When parties at the office of delivery decline to pay postage for one quarter in advance, on newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, not pre-paid at the mailing office, they must pay double the pre-paid rate for transient matter, on each number as received, viz: two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

8. Matter of the second and third classes, containing any writing whatever, except the address, shall be charged with letter postage, viz: three cents the half-ounce or fraction thereof.

9. P. M.s' bonds require two or more sureties. In case of the death of one of the two sureties on a P. M.'s bond, he should execute a new bond.

10. A P. M. cannot assign a box in his office 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., page 29, sec. 154; also page 186, secs. 205 and 206.

11. If a subscriber to a county paper resides in the county in which his paper is printed in whole or in part, and published, it is not necessary to entitle him to receive it free that the Post Office should be in the county, provided it is the Post Office at which he regularly receives his mail matter.

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

13. The only manuscript matter that may be mailed at less than letter rates of postage is book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher, and written postal cards. Manuscript for newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and school catalogues, is subject to letter postage.

14. A periodical published at regular stated periods cannot be folded within and pass, by mail, as a supplement to another publication.

15. Persons who rent Post Office boxes and pay for them, are entitled to the use of them till the time expires for which they paid. They must satisfy the P. M. of such payment by producing his receipt or by other satisfactory evidence.

16. P. M.s, except at letter-carrier offices, are expected to deliver local newspapers through their box or general delivery, free of postage, when they are properly folded and addressed to regular subscribers.

17. Any additional matter pasted or attached to a postal card renders it unmailable, except at letter rates of postage.

18. Under the recent act of Congress, this Department has no authority now, to readjust the salaries of P. M.s at offices of the fourth class.

19. There is nothing in the postal laws to entitle exchange papers to free transmission by mail.

20. All matter wholly or partly in writing, except *book* manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher, local or drop letters, and U. S. postal cards, is subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof. See above, No. 13.

21. Clerks in Post Offices are appointed by the local P. M.s, and letter carriers by the P. M. G., on the recommendation of the local P. M.

22. *Music* manuscript is subject to postage at the rate of three cents the half-ounce or fraction thereof.

23. A postal card having reached its destination and been delivered to the party addressed, cannot be remailed without being pre-paid at letter rates of postage for forwarding.

24. Manuscript designed for publication in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, can pass by mail only at letter rates of postage, three cents the half-ounce or fraction thereof. See Laws and Reg., page 66, sec. 156.

25. If a P. M. puts up boxes in his office at his own expense, he will have the right to take them away on retiring from office, unless his successor will buy them.

26. When a subscriber refuses to receive a newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or fails to call for it for one month, the P. M. will notify the publisher, in accordance with sec. 140, page 29, Postal Laws, and sec. 457, page 233 of the Regulations. Having done this, his responsibility to the publisher ceases, and if the paper is still received it should be treated as waste paper, under sec. 455, page 233 of the Regulations.

27. Samples may be marked in pencil or in ink, with letters or figures by which they may be distinguished in a descriptive letter, mailed at letter rates of postage; but to mark a price thereon does convey additional intelligence, and subjects such matter to letter postage.

28. Nothing (other than the address) should be written on the contents or cover of packages of third class matter sent by mail.

29. Any writing whatever, on an unsealed circular or on the envelope enclosing it, except the address, subjects it to letter postage.

30. The Department has no fund at its disposal to pay for rent, fuel, lights, etc., at offices of the fourth class.

31. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not exempt P. M.s from working the public roads, but they do exempt them from militia or jury duty, or from any penalty or neglect thereof.

32. By sec. 15 of the Postal Laws, page 23, the oath of any person engaged in the postal service may be taken before any official, civil or military, holding a commission under the United States.

33. P. M.s have no authority for mailing letters on which the postage is not pre-paid by postage stamps affixed.

34. No provision is made in the Postal Laws for the free transmission, by mail, of newspaper exchanges.

35. Book manuscript is a written book intended to be printed and published in one or more volumes, and when sent by mail to a publisher by the author, to be prepared for the press, may pass as third class matter, but all manuscript for newspapers, periodicals, constitutions of societies or associations, etc., should be charged with letter postage.

36. Every P. M. should reside within the delivery of the office to which he is appointed P. M. Laws, page 24. sec 64.

37. Publishers of newspapers cannot send specimen numbers of their papers to P. M.s and others without pre-paying postage thereon.

38. Under sec. 8 of the act of Congress, of June 23, 1874, all mailable matter enumerated in sec. 133, page 62 of Laws and Reg., may now be sent by mail in packages not weighing more than four pounds, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, when so enclosed as to admit of examination of the contents without destroying the wrapper.

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

40. The postage on drop or local letters is two cents the half-ounce or fraction thereof at letter carrier offices, and one cent the half-ounce or fraction thereof at all other offices.

41. Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may *receive* and *transmit* by mail such gratuities 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.

42. Contractors or mail carriers may convey, out of the mail, newspapers for sale or distribution to subscribers.

A Singular Letter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "By the last mail from India a curious letter arrived at the General Post Office. It was not stamped, the paper of which the envelope was composed was peculiar, and the address was for the time being utterly unintelligible. Anyhow, the letter had been sent to London. The General Post Office authorities at once dispatched a trustworthy messenger to the most erudite scholars in this city to ask them to decipher the strange, blotted, crooked and indistinct handwriting on the envelope. An eminent linguist of the British Museum was applied to. He could not interpret the address, but pronounced the characters forming it not to be arrow-headed ones nor resembling the letters composing the ancient Assyriac inscriptions with which he had hitherto met. Another well-known authority of the British Museum was consulted, but he could not see in the writing on the envelope any resemblance to Chinese. The authorities at the India Office were next asked for their opinion. The omniscient librarian was unfortunately absent at the time when the postal messenger called, but a professor, his able assistant, pronounced it not to be Malagasy or even Pali. The letter next went to Richmond, where a well-known Canarese scholar pronounced the address not to be Canarese. So the letter passed from pundit to pundit without interpretation. At length it happened that a learned gentleman of the India Office recommended the bearer of the mysterious communication to take it to two other learned gentlemen residing in Bayswater. These laid their heads together and discovered that the inscription on the envelope of the redoubtable letter was in the Telugu character! It was written very badly, however, and when translated read as follows:

"NOTTU PEYDU. JAROOR!

"I pray post-office writer in London to take this letter and give it into the hand of the Ranee.

"'Nottu peydu' means 'not paid.' There was no stamp on the letter, so perhaps the Telugu person who sent it considered his communication to 'the Ranee,' as he styles Her Majesty the Queen, sufficiently important in itself to pass free to the hands of the 'Empress of India.' 'Jaroor,' is the Hindustani equivalent for 'post haste.' The 'writer' of the London post office of course means, in common Indian parlance, the 'clerk.' The author of the letter evidently supposed that we in London possess only one post office and only one clerk to that office. Of course, the contents of the letter are not known to us. Probably some petty lawsuit has gone wrong with the sender, and Her Majesty the Queen is informed that the local magistrate took bribes."

PEDDLING STAMPS.—THE INGENUITY OF SOME OF OUR COUNTRY COUSINS WHO ARE POSTMASTERS.—Special Agent B. K. Sharratts, of the Post Office, was informed recently that a well-dressed stranger had been around Washington Market for several days selling postage stamps in large numbers. The suspicion was that they had been stolen, as they were sold at two per cent. discount, the rate at which the Department sells to authorized agents. It is believed that the speculator is a country postmaster. Under the Post Office regulations the pay of postmasters in small places is regulated by the receipts of their office. The more stamps they sell and the more money they turn over to the Government the greater their salary. They can sell to any one at two per cent. discount, and there is no law to punish them.

There is no law to punish postmasters for selling stamps, to other than authorized agents, at two per cent. discount. But it is contrary to the instructions of the Postmaster-General, and, though not a penal offense, it can and will be punished by removal from office. The Department is watching this matter closely, and several postmasters have already been removed for the offense.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for October, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd
New York	379	2,888,819	1,650,427	697,037	3,998,559
Philadelphia	247	1,451,813	494,261	652,296	1,884,442
Chicago	144	1,394,902	238,360	340,086	1,921,800
Boston	134	1,009,704	426,056	343,730	1,701,041
St. Louis	100	834,201	85,208	206,744	505,325
Baltimore	60	477,619	73,433	148,400	423,380
Cincinnati	63	439,996	71,827	122,957	269,739
Brooklyn	86	395,998	87,441	204,654	223,618
Detroit	31	353,589	40,192	154,867	181,056
Buffalo	34	290,705	28,180	128,499	205,612
Cleveland	31	273,866	32,813	105,219	195,499
Milwaukee	24	267,193	17,033	71,090	139,547
Louisville	29	239,684	19,369	79,935	144,713
Albany	25	228,416	26,888	82,584	184,015
Rochester	23	226,213	17,785	89,927	195,462
New Orleans	45	216,240	35,296	92,466	325,682
Pittsburgh	34	214,542	39,708	81,411	159,936
Washington	35	200,473	28,084	91,651	134 085
Indianapolis	26	194,662	18,670	76,192	137,679
San Francisco	36	174,541	53,141	63,831	312,209
Newark	21	155,184	52,933	70,728	88,426
Troy	15	149,768	17,954	65,458	113,494
Syracuse	15	137,060	13,562	69,966	93,588
Memphis	12	115,220	7,125	29,662	72,688
Toledo	13	109,721	16,741	49,746	93,832
Jersey City	14	107,864	14,387	33,780	44,124
Richmond	16	104,308	7,678	44,475	63,207
Kansas City	10	99,636	5,677	59,904	52,906
Utica	13	93,341	10,885	41,888	75,999
Dayton	12	89,813	6,221	48,584	76,112
Allegheny	9	86,132	11,113	45,083	43,727
Providence	15	83,674	19,618	35,505	36,967
Fort Wayne	7	82,773	11,056	53,266	81,442
Grand Rapids	8	79,520	7,312	37,146	49,441
St. Paul	10	73,452	3,921	41,021	73,251
Hartford	11	69,479	12,256	43,729	51,501
Columbus	12	66,312	5,004	36,205	46,049
New Haven	11	64,952	8,923	38,859	50,529
Springf'd, Mass.	8	63,113	9,064	21,356	37,070
New Bedford	6	62,066	1,794	30,570	23,917
Lawrence	8	56,898	3,113	42,666	59 550
Worcester	10	56,736	7,557	29,321	35,365
Wilmington	11	54,680	7,093	25,097	24,902
Minneapolis	7	54,472	3,506	46 004	40,820
Atlanta	5	54,422	2 598	19 661	32,740
Lowell	8	52,072	3,681	22,704	54,796
Erie	7	51,912	5,595	39,531	24,726
Portland	10	51,573	3.511	37,042	70,189
Easton	6	49,714	3,789	22,179	43,996
Elmira	6	46,070	3,446	19,710	21,276
Reading	9	45,958	4,341	25,672	24,149
Wheeling	5	45,851	2,202	26,357	47,834
Manchester	7	44,346	1,875	31,632	20,375
Omaha	6	42,459	4,972	24,553	36 776
Lynn	7	41,980	2 491	21 456	29,514
Peoria, Ill.	8	40,755	2 194	18,932	41,950
Evansville	7	40,214	1,533	30,525	28 116
Elizabeth	6	38,653	4,288	23,923	25,646
Lancaster	6	37,467	1,763	20,836	10,315
Quincy	7	37,198	2,571	28,713	21,733
Norfolk	6	35,005	2,230	12,119	39,928
St. Joseph	6	34,924	1,932	24,615	28,144
Oswego	6	34,923	1,735	15,763	27,750
Des Moines	6	34,416	2,257	24,717	24,203
Davenport	7	34,009	2,661	18,401	18,784
Savannah	6	33,887	3,695	13,873	30,292
Paterson	8	33,838	3,951	19,078	16,625
Trenton	5	33,125	2,243	22,281	27,000
Poughkeepsie	6	32,961	2,589	20,077	39,889
Harrisburg	5	32,958	2,108	21,789	10,703
Charleston	9	32,602	2,843	15,648	29,740
Dubuque	5	29,269	989	22,045	28,292
Petersburg	5	29,174	1,260	12,132	17,447
Salem	6	28 855	2,876	19,522	23,538
Burlington	6	28,476	1,787	21,765	25,111
Bloomington	5	27,9 4	2,161	16.6 9	14,307
Camden	6	27,806	3,041	13,484	13,314
Fall River	8	26,909	2,162	17,044	15,212
La Fayette	4	26,569	1,374	21,203	18,040
Leavenworth	5	24,179	1,472	16,638	12,453
Springfield, Ill.	4	23,793	1,313	17,637	8,289
Pottsville	4	21,840	1,808	19,787	11,826
Covington	4	20,826	1,173	10,385	8,746
Bangor	5	19,788	1,170	10,251	27,181
Hoboken	4	18,622	3,190	9,325	6,202
Mobile	7	16,442	844	10,918	24,996

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

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1874.

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☞ 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.

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LOUIS WATKINS, Chief Clerk.

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Office of Appointment.
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JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

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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 171 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. 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.]

Prepayment of Postage.

The following are the instructions relating to the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodical publications under the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874:

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 or fraction thereof; less frequently, 3 cents a pound or 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 8, 1872.

This section provided 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," shall be divided into two classes, and fixes the postage on each as follows:

(1) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

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.

Under this section, on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, publishers and news agents shall tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

After weighing the mail matter (mentioned in the foregoing fifth section) received from a publisher or news agent, the postmaster will collect the proper amount of postage, and give a receipt from a book of blank forms furnished by the Department for this purpose. The stamps will then be affixed to the stub of the receipt, and perforated with a punch for cancellation, and the blank spaces in the stub will be properly filled.

The stub books are to be kept permanently in the post office, ready to be produced whenever demanded by the Department.

Postmasters will also be required to render promptly at the close of each quarter, on blank forms furnished for the purpose, a statement of postage collected from each publisher or news agent during the quarter.

The special adhesive stamps, or newspaper and periodical stamps as they have been termed, will be charged to postmasters and accounted for in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps issued for sale to the public.

The weights of the sacks usually employed for this purpose (transmitting newspapers and periodicals from the office of publication to the post office), have been ascertained, by actually weighing them, to be as follows:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed above.

The proviso to section 5 of the law (above) is as follows: that nothing in this act shall be held to change or amend section 99 of laws and regulations (edition 1873), page 61, as follows:

SEC. 99. That the rate of postage on newspapers, excepting weeklies, periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the officers or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each; periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps.

LOCAL PAPERS, &C., AT LETTER CARRIER OFFICES.

Under this section the postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies), periodicals and circulars deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office (through the box or general delivery), or by its carriers, is as follows:

1. On newspapers (excepting weeklies), whether regular or transient, and without regard to weight or frequency of issue, one cent each.

2. On periodicals (other than newspapers), whether regular or transient, not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each.

3. On periodicals (other than newspapers), whether regular or transient, exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each.

4. Circulars, unsealed, one cent each. These rates to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

5. Weekly newspapers (except 1 above) to regular subscribers, 2 cents per pound.

6. Weekly newspapers to transient parties one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

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."

COUNTY PAPERS.

Newspapers (without regard to frequency of issue), one copy to each subscriber, actually for the time being, residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, are entitled to pass free of postage through the mails; but they shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices (through the box or general delivery) or by carrier, unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

The section of the law prescribing the rates of postage on such matter is as follows:

SEC. 158. That on newspapers and other periodical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rates per quarter, namely: on publications issued less frequently than once a week, at the rate of one cent for each issue; issued once a week, five cents; and five cents additional for each issue more frequent than once a week. And an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof in weight. (Laws and Regulations, edition 1873, page 67.)

COUNTY PAPERS TO LETTER CARRIERS OFFICES.

Under this section, newspaper and other periodical publications, not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers, are subject to postage, per quarter, at the following rates; except publications issued *less* frequently than once a week the postage on which shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each issue:

1. On publications issued once a week,		5 cents.
2. " "	twice	" 10 "
3. " "	three times	" 15 "
4. " "	four times	" 20 "
5. " "	five times	" 25 "
6. " "	six times	" 30 "
7. " "	seven times	" 35 "

An additional rate (5 cents) shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

These rates must be paid quarterly in advance of the delivery of each matter, either at the office of mailing or delivery.

When not so paid, postage must be collected on the delivery of each copy at transient rates, viz.: one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1874.

SIR: Information having been received from the Post Department of the United Kingdom, of a reduction which has lately been made in the British rate of postage chargeable on newspapers, addressed for transmission via Southampton to the East Indies, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Labuan, I have to inform you that on and after this date the postage chargeable on newspapers mailed in the United States and addressed to the countries and places named, when sent in British mail via Southampton, will be 4 cents for each newspaper if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight; a further rate of 4 cents being chargeable for every additional 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces.

You will, therefore, please cause the table of postages published in your paper to be amended accordingly. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD KELLY, Acting-Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Postmaster General having been called on for an expression of his views respecting the issuing of New Year's addresses by letter carriers, desires to repeat the views of his predecessor on this subject, in which he fully concurs, namely, that the soliciting of gifts or presents by means of such addresses or otherwise, is prejudicial to the service and detracts from the respect carriers should at all times command.

It is therefore ordered that the issuing of any address, or substitute therefor, by letter carriers, intended or calculated to induce the public to make them gifts or presents, is forbidden.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.
Dec. 4, 1874.

BOXES.

We thought we had exhausted this subject, but now have come to the conclusion that it is inexhaustible.

We have received a letter making certain inquiries, in which the writer concludes: "I have read your paper thoroughly but have found nothing to enlighten me." The subject of the inquiries will be sufficiently understood by our reply, as follows: When several persons combine together to put up boxes in a post office, they do so subject to laws then in force, or afterwards to be put in force. They become tenants in common of such boxes, and are subject to the will of the majority, unless they make some other specified arrangement.

When the law was passed by which the Department was required to take control of the boxes in all post offices, a provision was made that boxes owned by tenants in common might be taken away by the owners, but if such boxes were allowed to remain in the office, rent must be paid for those used.

A postmaster, entering upon the enforcement of the law, should endeavor to do so amicably. He should notify the owners of the boxes of the requirements of the law and his intention, and have them decide whether they will remove the boxes, or will allow them to remain and pay rent for those used.

If they are allowed to remain they become a part of the post office, and are under the care of the department so long as the arrangement continues, and any injuries to them become a crime, punishable with a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years. Sec. 96, Code of 1872; page 41, Regulations 1873.

But it would be better for the postmaster to purchase the boxes, and then there would be no cause for dispute.

We can hardly believe that any man with intelligence enough to use the mails, and using them could be so childish as to break the glass in a box simply because his postmaster is endeavoring to do his sworn duty. Although, as we have shown, such act is a felony, and, besides, disorderly conduct punishable under a State law, we should be inclined rather to take the offender, as a jury would undoubtedly acquit such a man on the ground of insanity or childish irresponsibility, by the shoulders, conduct him to his home, to have his mother administer a heavy dose of a strong, thick-soled slipper, or his father try the curative powers of an apple-tree switch of goodly proportions.

We advise you not to rent to others boxes for which the owners themselves will not pay rent, but to close them up and let them remain unoccupied. Adhere closely to the law, which we have so often stated, viz: Collect box rent on every box occupied, no matter who owns or claims to own it, and we add, protect boxes from violence and damage, no matter who owns or claims to own them.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE

We do not intend to introduce a "puzzle" department in the U. S. MAIL, our "postage tables" furnishing ample opportunity for post-office clerks to display their ability and ingenuity, but the following puzzle sent to us by a subscriber is so "neat," and to the point, that we give it a place.

We would say that as Barnum's lightning calculator and the professors of mathematics in the various institutions of learning in this city have failed to solve the "riddle," we propose that it should be referred to the Congressional Committees on Postal Affairs. Pending a solution we leave the office suspended between the third and fourth classes, as Mahomet's coffin is suspended between heaven and earth.

To what class does a postoffice belong whose total quarterly receipts are $562.50, exclusive of box rents, which amount to $25?

Put such an office in the third class the salary would be $243.75, which would reduce it to a fourth class office. Put it in the fourth class and the salary will amount to $300, and puts it in the third class, where it cannot stay:

Third class.			Fourth class.		
100	—50	50 00	100	—60	60 00
300	—40	120 00	300	—50	150 00
162 50	—30	48 75	162 50	—40	65 00
Box rents		25 00	Box rents		25 00
		$243 75			$300 00

OBITUARY—COL. JOSEPH DODD.

The Eventful Life of the Oldest Employe in the Post Office Department—A Horse Sent from Washington by Mail.

Some months since we gave a short sketch of the veteran of the New York Post Office, Joseph Dodd. It is our painful duty now to record his decease, which occurred on Sunday, the 29th day of last month. For some time Mr. Dodd had been unable to attend to the duties of his office, and hence in the constant changes that take place in the clerical force of the New York Post Office, there may be some to whom he was unknown; but those who did know him will remember him with kindness. We take from the New York *Sun* the following notice:

Postmaster James, Assistant Postmaster Pierson, Superintendents Yeomans, Gayler and Forrester of the Post Office, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Zapher Dodd, Mr. Thomas Doremus and others attended the funeral of Col. Joseph Dodd in Jersey City on the 2nd. The services were conducted in the residence of Dr. W. J. Dodd, a son of the deceased gentleman, at 59 Grand street, Jersey City. The Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, briefly sketched Col. Dodd's life. He said that the Colonel was born in 1790, and that he was the oldest inhabitant of Jersey City at the time he died. He moved there four years before the city's incorporation, and was one of its Selectmen afterward. He served in the war of 1812 with the New Jersey Fencibles, and entered the New York Post Office in 1816 under Gen. Theodorus Bailey, who resigned his seat in the United States Senate to accept the Postmastership. At the time of Col. Dodd's appointment all the mails were received and despatched in a small office, twelve by sixteen feet, in Garden street, now Exchange place. There were only three clerks, of which Col. Dodd was one.

Col. Dodd's connection with the post office extended over fifty-eight years, the last few years of which his place was made a sinecure, the only one in the department. Before the era of steam, he was employed to bring the Washington and Philadelphia mails across the Hudson River. He received the bags from the mail contractor at Paulus Hook and brought them over in a skiff to the city. After they were landed he trundled them to the post office in a wheelbarrow. In the Winter, when the river was blocked with ice, the trips were often attended with great peril, but Col. Dodd never failed to cross and did not miss a mail. On one of his passages he was carried by the ice almost to Sandy Hook, and was twenty-four hours in working his way back. His assistant was a colored man named Harry Rogers. On one of the trips the latter stole a letter containing $100, and was detected in offering it in payment for a drink. The theft led to the enactment of a law by Congress that no colored person should be employed in the post office. This legislative ostracism remained a law until within a very few years, when Senator Sumner had it repealed. Gen. Jones was the first postmaster of recent times to hire any colored person.

The only one of Col. Dodd's old associates who is living is Mr. Charles Forrester, the present Superintendent of the Newspaper Department in the post office. He remembers when Col. Reeside, the great mail contractor of former days, had to bring a horse behind his mail coach from Washington to New Jersey as mail matter. The animal was forwarded by a member of Congress under the franking privilege.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Dear Sir—Provision having been made for securing the Department against loss on paper postage, would it not be well to look after the collection of unpaid letter postage, and instead of collecting the amount due in money have postage stamps representing that amount affixed to the envelope by the party to whom it is addressed and cancelled by the P. M. delivering the same.

This would be another barrier against fraud, and do away entirely with the "trust" business.

In case these suggestions meet with your approval please lend your assistance.

Yours respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.

The suggestion is a very good one, and will, no doubt, be one of the future "steps forward."—ED.

MIDDLE HADDAM, Conn., Nov. 12, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Dear Sir: I herewith send my *fifteenth dollar* for the renewal of my subscription to the U. S. MAIL for volume XV. The number of years that I have taken it shows that it is appreciated.

Yours, respectfully, HENRY HURD, P. M.

WEST WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 24, 1874.

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL: Dear Sir—Please find inclosed herewith an order for $1 for the MAIL another year. No postmaster can properly conduct a postoffice without such a paper, and business firms would consult their advantage by becoming subscribers. Hoping for the repeal of the act which makes sales instead of stamps canceled the basis of salary, I am,

Very truly, yours, B. F. MARSH.

This is the first gun against the new mode of computing compensation.—ED.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 17, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Sir: I inclose money order for $1 for another year's subscription to the MAIL.

It is an indispensable article with me, for with it I always know when I am right.

Yours truly,
GEO. E. GOODRICH, P. M.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

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

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Avondale	Carroll	Md.	3,507
Burton Station	Geauga	Ohio	9,060
Baton Rouge	Chester	S. C.	5,731
Brookville	Worth	Ga.	6,191
Balston	Alexandria	Va.	Special
Brutus	Emmet	Mich.	34,372
Beech Creek	Logan	W. Va.	4,291
Beith's Landing	Desha	Ark.	7,504
Crow	Lane	Or.	44,131
Cross Creek	Tulare	Cal.	46,010
Canby	Yellow Medicine	Minn.	Special
Carmel Hill	Chester	S. C.	5,731
Cross Junction	Frederick	Va.	4,666
Dry Creek	Calcasieu	La.	8,122
Dido	Tarrant	Tex.	8,759
Deaver's View	Buncombe	N. C.	5,199
Fyan	La Clede	Mo.	Special
Far Rockaway	Queens	N. Y.	Special
Goshen	Lane	Or.	44,001
Glennville	Kern	Cal.	46,141
Garlandville	Pope	Ark.	7,524
Grapevine	Tarrant	Tex.	8,721
Grimms	Manitowoc	Wis.	25,018
Hartford	Sebastian	Ark.	Special
Horeb	Pope	Minn.	26,289
Heathsville	Crawford	Ill.	23,442
Hopewell	Greenup	Ky.	20,014
Indian Town	Currituck	N. C.	5,045
Jay Eu	Republic	Kan.	33,061
Knobel	Clayton	Ark.	28,001
Lake Jessup	Orange	Fla.	Special
Little Bend	Sully	Dak. Ter.	Special
Lambert Lake	Washington	Me.	1
Lockwood	Merrick	Neb.	34,001
Le Grange	King George	Va.	4,426
Lenora	Norton	Kan.	36,344
Macdonaldville	Polk	Minn.	Special
Melvin	Sanilac	Mich.	Special
Myrtle Lake	Orange	Fla.	6,472
Monticello	Titus	Tex.	8,763
Mitchell	Kankakee	Ill.	23,020
Malcolm	Lancaster	Neb.	34,005
Monitor	McPherson	Kan.	33,124
Norman	Kewaunee	Wis.	Special
New Prospect	King and Queen	Va.	4,764
Oakwood	Brookings	Dak. T.	Special
Ogden	Lenawee	Mich.	34,036
Post Oak	Lincoln	Mo.	28,256
Post Oak Grove	Chickasaw Nat'n	Indian Ter.	7,647
Pleito	Monterey	Cal.	46,120
Patron	Butler	Neb.	34,056
Park	Chemung	N. Y.	1,286
Pine Bloom	Ware	Ga.	6,191
Phelps	Walker	Tex.	8,663
Ringe's Point	Adair	Mo.	28,125
Rixford	Suwannee	Fla.	6,108
River Bank	Rockingham	Va.	Special
St. Ignace	Mackinaw	Mich.	34,408
Shantie	Beaver	Utah	Special
Sterling Station	Cayuga	N. Y.	1,276
Surrey	Macon	Mo.	28,117
Sheldahl	Story	Iowa	27,030
Sigle	Polk	Mo.	24,223
Sulphur Creek	Colusa	Cal.	46,239
Swango	Edgar	Ill.	23,050
Steinauer	Pawnee	Neb.	34,037
Salina	Boulder	Col. T.	38,111
Stone's Crossing	Johnson	Ind.	Special
South Oak	Hickman	Ky.	7,004
Skaneateles Falls	Onondaga	N. Y.	1,251
Sodom	Trumbull	Ohio	Special
Sage	Burnet	Tex.	Special
Webster	Sumter	Fla.	6,489
White Oak	Morgan	Ky.	20,189
Whiteville Depot	Columbus	N. C.	5,604
Woodhull	Shiawassee	Mich.	24,216
West Middleton	Howard	Ind.	22,053
Ward's Springs	Pittsylvania	Va.	4,784
Westfield	McPherson	Kan.	33,124
Yancey's Store	Person	N. C.	5,245
Yellowstone Crossing	Gallatin	M. T.	Special

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Austerlitz	Kent	Mich.	Special
Aquilla	Franklin	Ga.	5,652
Americus	Tippecanoe	Ind.	9,022
Bristol	Ellis	Tex.	8,675
Bear Branch	Richmond	N. C.	5,144
Brier Creek	Wilkes	N. C.	5,183
Cardville	Jones	Ga.	6,245
Eagle Ford	Dallas	Tex.	8,397
Elm Springs	Washington	Ark.	7,590
Harris Grove	Jefferson	Ill.	23,300
Lacey	Drew	Ark.	7,637
Liberty	Pickens	S. C.	6,017
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	N. C.	5,083
Midway	Richland	La.	8,041
Macon	Powhattan	Va.	4,488
McDowell	Barry	Mo.	28,285
Moscow	Sanford	Ala.	6,674
Nettle Ridge	Patrick	Va.	4,554
Nottoway Mills	Southampton	Va.	4,415
Overalls	Warren	Va.	4,676
Prince of Wales	Breckenridge	Ky.	20,182
Pine House Depot	Edgefield	S. C.	5,682
Rodanthe	Dare	N. C.	5,279
Ruddel's Mills	Bourbon	Ky.	20,0 2
Rock Creek	Owyhee	Idaho	41,131
Sylamore	Stone	Ark.	7,551
Stubblefield	Bond	Ill.	23,031
Saint John	Tooele	Utah	41,135
Turner's Store	Caroline	Va.	4,439
Weston	Somerset	N. J.	2,241
White Bead	Davidson	Tenn.	19,220

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Alverson	Ingham	Mich.	Okemos, Ingham Co
Alston	Fairfield	S. C.	Winnsboro
Alice	Cedar	Mo.	Virgil City
Bug Eye	Dallas	Tex.	Mesquite
Bridgeport	Jackson	Iowa	Andrews
Big Renox	Cumberland	Ky.	Burkesville
Bordeaux	Abbeville	S. C.	Willington
Cross Roads	Cobb	Ga.	Bryantsville
Cedar	Books	Kansas	Stockton
Chinook	Pacific	Wash. Ter.	Astoria, Oregon
Canton	Wilcox	Ala.	Camden C. H
College Mound	Kaufman	Tex.	E mo
Crane	Barry	Mo.	Flat Creek
Chinkapin Hill	Sangamon	Ill.	Springfield
Clinton	Eaton	Mich.	Charlotte, Eaton Co
Dutchess Creek	Yell	Ark.	Danville
Dead Level	Clark	Ala.	Grove Hill
Eminence	Independence	Ark.	Batesville
Eaton	Washington	Me.	Jackson Brook
Flushing	Ringgold	Iowa	Eugene
Fairport	Granville	N. C.	Oxford
Green Point	Bedford	Pa.	Purcell
Gray's store	Nansemond	Va.	Chuckatuck
Gregory	Cherokee	Kan.	Columbus
Hampton	Box Elder	Utah	Brigham City
Iconium	St. Clair	Mo.	Baker
Indian Rock	Muhlenburgh	Ky.	Greenville
Lenora	Norton	Kan.	Norton
Lackemute	Polk	Or.	Lewisville
Long's Mills	Stone	Mo.	Galena
Montgomery	Montgomery	N. C.	Albemarle, Stanley Co., N. C.
Monclova	Morgan	W. Va.	Oakland
Milford	Barton	Mo.	Lamar
Mount Moriah	Kent	Del.	Petersburg
Marietta	Saline	Kansas	Salina
Milltown	Polk	Wis.	San Croix Falls
Mountain House	Yam Hill	Or.	
Mercerville	Louisa	Va.	Special
Nance	Pottawatomie	Kansas	St. Clere
Nopal	McMullen	Tex.	Pleasanton, Atascose Co.
New Come	White	Ark.	Centre Hill
Nottoway Mills	Southampton	Va.	Franklin Depot
Otter Tail City	Otter Tail	Minn.	Fergus Falls
Raymond	Champaign	Ill.	Tolono
Swan City	Saline	Neb.	De Witt
Solemn Grove	Moore	N. C.	Inverness, Cumberland Co., N.C
Sisseton Agency	Sisseton Reservation	Dak. Ter.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Sheridan	Van Buren	Iowa	Hillsborough
Sago	Upshen	W. Va.	Hinkleville
Saint Paul	Howard	Kan.	Caney, Montgomery Co.
Trace Fork	Boone	W. Va.	Madison
Trumbo	Seneca	Ohio	Fostoria, Seneca Co.
Vicar	Russell	Va.	Dickinsonville
Vancamp	Wetzel	W. Va.	New Martinsville, W. V.
White Post	Montgomery	Kan.	Independence
Water Lick	Warren	Va.	Buckton
West Novi	Oakland	Mich.	Wixom

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Ashton	San Augustine	Tex.	Boren's Mills
Austerlitz	Kent	Mich.	Imperial Mills
Bowl Branch	Abbeville	S. C.	Bold Branch
Dragginville	King and Queen	Va.	Dragonville
Engleman's Mills	Dade	Mo.	Pemberton
Fisher's Eddy	Delaware	N. Y.	Fish's Eddy
Fetherolfsville	Berks	Pa.	name and site to Trexler
Fourche	Perry	Ark.	Nimrod
Hollidaysburgh	Salt Lake	Utah T.	Brinton
Harris' Depot	Cabarras	N. C.	Harrisburg
New Saybrook	Middlesex	Conn.	Saybrook P'nt
New Prospect	Amherst	Va.	Pleasant View
Nelsonville	Charlevoix	Mich.	South Arm
Park's Fort	Trego	Kan.	Trego
Styles Station	Onondaga	N. Y.	Stile's Station

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION,—COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

LATE LETTERS.

For the convenience of those who find it necessary to despatch 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 10:50 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 boxes only for the 8:00 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.

TEXAS.

Mail for the State of Texas as massed should, when sent from routes and post offices in this division, be labeled Toledo and Quincy R. P. O. (Texas.)

Railway post-office clerks and route agents will notify postmasters along the line of their routes, as far as possible, of all changes to be made in the running of mail trains as soon as they have positive information that such changes are to be made.

MISSENT LETTERS.

Railway post-office clerks and route agents must affix the imprint of their post-marking stamp upon the face of each letter wrongly received by them.

CHANGES OF TIME.

New York and Oswego Midland and branches.
November 25, 1874.
Northern Division.

Le. Oswego 8:00 a. m. Arr. Oneida 11:30 a. m.
Le. Oneida 12 m. Arr. Norwich 2:50 p. m.
Le. Norwich 8:30 a. m. Arr. Oneida 11:30 a. m.
Le. Oneida 12 m. Arr. Oswego 3:30 p. m.

Middle Division.

Le. Norwich 9:00 a. m. Arr. Middletown 5:22 p. m.
Le. Middletown 11:45 a. m. Arr. Norwich 8:10 p. m.

Utica Branch.

Le. Utica 7:00 a. m. Arr. Norwich 11:35 a. m.
Le. Norwich 2:50 p. m. Arr. Utica 8:35 p. m.

New Berlin Branch.

Le. New Berlin 6:30 a. m. Arr. Sidney Plains 8:35 a. m.
Le. Sidney Plains 7:30 p. m. Arr. New Berlin 9:35 p.m.

Auburn Branch.

Le. Norwich 3:00 p. m. Arr. Cortland 6:40 p. m.
Le. Cortland 9:30 a. m. Arr. Norwich 12:55 p. m.

New Jersey Midland, December 1, 1874.

Le. New York 7:10 a. m. Arr. Middletown 11:40 a. m.
Le. Middletown 1:30 p. m. Arr. New York 6:40 p. m.

Harlem R. R., Nov. 16, 1874.

Le. New York 8:30 a. m. Arr. Pawling 11:45 a. m.
Le. Pawling 1:05 p. m. Arr. Chatham Village 3:20 p. m.
Le. Chatham Village 7:30 a. m. Arr. Pawlings 9:25 a. m.
Le. Pawling 3:00 p. m. Arr. New York 6:05 p. m.
Le. New York 4:35 p. m. Arr. Pawling 7:35 p. m.
Le. Pawling 6:00 a. m. Arr. New York 8:45 a. m.

Long Island R. R., November 8, 1874.

Le. New York 8:30 a. m. Arr. Greenport 1:15 p. m.
Le. Greenport 2:05 p. m. Arr. New York 6:55 p. m.

Cayuga Lake R. R., Nov. 16, 1874.

Le. Ithaca 8:00 a. m. Arr. Cayuga 10:30 a. m.
Le. Cayuga 4:40 p. m. Arr. Ithaca 7:00 p. m.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley, Nov. 25, 1874.

Le. Syracuse 11:10 a. m. Arr. Earlville 2:20 p. m.
Le. Earlville 4:20 p. m. Arr. Syracuse 7:20 p. m.

Buffalo N. Y. and Phila., Nov. 16, 1874.

Le. Buffalo 7:40 a. m. Arr. Emporium 1:00 p. m.
Le. Emporium 2:00 p. m. Arr. Buffalo 7:40 p. m.

Northern Central R. P. O., Dec. 4, 1874.

Le. Canandaigua 6:35 a. m. Arr. Baltimore 8:35 a. m.
Le. Baltimore 11:55 p. m. Arr. Canandaigua 4:00 p. m.

Baltimore and Harrisburgh.

Le. Baltimore 8:30 a. m. Arr. Harrisburgh 1:00 p. m.
Le. Harrisburgh 12:35 p. m. Arr. Baltimore 4:25 p. m.

Pennsylvania R. R., Nov. 15, 1874.

Le. Altoona 6:30 a. m. Arr. Harrisburgh, 11:50 a. m.
Le. Harrisburgh 1:25 p. m. Arr. Altoona 7:25 p. m.

Phila. and Erie, Nov. 16, 1874.

Le. St. Marys 7:45 p. m. Arr. Lock Haven 11:59 p. m.
Le. Lock Haven 9:30 a. m. Arr. St. Marys 2:10 p. m.

Erie and Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1874.

Le. Pittsburgh 7:30 a. m. Arr. Erie 2:30 p. m.
Le. Erie 7:40 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 2:35 p. m.

Hanover Branch, Nov. 16, 1874.

Le. Frederick 7:05 a. m. Arr. Hanover 8:50 a. m.
Le. Hanover 4:30 p. m. Arr. Frederick 7:25 p. m.

Cumberland Valley, Nov. 16, 1874.

Le. Martinsburgh 7:30 a. m. Arr. Harrisburgh 11:55 a. m.
Le. Harrisburgh 1:30 p. m. Arr. Martinsburgh 6:00 p. m.

Driftwood and Red Bank Furnace, Nov. 23, 1874.

Le. Red Bank 12:20 p. m. Arr. Driftwood 6:10 p. m.
Le. Driftwood 12:30 p. m. Arr. Red Bank 6:13 p. m.

Harlem Extension, Nov. 30, 1874.

Le. Chatham 3:55 p. m. Arr. Bennington 7:00 p. m.
Le. Bennington 9:00 a. m. Arr. Rutland 11:50 a. m.
Le. Rutland 4:45 p. m. Arr. Bennington 7:15 p. m.
Le. Bennington 12:30 p. m. Arr. Chatham 3:30 p. m.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Cayuga Co.

Sterling Station—Junction of Southern Central and Lake Ontario Shore R. R.'s.

Chemung Co.

Park—Station on U. I. and E. R. R., 3½ miles west of Van Ettenville.

Queens Co.

Far Rockaway—1½ miles southwest of Rockaway on route from Rockaway to Far Rockaway.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bedford Co.

Chapman's Run—3 miles northeast of Chaneysville on route from Clearville to Chaneysville.

McKeon Co.

Curtisville—2 miles north of Smethport on route from State Line Mills to Smethport.

York Co.

Ore Valley—Station on Peach Bottom R. R., 2 miles northwest of Dallastown.

Red Lion—Station on Peach Bottom R. R., 10 miles southeast of York.

Alterations in Pennsylvania Scheme dated May 1, 1874.

Bedford Co.

Chapman's Run in Bedford Dis.

McKeon Co.

Curtisville to Buff. and Emp. Agent.

Alterations in New York Scheme dated April, 1874.

Cayuga Co.

Sterling Station to F. H. and Aub. and Oswego and Ontario Agents.

Chemung Co.

Park to Van Ettenville and Elmira Agent.

Queens Co.

Far Rockaway to L. I. R. R. Agent.

Alterations in New Jersey Scheme dated Feb. 1, 1874.

Hudson Co.

Bergen Point, Greenville and Saltersville to Cen. N. J. Agent, E. of Elizabeth.

The old titles are given above in order to correspond with the present designations used in the scheme.

ROUTES IN SECOND DIVISION R. M. S.

In the following list each route is given by its official title which is hereafter always to be used when designating it, and labels of all kinds must be conformed to these titles unless special permission is granted to the contrary. It has been already explained that north or east termini should always be named first.

Albany and Buffalo (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Albany and New York (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Albany and Binghamton (N. Y.) agent.
Attica and Hornellsville (N. Y.) R. (P. O. clerk.)
Altoona and Martinsburgh (Pa.) agent.
Allentown and Reading (Pa.) agent.
Auburn and Harrisburgh (Pa.) agent.
Altoona and Pittsburgh (Pa.) agent.
Batavia and Tonawanda (N. Y.) agent.
Brocton (N. Y.) and Corry (Pa.) agent.
Buffalo (N. Y.) and Emporium (Pa.) agent.
Binghamton (N. Y.) Scranton (Pa.) and New York (N.Y.) agent.
Bethlehem and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Butler and Freeport (Pa.) agent.
Blairsville and Pittsburgh (Pa.) agent.
Buffalo & Gowanda (N. Y.) agent.
Belvidere (N. J.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Babylon and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Canandaigua and Batavia (N. Y.) agent.
Cayuga and Ithaca (N. Y.) agent.
Cortland and Ithaca (N. Y.) agent.
Corning (N. Y.) and Blossburgh (Pa.) agent.
Corning (N. Y.) and Antrim (Pa.) agent.
Chatham Village and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Carbondale and Scranton (Pa.) agent.
Canandaigua (N. Y.) and Baltimore (Md.) R. P. O.
Chambersburgh and Richmond Furnace (Pa.) agent.
Canandaigua and Elmira (N. Y.) agent.
Clearfield and Tyrone (Pa.) agent.
Clayton (Del.) and Oxford (Md.) agent.
Corry and Oil City (Pa.) agent.
Dunkirk (N. Y.), Warren (Pa.) and Titusville (Pa.) agent.
Driftwood and Red Bank Furnace (Pa.) agent.
Erie and Pittsburgh (Pa.) agent.
Elmira, Hawn and Buffalo (N. Y.) agent.
Elmira (N. Y.) and Williamsport (Pa.) agent.
Easton (Pa.) and Elmira (N. Y.) agent.
Easton and Hazleton (Pa.) agent.
Fair Haven (N. Y.) and Sayre (Pa.) agent.
Franklin Furnace and Waterloo (N. J.) agent.
Glassboro and Cape May (N. J.) agent.
Geneva and Watkins (N. Y.) agent.
Geneva and Ithaca (N. Y.) agent.
Greenport and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Harrisville and Greenville (Pa.) agent.
Hazleton and Sunbury (Pa.) agent.
Hightstown (N. J.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Hanover Junction and Gettysburgh (Pa.) agent.
Harrisburgh (Pa.) and Baltimore (Md.) agent.
Hanover (Pa.) and Frederick (Md.) agent.
Huntingdon (Pa.) and Cumberland (Md.) agent.
Harrington and Lewes (Del.) agent.
Harrisburgh and Altoona (Pa.) agent.
Harrisburgh (Pa.) and Martinsburgh (W. Va.) agent.
Ithaca and Owego (N. Y.) agent.
Ithaca (N. Y.) and Sayre (Pa.) agent.
Irvine and Oil City (Pa.) agent.
Kingston and Goshen (N. Y.) agent.
Lawrenceville and Elkland (Pa.) agent.
Lacona and Syracuse (N. Y.) agent.
Lock Haven and St. Mary's (Pa.) agent.
Lock Haven and Harrisburgh (Pa.) agent.
Lock Haven and Tyrone (Pa.) agent.
Lewisburgh and Laurelton (Pa.) agent.
Monsey and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Middletown (N. Y.), Pompton (N. J.) and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Meadville and Oil City (Pa.) agent.
Millerton and Newburgh (N. Y.) agent.
Monmouth Junction and Squam (N. J.) agent.
Manchester and Greenwich (N. J.) agent.
Manchester and Tuckerton (N. J.) agent.
Mount Carmel and Sunbury (Pa.) agent.
Mount Union and Broad Top (Pa.) agent.
Montrose and Tunkhannock (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) Washington (D. C.) R. P. O.
New York and Dunkirk (N. Y.) R. P. O.
North Adams (Mass.) and Troy (N. Y.) agent.
Norwich and Middletown (N. Y.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) Dover (N. J.) and Easton (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) and Hackettstown (N. J.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) Somerville (N. J.) and Easton (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) Trenton (N. J.) and Phila. (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.), Whiting (N. J.) and Phila. (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.), Jamesburgh (N. J.) and Phila. (Pa.) agent.
New Berlin and Sidney Plains (N. Y.) agent.
Norwich and De Ruyter (N. Y.) agent.
Oil City and Pittsburgh (Pa.) agent.
Oswego and Ontario (N. Y.) agent.
Ogdensburgh and Rome (N. Y.) agent.
Oswego and Syracuse (N. Y.) agent.
Oswego and Norwich (N. Y.) agent.
Oil City (Pa.) and Ashtabula (Ohio) agent.
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (Pa.) R. P. O.
Philadelphia and Harrisburgh (Pa.) agent.
Penn Haven and Mount Carmel (Pa.) agent.
Pawling & New York (N. Y.) agent.
Province Line and Au Sable (N. Y.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Atlantic City (N. J.) agent.
Patchogue, Flushing and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Philadelphia and Westchester (Pa.) agent.
Pottsville, Tamaqua and Herndon (Pa.) agent.
Pottsville and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Port Deposit, Md., agent.
Pittsburgh and Washington (Pa.) agent.
Pittsburgh and Greensboro (Pa.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Crisfield (Md.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Wyoming (Del.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Baltimore (Md.) agent.
Pittsburgh and Monongahela (Pa.) agent.
Pomeroy (Pa.) and Delaware City (Del.) agent.
Rochester and Niagara Falls (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Rutland (Vt.) and Chatham Village (N. Y.) agent.
Rutland (Vt.) Salem and Troy (N. Y.) agent.
Rutland (Vt.) Whitehall and Troy (N. Y.) agent.
Rouse's Point and Whitehall (N. Y.) agent.
Reading and Columbia (Pa.) agent.
Reading and Harrisburg (Pa.) agent.
Rondout and Stamford (N. Y.) agent.
Reading (Pa.) and Wilmington (Del.) agent.
Susq. Depot and Carbondale (Pa.) agent.
Syracuse and Binghamton (N. Y.) agent.
St. Mary's and Erie (Pa.) agent.
State Line (Mass.) and Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) agent.
St. Alban's (Vt.) and Ogdensburgh (N. Y.) agent.
Syracuse and Earlville (N. Y.) agent.
Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester (N. Y.) agent.
Sodus Point and Gorham (N. Y.) agent.
Scranton and Northumberland (Pa.) agent.
Slatington and Reading (Pa.) agent.
Sunbury and Lewistown (Pa.) agent.
Seaford (Del.) and Cambridge (Md.) agent.
Salisbury and Snow Hill (Md.) agent.
Scipio and Freeville (N. Y.) agent.
Towanda and Barclay (Pa.) agent.
Towanda and Birch Creek (Pa.) agent.
Tower City and Lebanon (Pa.) agent.
Townsend and Centreville (Del.) agent.
Townsend (Del.) and Chestertown (Md.) agent.
Utica and Binghamton (N. Y.) agent.
Union City and Titusville (Pa.) agent.
Utica and Norwich (N. Y.) agent.
Van Ettenville and Elmira (N. Y.) agent.
Watertown and Utica (N. Y.) agent.
Williamsport and Port Clinton (Pa.) agent.
Wilmington (Del.) and Landenberg (Pa.) agent.
Washington (Pa.) and Wheeling (W. Va.) agent.
Woodbury and Bridgeton (N. J.) agent.
Whitestone and New York (N. Y.) agent.

ROSWELL HART, Supt. R. M. S.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

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

SPECIAL AGENTS.

S. R. Wickes, at large.
A. P. Huggens, mail depredations.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

D. R. B. Harlan, Quincy, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo.
C. Newland, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
T. F. Herbert, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
J. S. Conklin, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. H. Hammond, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
H. Gesner, Indianapolis, Ind., to Galesburg, Ill.
J. B. Patterson, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
M. L. Dunning, Cal. to Centralia, Ill.
W. G. Hughes, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
E. T. H. De Lashmutt, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
C. Davis, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
T. R. Bye, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
W. A. Peck, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
R. H. McCloud, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
P. P. Roberts, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.

ASST. R. P. O. CLERKS.

W. R. Green, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
G. W. Waite, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
T. B. McCulloh, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
W. E. Salisbury, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

T. B. Ramsey, Montgomery to Decatur, Ala.
R. M. Cox, Evansville, Ind., to Nashville, Tenn.
T. E. Elliot, Little Rock to Texarkana, Ark.
J. Holloway, Wilmington to Wadesboro, N. C.
A. S. Kinney, Utica to Binghampton, N. Y.
J. R. Pittman, Decatur to Bridgeport, Ala.
P. A. Vanderhoof, Binghamton to New York, N. Y.
J. R. Hopkins, Binghampton, to New York, N. Y.
W. H. Dean, Claremont Junction, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass.
J. B. Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn., to Sioux City, Iowa.
G. W. Vincent, Lathrop, to Delano, Cal.
D. Allen, San Francisco to Salinas, Cal.
E. D. Sergeant, Streator to Altamont, Ill.
G. Y. McLaughlin, Harrisburg to Lock Haven, Pa.
C. V. Chapin, Hartford to Millerton, N. Y.
W. H. Grayson, Houston to Denison, Tex.
R. E. Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cumberland, Md.
S. M. Smith, Jr., Columbus to Cincinnati, O.
J. W. Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. G. Meldrum, New York to Patchogue, N. Y.
E. E. Winters, Evansville, Ind., to Nashville, Tenn.
C. L. Brown, Winona to Marshall, Minn.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. W. Warnock, Willard to Greenup C. H., Ky.
G. E. Crowell, Chicot to Pine Bluff, Ark.
F. G. Willis, Salt Lake City to Provost, Utah.
W. Child, Marion Junction to Greensboro, Ala.

LOCAL AGENT.

A. Adamsky, Omaha, Neb.

The Toil of Carelessness

The *Journal of the Telegraph* says: We believe there is a vast amount of useless sweat in this sweating world of ours. Men sweat over their mistakes, instead of rectifying them. * * * We honestly believe that half the fume and fret of this life is the result of want of care and particularity in performing daily duties.

Here is, for example, a man who sends to the chief executive officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company a complaint of overcharge on a message sent from Adrian to Ontario. His letter is dated Adrian. Whether his Adrian is in Michigan or New York or Illinois, or his Ontario in Canada or Ohio or New York nobody knows. Yet carelessness in omitting full date imposes a useless complaint on a burdened officer, who will be sworn at because he does not and cannot reply, causes a half-dozen computations in endeavoring to track out the wrong, and imposes on us by being finally hung on our hooks to shoot at. No man should ever write a note to his friend without a clear date. Nothing should be taken for granted which can be easily and clearly expressed. For this want of exactness in work and in thought, in the composition of messages, and in their address, in the statement of wants and the performance of labor, a vast amount of toil is added to the burdens of this toiling earth. How many thousands of messages it causes to pass unpaid for over those burdened wires, we dare not estimate.

[What is true of the telegraph, is equally true of the post-office. There are thousands of letters missent through carelessness, and lost. Reader, it cannot be you nor me—*we* are always careful, are we not ?]—*Phrenological Journal.*

The Phrenological Journal is correct, there are thousands of letters so carelessly addressed that they must be sent either to the Dead Letter Office, or kiteing through the country on the "try" plan of reaching final rest by delivery to some one, or falling into the hands of postmasters equally carless with the writers of the letters, who retain them an indefinite period. But we never yet found any one who misdirected or improperly prepaid a missing letter, until the production of the letter either from the Dead Letter Office, or some post office to which it was sent according to direction, convinced him that he did make a mistake.

Postal Cards in Europe.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, gives the following interesting account of the use of postal cards abroad:

"The idea of postal cards is attributed to Dr. Emanuel Hermann, professor in the Vienna Military Academy. They were introduced into England in 1870, at the price of one half-penny (one cent), the letter postage being one penny. Their average circulation there has risen to a million and a half a week. More than seventy-five millions were sent in 1871, and this number was exceeded in 1872. The number of letters mailed, so far from diminishing in consequence of the introduction of the cheap postal card, as had been predicted, has actually increased; in place of 863,000,000 of letters carried in 1870, 915,000,000 were reported in 1871, an increase of 52,000,000. This enormous increase raises the mean percentage of the annual progression, which, for the five previous years, from 1866 to 1870, had been four per cent., up to six per cent.

"In Germany the introduction of card correspondence was decreed in June, 1870, and it began practically a month later. The advantages offered by it caused it to be rapidly extended, although the price had been fixed at that time at one groschen (2½ cents), the same as letter postage. On the first of July, 1872, this price was reduced to one-half a groschen (1¼ cents), letter postage remaining as before. Here also the introduction of the postal card has not interfered with the number of letters mailed, which, in place of 205,000,000 in 1870, became 240,000,000 in 1871. A most valuable addition to the postal card system, moreover, has been adopted in Germany, and has extended to Holland, to Belgium and to Switzerland. Besides the simple postal card, a double one is also issued, having a prepaid card attached for the answer. The two cards correspond in size, each bears the stamp, and they are sold at a double price.

"In Switzerland, the postal-card system was introduced October 1, 1870, the price being five centimes (one cent). In 1871, 1,713,710 cards were sent. The letters mailed increased from 20,478,844 in 1870 to 25,563,351 in 1871.

"Belgium adopted postal cards July 1, 1871, the price being five centimes (one cent). At first the system was local, but it has since become general. The number of letters sent has, as in other countries, steadily increased. On the first of January, 1873, the Minister of Public Works, under whose direction are all postal and telegraphic arrangements, ordered the issue of double postal cards, having a prepaid card for the answer.

"Norway has had postal-card correspondence since January 1, 1872, the price at first being that of ordinary letter postage, nine shillings (2.9 cents). It has since been reduced to two shillings within the same postal district. The results generally are regarded as satisfactory.

"In Sweden the price of the postal card, at first fixed at 12 ore (3½ cents), has been reduced to 10 ore (2.8 cents). In Denmark the system was adopted April 1, 1871. The general card costs 4 shillings (2.4 cents) and the district card 2 shillings (1.2 cents).

"In Russia, postal cards were introduced January 1, 1872. The general card is furnished at 5 kopecks (4 cents), and the district card at 3 kopecks (2.4 cents). In Austria, the postal card costs 2 kreutzers (1 cent). The system was adopted in October, 1869, and the first year 3,000,000 of cards were sold.

"Spain has decided upon postal cards; Greece and Portugal are about to issue them, and in Italy the same course has been resolved upon. Turkey alone has failed to see the advantages of the postal card system and to adopt it."

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

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Dec. 1	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 2	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 3	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 5	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 5	White Star	Queenstown.
" 8	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 9	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 10	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
" 10	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 12	White Star	Queenstown.
" 12	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 12	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 15	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 16	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 16	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 17	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 19	White Star	Queenstown.
" 19	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 22	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 23	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 24	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 24	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 26	White Star	Queenstown.
" 26	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 26	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 29	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 30	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 31	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
		FROM BOSTON.
Dec. 4	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 12	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 19	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 26	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Dec. 3	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
" 4	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 17	American Steamship Co	Antwerp.
" 24	American Steamship Co	Antwerp.
" 28	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 31	American Steamship Co	Antwerp.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Dec. 12	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 26	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Dec. 5	Allan Line.	Liverpool.
" 12	Allan Line.	Liverpool.
" 19	Allan Line.	Liverpool.
" 26	Allan Line.	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
Dec. 1	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 5	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 8	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 12	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 15	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 19	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 22	Y'th, N. S. & St. J., N. B.	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
" 26	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Dec. 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.
Dec. 1	Clyde	Havana.
" 1	Bermuda	Bermuda
" 3	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 5	Atlas	Port au Prince.
" 5	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 10	Clyde	Havana
" 12	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 15	Atlas	Kingston.
" 15	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 15	San Domingo	San Domingo.
" 17	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 17	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 19	Atlas	Port au Prince.
" 19	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall
" 22	Clyde	Havana.
" 23	N. Y. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 24	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 26	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 30	Atlas	Port au Prince.
" 31	Clyde	Havana.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Dec. 4	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
" 18	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Dec. 7	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
" 21	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Dec. 19	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Dec. 5	Australasian &Am. S.Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, & Auckland.
" 12	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&Hong Kong
" 26	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&HongKong

RICHARD KELLY,
Acting Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1874.

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

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'nport & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 8, 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	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 4 p m	
California	7 a m 6 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, 12 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	7:30 a m
Frechold, N J	5 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, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:8 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	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, 8:30 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, 8:30 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	5, 10:30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:3 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, 8:20, 10:3 p m
South, Philadelphia	5, 7 a m, 12 m, 3, 4:30, 7:20, 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, 4:86 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 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, ? 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	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.

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, 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" it 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 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.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

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, 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. 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 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 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 if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. Under the term "Newspapers" are included all periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, six 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., 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 8 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.	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.

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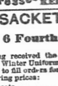
By Using "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR."

It keeps 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, $50 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.

The cut shows the outside of skirt, with "Elevator" fixed in.

Copyright secured.



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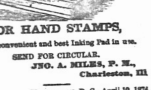

FOR HAND STAMPS,

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Address: JNO. A. MILES, P. M., Charleston, Ill

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.

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THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

[FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.]
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.

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MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

NO 1, for OCTOBER, 1874,

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II. A list of all the Post Offices ARRANGED BY COUNTIES under States.

III. A list of all the MONEY-ORDER OFFICES in the country, Domestic and International.

IV. RATES OF POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter to all parts of the world.

V. Arrival and Departure of FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—DECEMBER, 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: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	4	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
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	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*13	9	G	13	h 8
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 ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h 8
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, (See France)						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. N.Y.	..	18	4	10	10	16
" " British Mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	h 8
Aspinwall (REGISTERED *letters*, 18c. per half oz.)	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 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 Sth'pton. See Portugal	..	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t 8
Brasils, 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	h 5
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	2	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	h 5
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	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	22	4	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	h 8
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	4	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
do do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
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	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
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	4	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	*20	N	O	P	r8
do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do 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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
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†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	I†	I†	h8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10l	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	d22
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct or closed mail	....	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h 8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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, Brit'sh mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	m3	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9l	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
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	....	h 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	....	8
Holland, dir	....	*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	A†l	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do 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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h 8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do. British mail	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do American packet, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	..	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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, direct	..	*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	....	h 5
New Granada (ex. Aspinwall and Panama) Br. mail	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
do. direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
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	h 10
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	....	h 10
Nicaragua	...	10	b2	v		
Nice (See France)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	....	....	....	....	....
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h 8
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†	..
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Plojeschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	..	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Prussia, via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do via Stettin, once a month	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do via N. German Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Queensland, British mail, via Southampton	....	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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed (See Turkey)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands,	b b	6	n	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Savoy (See France)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8

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	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	....	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	4	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	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b 2	....	....	....
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,	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Stettin, discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, 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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	..	18	4	10	10	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N.Y.		18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	* 6	k	k	k	h 5
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	....	h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies, direct	..	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
[See "*Rates to West Indies*" *foot of this Page*.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8

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 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Over 1¾ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¾ oz., and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 3¾ 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*	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	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	....	....	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	....	....	18
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* 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 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, 1 cent for each two 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., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 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 Triests. See 309, Reg. 1873.

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 8 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. 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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See "Rates of postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 30 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

☞ *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
FROM HAVRE, every Friday.

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 60
STEERAGE 30

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE .... (in currency) 36

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

FIRST CABIN $225 00
SECOND CABIN 131 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, gold 30 00
" FROM BREMEN, currency 32 50

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 thi 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, " 276 " " 8 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, MERCHANDIZE, 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 heading '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,
	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To . Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via* St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents for ounces.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, 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,
Cubagua,	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. XV., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1875. WHOLE NO. 172.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The following information respecting the Railway Mail Service is condensed from the Report of George S. Bangs, Esq., General Superintendent of that Service, made to the Postmaster-General:

SIR: At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, there were in operation fifty-nine lines of railway post-office cars, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad, on which was performed 34,925 miles of service daily, and 12,747,625 miles of service annually, by 752 railway post-office clerks. These clerks are classified as follows: 283 head clerks, 379 clerks and 90 assistant clerks.

TOTAL INCREASE.

The increase in railway post-office lines is four.

In miles of railroad, 1,548.
In miles of daily service, 4,274.
In miles of annual service, 1,560,010.

INCREASE IN CLERICAL FORCE.

During the year there was an increase of 98 railway post-office clerks (5 head clerks, 86 clerks and 7 assistant clerks), with an annual compensation of $117,200.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE RAILWAY POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

The railway post-office cars are now in operation on most of the important connecting and trunk lines of railroad, giving the most direct and available transit to the mails between the office of origin and destination, and forming nearly a perfect connection between the various railroads upon which service is performed by route agents.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system is perhaps the most extended and important in the country for mail transportation. It is now used to a great extent in the forwarding of through and direct mails, but owing to the poor postal-car facilities at present furnished by that road it cannot be utilized to any great extent in the distribution of mails in transit.

As this company has expressed its willingness to grant improved accommodations, the benefit to be derived would fully warrant the Department in the acceptance of the same. The necessity of this addition to the postal-car lines can best be judged by the following statement of the bulk of mails passing between the East and West.

New York originates 55 to 60 tons of mail-matter daily, as shown by their official statement; 45 to 50 tons of this is forwarded on the trunk lines leading to the West and Southwest. Three of these lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad, New York and Erie Railroad, and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, carry daily over their whole length an average of 93,000 pounds of mail; and as the bulk of this mail is deposited in the offices at the latest hour possible to make the trains, or arrives on connecting trains, it must be distributed in transit, taxing the present accommodations to the utmost, especially as the Erie Railroad is the only one upon which the Department have such accommodations as are required.

The propriety of establishing a fast and exclusive mail-train between New York and Chicago, has been discussed for some time, and there appears to be a growing necessity for the same; this train to be under the control of the Department, so far as it is necessary for the purposes designed, and to run the distance in about 24 hours. It is conceded by railroad officials that this can be done.

The importance of a line like this cannot be overestimated. It would reduce the actual time of the mail between the East and West from 12 to 24 hours. As it would necessarily be established upon one or more of the trunk-lines, having an extended system of connections, its benefits would be in no wise confined, but extended to all parts of the country alike. It would also, should this line be established, be practicable to reduce to one line daily, beside this true line, the service upon the three trunk lines to the West. This reduction would compensate for all the additional expense incurred by the fast mail-train, especially as by the operation of the law governing mail transportation the more mail concentrated upon a single line of railway the less is the aggregate cost of transportation per pound or ton per mile.

The line between Cincinnati and Louisville, via North Vernon, Ind., now established, completes a continuous service between Cincinnati and the railroads centering there and Nashville, Tenn.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF POSTAL CARS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

In the early part of 1874 the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, over which the New York and Washington Railway Post Office passes, repeated its demand for increased compensation, and threatened, if it was not complied with, to withdraw the postal cars. The Department was powerless to grant this, as the road was already receiving the maximum compensation under the law regulating the same. Negotiations were entered into to prevent such procedure on the part of the railroad, with, however, no apparent success except to extend the time of such action from July 1 to Aug. 1, 1874.

The company took this ground: It would not refuse the mails in the postal cars, and should they be tendered, it would consider it an acceptance of the terms proposed by them. As this position was clearly untenable, and if the mails were accepted and transported, it could be only upon the terms prescribed by Congress, the Department notified the company that this was their position, and tendered the mails in the postal cars, and they were transported as usual.

To avoid all delays possible, should the company take extreme measures and refuse to transport the mails in postal cars, arrangements were perfected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, so that the mails between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington would have been carried with equal celerity as by the old route, and the only sufferers would have been the communities wholly dependent upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and its branches for their mail supplies.

The cause of this difficulty was not so much in the amount of compensation as in the basis of the same. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad all the car-space can be utilized. Owing to the peculiar features as to the kind of mail and the connections of the road, a relatively much larger amount of space to weight carried is required than upon any other, and the result is that this road claims there is an inequality between its compensation and the compensation to other roads of the same class.

In this connection it would be advisable to recommend legislation placing the compensation to railroads on other bases than weight alone. When weight was first made the basis of compensation, mails were mostly carried in bulk, or the space required was relatively so small that it did not enter into consideration. But with the increasing railroad facilities and closer connections made at terminal points, came the necessity of distribution in transit, or else delay. Thus has space grown into primary importance, and the relations between the space required and weight carried are becoming so varied on different railroads, governed entirely by the country through which the railroad passes and its connections, that it works unequally, and is an increasing source of complaint upon the part of the railroads who furnish ample accommodations, and of embarrassment to the Department when railroads refuse to furnish the same.

The compensation should be so based that it would command the use of any or all trains run upon any railroad, and ample space for the proper working of the mails. It should be so flexible that mails could be changed from one road to another at the option of the Department, when demanded by a change of connections, &c. This the present law does not admit of. The labor and expense attached to a weighing prevents a frequent repetition. In case of a change of a heavy mail from one road to another, the road would carry what another was paid for, or two roads might be paid for carrying the same mail. Besides, the use of necessary trains is and can be refused, and the car-space furnished for the working of the mails can, and frequently is, so limited as to be almost useless. On no other one thing does the perfection of the railway-mail service, and, in fact, the whole postal-service depend, than upon having every accommodation from the railroads that it is possible for them to extend.

It is of vital importance that the whole distribution and dispatch of mails, in post-offices and upon railroads, be under one general supervision, as with this a harmony and uniformity is to be had, resulting in a maximum of result from a minimum of labor. This is now nominally the case throughout the country, and actually so in by far the greater part of it.

The civil service of this branch of the Department, established previous to the creation of the Civil-Service Commission, and continued as established with its consent, is thoroughly practical and wholly successful. It consists simply of a distribution of mail made at an examination case, similar in every respect to the one made on the cars, or in the post office when on duty, and a record kept of the same. The improvement under this system is marked.

Each railway post-office clerk, route agent, or post-office clerk, in making a distribution, is required to attach to each package of letters he makes up a facing or label-slip bearing the address of the package, the office or route upon which it was made up, with the name of the clerk making the distribution.

The clerk receiving and opening this package is required to note upon these slips all errors of any kind, if any, and forward the slip to the superintendents of their respective divisions, where a record is kept of the work performed by each clerk.

Below are given the returns of the slips made on the railway post-offices alone for the month of June, 1873 and 1874:

June, 1873:	
Total slips returned, each representing a package of letters	144,323
Total number of errors found	9,047
Number packages of letters to each error	16
Number letters distributed right to each one wrong	796
June, 1874:	
Total slips returned	325,696
Total errors found	10,776
Number packages of letters to each error	30
Number letters distributed right to each one wrong	1,580

A very marked improvement. In this manner a check is kept upon each clerk, and the poor, careless or inefficient ones soon discovered and made to perform better work or make place for one that will. For it is useless to undertake to give the people what they demand, absolute certainty in their mail facilities, unless those who have the handling of it can be educated or controlled in some manner.

COST OF THE RAILWAY POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

The additional compensation given to the railroads for furnishing and transporting railway post-office cars is, as nearly as can be estimated, $600,000 annually. The compensation of clerks performing this service is $1,058,200 annually. The cost of superintendency, for salary and per diem, is $34,420. A total cost of $1,692,620.

That this cost is apparent, however, and not real, will be seen in the following:

The railway post-offices, with three or four exceptions, perform the way or local service, that is, supply the offices along the line of railroad over which they pass. A careful estimate shows that to do this work would alone require 370 clerks or route agents, which would cost $1,000 each per year (the average salary given on that class of routes), $370,000.

Again, were not this distribution made on the cars, it would necessitate the establishment of at least 50 additional distributing post offices, employing from one additional clerk in the smallest to 75 in the largest. This latter is the estimate for Chicago.

That it would require a larger force in the offices than on the cars to make the distribution of the same amount of mail, is evident from the following reason:

On the cars they have the whole time in transit, while in the post-office the distribution must be made in the shortest possible time, requiring larger force, in order that it may be forwarded by the first departing trains after its arrival. This must at least offset the balance of compensation to clerks.

The additional space required in the post-office would alone aggregate to no inconsiderable item. The superintendency would be necessary under any system, as the distribution and dispatch of mails would require the same general supervision as now, to secure the best possible results. Not the least consideration in favor of the railway post-office is the avoidance of delays resulting from any other system than the distribution of mails in transit.

These have all been set forth at length in the letter of the Postmaster-General in answer to a Senate resolution of inquiry. (Ex. Doc. No. 37, 43d Congress, 1st session.)

In closing, it is due to the railway post-office clerks and route agents employed on railways throughout the country, that the faithfulness with which they have performed their arduous, and at times perilous, duties be commended. This hearty co-operation on their part is reflected by the efficiency of the mail service in all sections of the Union.

Very respectfully, GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent.

Hon. J. L. ROUTT,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Please find herewith M. O. for $1 to continue my subscription to the MAIL, this being the tenth year I have taken it; can't conduct a postoffice without it, only don't let Congress advance rates for money orders or for postage on anything, but they should make a uniform rate for all printed matter, viz., 2 cents per pound.

I am now at work on the last quarterly newspaper act after ten years of service. What an amount of labor have these 40 accounts cost me, none but those in the service know. I have a right to shout and throw up my cap.

Yours for reform, D. P. McKOWN.
Assistant.

REGISTRATION AT ASPINWALL.—Postmasters will please take notice that the United States Consul and Postal Agent at Aspinwall is authorized to register letters.

RAILWAY CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with a former circular, the Railway Postal Clerks, Route Agents and Mail Route Messengers of the United States were represented in convention, which met in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18 and 19, 1874, at the Palmer House.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m., by Mr. A. B. Hulse, of the Washington and Welden R. P. O. A telegram from Hon. George S. Bangs, General Superintendent R. M. S., was read, congratulating the convention on the object for which it was called, and hoping that harmony would characterize its deliberations.

Mr. P. P. Warring, of the New York and Washington R. P. O., was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. J. A. Montgomery, of the Chicago to St. Louis R. P. O., Secretary.

A committee of five, consisting of Charles E. Moore, of 1st Div., Jas. Belger, 2d Div., Charles L. Emory, 5th Div., L. L. Troy, 6th Div., J. C. Walkinshaw, 7th Div., was then appointed on credentials. They reported the following as entitled to seats in the convention, and to participate in its deliberations:

James Belger, P. P. Warring, New York and Washington Railway Post Office; George S. Gilbert, C. E. Moore, Boston and Albany Railway Post Office; B. F. Church, Chicago and Fort Howard Railway Post Office; S. F. Champion, Detroit and Chicago Railway Post Office; E. C. Kincaid, Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad; A. Judson Throop, Wm. H. Candee, Albany and Buffalo Railway Post Office; William Harvey, New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, Mobile and Ohio Railroad; W. W. Allen, Lynchburg and Bristol Railway Post Office, Bristol and Chattanooga Railway Post Office, Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, Lynchburg and Danville Railroad; C. D. Eaton, Davenport and Council Bluffs Railway Post Office; B. Zick, Centralia and Cairo Railway Post Office; C. C. Starkweather, Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Post Office, St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, Cairo Short Line; F. M. Hinds, Nashville and Dec. Railroad, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Evansville, Hendersen and Nashville Railroad; D. R. B. Harlan, Quincy and Kansas City Railway Post Office; A. E. Jerome, Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad; Capt. Charles Emery, Crestline and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburg and Crestline Railroad; H. H. Chase, Little Rock and Texas Railroad, St. Louis and Little Rock Railroad, Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; John Sargent, M. D. Kirk, Toledo and Chicago Railroad; A. J. Miller, New York and Erie Railway Post Office; Douglass Putnam, Hannibal and Dennison Railway Post Office, Holden and Paola Railroad, Junction City and Parsons Railroad; R. W. Camp, Kansas City and Council Bluffs Railway Post Office; W. A. Stephenson, Toledo and Elkhart Railway Post Office; J. J. Palmer, Chicago and Dubuque Railway Post Office; L. Smith, Logansport and Warsaw Railroad; H. J. Skeels, Chicago and Centralia Railway Post Office; T. C. Demuth, S. G. Harvey, Buffalo and Toledo Railway Post Office; J. W. Hofsty, Buffalo and Cleveland, O., Railway Post Office; E. E. Boyd, New Haven, Middleton and Wilmington Railroad, New York and Boston Railway Post Office, Winsted and Bridgeport Railroad, Pittsfield and Bridgeport Railroad, New Haven and New York Railroad, New Haven and Northampton Railroad, New London and New Haven Railroad; S. C. Herbert, Burlington and Southwestern Railroad; W. B. Stewart, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad; Wm. H. Housel, Indianapolis and Galesburg Railway Post Office; H. Knickerbocker, Aurora and Streator Railroad; N. Flansburg, Chicago and Burlington Railroad; Charles Hoyt, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Denver Pacific Railroad, Kansas Pacific Railroad; J. L. Willets, Great Eastern Railroad; J. C. Walkinshaw, St. Louis and Atchinson Railway Post Office, Pleasant Hill and Carbondale Railroad; C. C. Blodgett, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad; Geo. W. Young, Chicago and Cincinnati Day Line; R. E. Mansfield, Louisville and Nashville Railway Post Office, Louisville and Memphis Railway Post Office, Lebanon Branch Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, Louisville and Lexington Railroad, Louisville and Cinnati Short Line, Louisville and Evansville River route, Louisville and Cincinnati River route; A. B. Hulse, Washington and Welden Railway Post Office, Charleston and Savanah Railroad, Cincinnati and Louisville Railway Post Office, South Carolina Railroad, Charleston and Branchville Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, North Carolina Central Railroad, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Port Royal Railroad, Georgia Central Railroad, J. A. Montgomery, Chicago to St. Louis R. P. O.; L. Cole, Chicago and Burlington Railroad; Edgar Isbel, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad; A. B. Wicker, Chicago and Cincinnati Railway Post Office; Wm. Harvey, Paducah and Gulf Railroad; J. V. Henry, Gailsburg and Quincy Railway Post Office; D. K. Walker, Chicago to Centralia Railway Post Office; P. S. Sinclair, of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

It was then ordered that any Clerk or Route Agent who might come in during future sessions, provided with proper credentials, should be admitted to the Convention's privileges.

The Chair then appointed the following committee on permanent organization.

E. E. Boyd, 1st	Division	R. M. S.
James Belger, 2d	"	"
A. B. Hulse, 3d	"	"
W. Harvey, 4th	"	"
R. E. Mansfield, 5th	"	"
H. J. Skeels, 6th	"	"
J. C. Walkinshaw, 7th	"	"

They reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

A. J. Miller, New York and Erie R. P. O., Chairman; J. A. Montgomery, Chicago to St. Louis R. P. O., Secretary.

The new Chairman was escorted to the Chair by a committee of three.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on Constitution and By-Laws:

George S. Gilbert, 1st	Division	R. M. S.
W. H. Candee, 2d	"	"
W. W. Allen, 3d	"	"
W. Harvey, 4th	"	"
C. C. Starkweather, 5th	"	"
J. J. Palmer, 6th	"	"
R. W. Camp, 7th	"	"

J. A. Montgomery, Secretary, was made Secretary of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Motion to adjourn till 10 a. m. on the 19th made and after considerabe discussion prevailed.

Thursday, November 19, at 10:30 a. m. the Convention was called to order. Reading of minutes of Wednesday's session dispensed with.

The report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was called for, when the committee reported their labors unfinished, and asked for more time, which was granted. Mr. R. E. Mansfield was made Assistant Secretary.

On motion a committee on Resolutions was appointed, to whom all resolutions should be submitted before being presented to the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

C. E. Moore, 1st	Division	R. M. S.
A. J. Throop, 2d	"	"
A. B. Hulse, 3d	"	"
Wm. Harvey, 4th	"	"
F. M. Hinds, 5th	"	"
J. W. Hofste, 6th	"	"
J. C. Walkinshaw, 7th	"	"

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws here asked for more time; on motion they were given until 2 o'clock p. m., to which time the Convention adjourned.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Convention re-assembled and were called to order by the Chairman. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws offered their report; it was moved that each article of the Constitution and By-Laws be taken up and considered separately; agreed to.

The report of the committee was accepted and the Constitution and By-Laws, as reported by them, adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to appoint a place for the meeting of the next general Convention: Messrs. Boyd, Belger, Allen, Harvey, Wicker, Church and Hoyt. Moved by Mr. Hofste that the general offices of the association shall be established where the General Secretary and Treasurer resides; carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then made their report. It was:

Resolved, That we, as members of this Convention, recognizing the duties we owe the Government, the people, and the press, have here assembled for the advancement of the service by an interchange of views by which to secure a more correct and rapid transmission of the mails, and promote the harmony of the different departments of our service.

Resolved, That while we as a body recognize our duty to the public, we also owe a duty to ourselves, and, therefore, we have formed a Mutual Benefit Association for the relief of the families of the deceased members of the railway service.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the press of Chicago for the very accurate reports of the proceedings as published by them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the proprietor of the Palmer House, of this city, for the uniform courtesy with which we have been received, and the facilities afforded us while guests of the house.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The Committee appointed to designate a place to hold the next Convention reported in favor of New York, on the third Wednesday in October, 1875. The report was acquiesced in.

OFFICERS.

The election of officers of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association was next in order, and resulted as follows:

President, A. B. Hulse, Washington and Welden R. P. O.; residence, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents, 1st Division, R. M. S., C. E. Moore, Boston and Albany R. P. O., residence, Boston, Mass.

2d Division, R. M. S., James Belger, N. Y. and Washington R. P. O.; residence, Jersey City, N. J.

3d Division, R. M. S., W. W. Allen, Lynchburg and Bristol R. P. O.: residence, Lynchburg, Va.

4th Division, R. M. S., W. Harvey, Mobile and Ohio R. P. O.; residence, Mobile, Ala.

5th Division R., M. S., A. B. Wicker, Cincinnati and Chicago R. P. O.; residence, Chicago, Ill.

6th Division, R. M. S., S. G. Harvey, Buffalo and Toledo R. P. O.; residence, Toledo, Ohio.

7th Division, R. M. S., R. W. Camp, Kansas City to Council Bluffs R. P. O.; residence, Kansas City, Mo.

General Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Montgomery, Chicago and St. Louis R. P. O.; residence, Chicago, Ill.

The Executive Committee elected were: B. F. Church, of the Sixth Division; R. E. Mansfield, of the Fifth Division; J. C. Walkershaw, of the Seventh Division; John Sargent, of the Sixth Division; and D. Harlin, of the Seventh Division.

The Finance Committee elected were: J. J. Palmer, of the Sixth Division; D. Putnam, of the Seventh; C. Starkweather, of the Fifth.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Miller for his able conduct while presiding over the deliberations of the Convention.

After directing the Secretary to procure a book in which to receive the signatures of members, and requesting the members (who found it convenient) to pay their entrance fees and dues for the ensuing year, the Convention adjourned to meet in New York as already designated.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be known as the United States Mail-Service Mutual Benefit Association.

ART. II.—Its elective officers shall consist of one President, and one Vice-President for each division of the Railway Mail-Service, a general Secretary and Treasurer (the two offices to be combined and filled by the same person), an Executive Committee of five, and a Finance Committee of three, who shall reside within 300 miles of the general office. All officers shall be elected annually by ballot at the annual Convention, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

ART. III.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all Conventions and meetings of the Association. Each Convention shall designate the time and place of holding the succeeding Convention. The President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Executive Committee, call special meetings when or where they may think best for the interests of the Association. He shall also by virtue of his office be Chairman of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the President at any meeting of the Executive Committee they shall have power to choose a Chairman from their own number. In the absence of the President, the Vice-Presidents shall preside in the order of their election at the General Convention.

ART. IV.—The General Secretary and Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the Association, and pay the same subject to the order of the Finance Committee. He shall keep a true and faithful record of all business and proceedings of the Association, and a register of all the members, in a book provided for that purpose. He shall make a correct report annually, or oftener if required by a majority of either the Finance or Executive Committee, of all receipts and expenditures, the number of members and condition of the Association, likewise perform such other duties as may pertain to his office, and give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of the same, to be approved by the Executive Committee. The General Secretary and Treasurer shall also be empowered, when proper proofs of death shall have been presented, to pay over to the heirs or legal representatives of the deceased member such amount, not exceeding $200, for immediate use, which may be demanded for that purpose, provided the amount so demanded is in the Treasury, and the same shall be deducted from the total amount of the assessment collected for such member.

ART. V.—The salary of the General Secretary and Treasurer shall be $300 per annum.

ART. VI.—All claims against the Association shall be referred by the General Secretary and Treasurer to the Finance Committee, and, upon the approval of said Committee, it shall be his duty to pay such claim or claims, but not otherwise, care being taken to have the signatures of the Committee attached to said claim or claims. Should any claim not receive the approval of all the members of the Finance Committee, the General Secretary and Treasurer shall immediately send all the particulars of such claim to the Executive Committee, whose decision shall be final.

ART. VII.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carefully examine all books, papers, and accounts of the Association, and know that the business is honestly conducted, to decide all points of dispute and questions of doubt that may arise pertaining to the business of the Association, previous the meeting of the delegates, and in case of any legal proceedings to act in behalf of the Association. They will also fill any vacancies that may occur, either in officers or in committees, until such vacancy is again filled at a regular or special meeting of the Association.

ART. VIII.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to audit and adjust all claims against the Association, and if found correct to approve the same for payment by the General Secretary and Treasurer. They shall also invest the funds of the Association in such manner as may be directed by the Executive Committee.

ART. IX.—Each member of the Association shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, attested by the President and General Secretary and Treasurer, with the seal of the Association attached thereto.

ART. X.—All general officers, their clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, mail-route messengers, local agents, and all others connected with the railway branch of the United States mail service, by commission or appointment, shall be eligible to membership in this Association, as provided in Article XII. of the By-laws.

The articles were, on motion, discussed seriatim and adopted, and then the report was adopted in a lump.

In explanation of Article II. it was announced that the Association being of a national character the intention is to apply to Congress for a charter.

The Chairman then named the following as the Committee to appoint a place for the next Convention: Messrs. Boyd, Belger, Allen, Harvey, Wicker, Church, and Hoyt.

THE BY-LAWS.

The draft of the By-laws was then presented and read through. It ran:

ART. I.—The members of the Association on each railroad, or properly authorized branch or divisions of the same, as the case may be, shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every ten men appointed to said line, to represent them at the regular annual Conventions and special meetings held for the transaction of business, and they shall elect the officers provided for in the Constitution.

ART. II.—The annual Convention of the Association shall be held at such time and place as may be designated from year to year by a vote of the delegates present at the previous annual Convention, and the President shall notify each Corresponding Secretary, by circular, thirty days before such stated annual Convention.

ART. III.—On the death of a member of the Association, the Corresponding Secretary of the road, branch or division as the case may be, with which such member was connected, shall immediately inform the General Secretary of the facts, and likewise furnish a certificate of such death, and the cause thereof, from a practicing physician in good standing, attested by a notary public or Justice of the Peace. The General Secretary shall, on the receipt of such information, immediately notify the Corresponding Secretaries of each and every road, branch, or division to assess and forward to him, by express or post-office money-order, the amount of $1.10 for each and every member of the Association on their respective roads, branches, or divisions, until the membership reaches 1,000, and thereafter such pro rata amount as may be required to make $2,000.

ART. IV.—Immediately after such collection from assessments has been received by the General Secretary, the amount of $1 collected shall be, by order of the Finance Committee, forwarded by draft to the legal heirs or representatives of the deceased.

ART. V.—If such deceased members have no heirs nor leave any direction for the payment of such assessment, then the General Secretary shall pay his funeral expenses as an appropriation, and the balance shall revert to the treasury of the Association.

ART. VI.—The Executive Committee shall, in case of the total and permanent disability of a member (said member producing a certificate from two or more practicing physicians of good standing, and approved by the Corresponding Secretary of the road, branch, or division to which the said member belongs), instruct the General Secretary to assess each member the same as in the case of death. After such member shall have received the full amount which would be payable to the heirs in case of death, and given proper receipts in full of all demands, then the obligations of the Association to said member shall cease, and his name be struck from the roll of members.

. . . .

ART. VIII.—A membership fee of $2 will be required of each person becoming a member, for the purpose of defraying expenses of this Association.

. . . .

ART. XI.—Persons desiring to become members of this Association must be free from any incurable disease, and in ordinary good health, must furnish a certificate to that effect from a practicing physician in good standing, on a form to be furnished for that purpose, and must make application to the Corresponding Secretary, of their road, branch, or division; and, in case they have no Corresponding Secretary, it must be made direct to the General Secretary, whose character and standing must be certified to by two members in good standing of the Association.

ART. XII.—The annual dues of this Association shall be $1 from each member, payable in advance, which, together with the membership fee, after the first year, shall be used as a fund for contingent expenses.

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 7:50 a. m. and 10:50 p. m.

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

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 boxes only for the 6:20 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.

Way mail service (for the Winter) is now in operation on the New York and Canada R. R. The following is the schedule:

Le. Mooers 9:10 a. m. Arr. Ausable 1:10 p. m.
Le. Ausable 1:25 p. m. Arr. Mooers 4:10 p. m.

Way mail service is now being performed over the Flushing, North Shore and Central railroads of L. I., there being what is equivalent to double daily service over that portion of the route between Whitestone and Long Island City. The following is the schedule:

Le. Whitestone 7:30 a. m. Arr. L. I. City 7:53 a. m.
Le. L. I. City 9:30 a. m. Arr. Patchogue 11:45 a. m.
Le. Patchogue 1:10 p. m. Arr. L. I. City 3:23 p. m.
Le. L. I. City 4:00 p. m. Arr. Whitestone 4:35 p. m.

Double daily route agent service is also being performed over the Southern R. R. of Long Island, under the following schedule:

Le. Babylon 6:35 a. m., 1:55 p. m. Arr. Williamsburgh 8 a. m., 4:35 p. m.
Le. Williamsburgh 9 a. m., 5 p. m. Arr. Babylon 10:55 a. m., 7 p. m.

Route agent service was resumed on the 28th ult. between Chestertown and Massey's Cross Roads, Md., over the Kent Co. R. R., under the same schedule that was in operation before the stoppage.

The following changes are ordered in the official List of route titles published in the November number of the UNITED STATES MAIL.

Change State Line (Mass.) & Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Agt. to Mt. Riga & Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Agt.

Change Province Line & Au Sable (N. Y.) Agt. to Mooers Junction & Au Sable (N. Y.) Agt.

Change Sodus Point & Gorham Agt. to Sodus Point & Stanley (N. Y.) Agt.

Change Dunkirk (N. Y.), Warren & Titusville (Pa.) Agt. to Dunkirk (N. Y.) & Titusville (Pa.) Agt.

Change Harrisville & Greenville (Pa.) Agt. to Greenville & Harrisville (Pa.) Agt.

Change Norwich & DeRuyter (N. Y.) Agt. to Norwich & Cortland (N. Y.) Agt.

Boats ceased running on Lake Champlain yesterday, and in consequence way mail service will not be performed on that route during the suspension of navigation.

The morning way mail service from Denville, N. J., and the afternoon service from New York over the Boonton Branch of D. L. and W. R. R. have been discontinued, and the way service is now entirely performed by the Bing., Scranton and N. Y. agents.

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN, PA., R. R.

Trains on this road ceased running entirely this day.

ROUTE AGENTS.

Greenville, Saltersville, Bergen Point and Bayonne, N. J., are now supplied by the N. Y., Somerville and Easton Agents and not by the Jersey City P. O.; but on account of their close proximity to the starting point of the Agents going West, and their not being served by the Agents going East, mail for them should be sent into the New York P. O. South Table to be made up there.

NEW YORK P. O.

Clerks and mail agents on routes out of New York, when not making up direct for routes on Long Island and Staten Island, should send their *letter* mail for those islands to the "North Table" New York P. O.

KEY WEST.

Mail service by steamer between New York and Key West, Fla., was discontinued on the 15th inst., after which date all mails for that place will be forwarded via Cedar Keys.

CASUALTIES.

On the night of the 21st or morning of the 22d inst., a portion of the mails from Detroit, Mich., going eastward were much injured by fire on the train near Hamilton, Canada, on the Great Western Railway.

As far as can be ascertained the mails were in a sealed car, and the fire was communicated from sparks from the engine through the bell cord hole or under the door.

The New York and Washington postal car which left Washington, D. C., 9 p. m., 7th inst., over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, with the through mails from Washington and the South, collided with a freight train at Benning's Station, about six miles north of Washington, occasioned by a misplaced switch.

Mr. T. H. Fayman, Postal Clerk, was killed, and his body burned beyond recognition before it could be extricated.

Mr. John Stack, Head Clerk, was slightly injured.

About 300 registered packages were burned, and all the mails except a pouch and sack for Baltimore from connecting routes.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Onondaga Co.

Skaneateles Falls—Station on Skaneateles R. R., 1¼ miles south of Hart Lot.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Co.

Glen Olden—Station on P. W. and B. R. R., 1¼ miles southwest of Sharon Hill.

Erie Co.

Hamett, 3¼ miles southeast of Belle Valley, on route from Erie to Union City.

McKean Co.

Wrights—Station on B. N. Y. and Phila. R. R., 5 miles, south of Port Allegheny.

Monroe Co.

Houser's Mills—7 miles northwest of Pocono and supplied from it.

Northumberland Co.

Fry's Store—3¼ miles northeast of Dewart and supplied from it.

ALTERATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE SCHEME, DATED APRIL, 1874.

Chautauqua Co.

Fredonia to Dunkirk and Titusville agt.

Greene Co.

Hunter to Rondout and Stamford agt.

Onondaga Co.

Skaneateles Falls to Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester agt.

Queens Co.

Far Rockaway to Babylon and N. Y. agt., Bay Side, College Point, Corona, Flushing, Great Neck, Little Neck, Manhasset, Maspeth, Newtown, Whitestone, Winfield Junction and Woodside to Whitestone and N. Y. agt.

Suffolk Co.

Bayport, Bay Shore, Bellport, Blue Point, Brookhaven, Islip, Oakdale Sta., Patchogue and Sayville to Patchogue and N. Y. agt.

ALTERATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA SCHEME DATED MAY 1 1874.

Delaware Co.

Glen Olden to Phila. & Balt. Agt.

Erie Co.

Hamett to Erie Dis.

McKean Co.

Wrights to Buf. & Emp. Agt.

Monroe Co.

Houser's Mills to Bing., Scranton & N. Y. Agt. N. of M. Ch Junct.

Northumberland Co.

Fry's Store to L. H. & Har. Agt.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Roundout and Stamford Agt., Dec. 21, 1874.
Le. Stamford 6 A. M. arr. Rondout 10:30 A. M.
Le. Rondout 3:20 P. M., arr. Stamford 8 P. M.

NEW YORK TO MONTREAL, CANADA.

Le. New York	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
Arr. Troy	1:25 p. m.	9:50 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Le. "	1:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Arr. Saratoga Spa	......	......	9:05 a. m.
Arr. Salem	......	11:46 p. m.	......
Arr. Manchester	6:05 p. m.	......	......
Le. "	6:05 p. m.	......	......
Arr. Rutland	9:00 p. m.	1:40 a. m.	12 m.
Le. "	......	1:50 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Arr. Leicester Jct.	......	2:40 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arr. Burlington	......	4:30 a. m.	4:42 p. m.
Le. "	......	4:30 a. m.	4:47 p. m.
Arr. Essex Jct.	......	4:50 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Le. " "	......	4:55 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Arr. St. Albans	......	5:30 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Le. St. Albans for Montreal	......	6:10 a. m.	6:40 p. m.
Le. St. Albans for Ogdensburgh	......	6:15 a. m.	6:45 p. m.
Arr. Mooers	......	8:10 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Arr. Ogdensburgh	......	12:30 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Arr. St. John	......	7:30 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Arr. Montreal	......	8:50 a. m.	9:30 p. m.

MONTREAL, CANADA, TO NEW YORK.

Arr. St. John	10:35 a. m.	4:40 p. m.	......
Le. Ogdensburgh	......	12:10 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Arr. Mooers	......	4:45 p. m.	2:55 a. m.
Arr. St. Albans from Montreal	12:15 p. m.	6:40 p. m.	......
Arr. St. Albans from Ogdensburgh	......	6:35 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Le. St. Albans	12:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Arr. Essex Jct.	1:30 p. m.	8:25 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Le. " "	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arr. Burlington	1:55 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Le. "	2:00 p. m.	9:05 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Arr. Leicester Jct.	3:50 p. m.	11:31 p. m.	10:32 a. m.
Arr. Rutland	4:40 p. m.	12:50 a. m.	12 m.
Le. "	4:45 p. m.	1:40 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arr. Manchester	6:05 p. m.	......	......
Arr. Salem	......	3:43 a. m.	......
Arr. Saratoga Spa	......	......	5:45 p. m.
Arr. Troy	8:15 p. m.	5:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Le. "	9:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.	......
Arr. New York	6:00 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	......

The train due at Troy 5:20 a. m. from the North runs on Sundays, but not on Mondays.

The 4 p. m. train from New York, when arriving at St. Albans on Sundays, does not proceed north of that point.

No through trains leave Troy going North on Sundays.

No transfer of mails at Rutland on train leaving New York 4:00 p. m.; baggage cars go through from Troy to Essex Junction. The same is true in regard to the mails leaving New York 8:00 a. m., when connection is made by that train beyond Rutland.

ROSWELL HART, Supt. R. M. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

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

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

E. S. Seymour, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
T. B. Baldwin, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
B. Zick, Cairo, to Centralia, Ill.
L. Jennings, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
W. G. Lovell, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
C. L. Mildram, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
C. E. Marshall, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
C. D. Eaton, Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa.
W. Ade, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
F. J. Snow, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
L. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
D. W. Gore, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. Garrison, New York to Albany, N. Y.
J. J. Gibbs, Bristol to Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. S. Halbert, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
J. C. Walker, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
R. H. Ford, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
L. E. Foulke, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
W. P. Smith, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
A. W. Dickinson, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
F. M. Moore, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
J. S. Bailey, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
E. B. Cole, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
T. W. McConnell, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
T. M. Adams, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
W. H. Camp, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.

ASST. R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. McLean, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
P. C. Golder, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
E. H. Pifer, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
J. Graves, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
A. Bone, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
L. Sargent, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. J. Treadwell, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
J. Brewster, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
P. H. Bennett, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
S. T. A. Van Scriver, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

C. W. Johnson, Tomah to Wausau, Wis.
G. A. Collett, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.
C. H. Cornell, Milwaukee, Wis., to North McGregor, Iowa.
J. F. Bleckley, Easton, [illegible]
C. B. Pomeroy, Providence, R. I., to Waterbury, Ct.
F. Phinney, Decatur, Ill., to Montezuma, Ind.
H. H. Beach, Louisville, Ky., to Evansville, Ind.
C. Collins, Columbus, Ga., to Troy, Ala.
S. O. Fletcher, Junction City, to Parsons, Kan.
F. M. Dillon, Urbana, to Havana, Ill.
W. E. Donnallen, San Francisco, to Salinas, Cal.
E. O. Rose, Fort Wayne, Ind., to Petosky, Mich.
L. Williams, New York, N. Y., to New Haven, Ct.
W. B. Bower, Newark, to Shawnee, O.
G. L. Fox, Jacksonville, to Enterprise, Fla.
J. P. Kavenagh, Houston, to Columbia, Tex.
A. M. Smith, Houston, to Longview, Tex.
F. Barton, Houston, to Longview, Tex.
W. H. Phillips, Cincinnati, O., to Chicago, Ill.
R. Giblin, Sherman, to Brenham, Tex.
B. F. Langworthy, LaCrosse, Wis., to Winnebago City Minn.
H. S. French, Lewiston, to Norridgewock, Me.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

A. Grosch, New Orleans, to Donaldsonville, La.
S. L. Grosvenor, Marietta, to Athens, O.
J. Matot, Jr., Port Henry, N. Y., to Whiting Station, Vt.
H. Brukke, Denver, to Black Hawk, Col. Ter.
W. Hamilton, Fayetteville, to Decherd, Tenn.
H. Scott, Topeka, to Lawrence, Kan.

LOCAL AGENT.

S. A. Haines, Shaffs Bridge, Pa.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

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☞ 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.

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LOUIS WATKINS, Chief Clerk.

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Office of Appointment.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

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J. J. MARTIN, of Alabama.
J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1875.

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:

Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Amerman, I. A., San Francisco, Cal., Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
Bangs, George S., Washington, D. C., General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
Bailey, M. V., Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Third Division.
Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Brown, Samuel, Louisville, Ky.
Bringhurst, Thomas H., Logansport, Ind.
Comstock Anthony, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chamberlain, George B.
Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Cheney, Thomas P., Boston, Mass., Superintendent Railway Mail Service, First Division.
Clarke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
Carelis, Joseph S., Nashville, Tenn.
David, E. C.
Douglass, Lewis H., Washington, D. C.
Edgarton, Warren P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
French, G. Jay, Cincinnati, Ohio, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Fifth Division.
Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, John B., Omaha, Neb.
Huggins, A. P.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hart, Roswell, New York, N. Y., Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Second Division.
Hawley, U. R., Chicago, Ill.
Henderson, William T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Fond Station, Geauga Co., Iowa.
Hopkins, H. Clay, Lancaster, Pa.
Hunt, W. L., St. Louis, Mo., Superintendent Railway Mail Sevice, Seventh Division.
Huntington, Warren W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, Geo. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, James R., New Orleans, La.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
Lewis, Eugene.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McDanolds, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., Newmarket, Tenn.
Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Sharretts, B. K., New York N. Y.
Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Strong, J., Cleveland Ohio.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Thompson, W. B.
Terrell, L. M., Atlanta, Ga., Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Fourth Division.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Vail, T. N., Washington, D. C., Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
White, James E., Chicago, Ill., Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Sixth Division.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.
Wilson, S. A., Washington, D. C.
Woodward, P. H., Washington D. C., Chief Special Agent and Superintendent Railway Mail Service.
Walborn, Cornelius A., Middletown, Pa.

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

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 172 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. 10, 1868.

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.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1874.

A Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Empire of Japan, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Japan, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and Japan as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries.

This convention will be carried into operation on the 1st day of January, 1875, and establishes an international letter postage of 15 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or fraction thereof, *prepayment compulsory;* and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever in the other. Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently paid letters, on which single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently paid letter.

Each country is to collect its own postage only, on printed matter of all kinds, patterns and samples of merchandise, at the following rates, viz:

The United States postage on newspapers is fixed at 2 cents each, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces *whether sent or received.*

The Japanese postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, sent to or received from the United States, is the same as charged for domestic postage by the laws and regulations of that country.

All classes of correspondence may be registered on prepayment of a registration fee of 10 cents in the United States, and 15 sen in Japan, in addition to the ordinary postage chargeable thereon; and this fee, together with the postage, shall always be fully prepaid.

All passengers' letters sent back to the United States by passing mail steamers on the high seas shall be paid in full, at 10 cents per single rate, with United States postage stamps; and all passengers' letters sent back to Japan by passing mail steamers on the high seas shall be paid in full, at 10 sen per single rate, with Japanese postage stamps.

San Francisco is the Office of Exchange, on the side of the United States, for all mails forwarded to or received from Japan under the provisions of the convention.

Provision has also been made under this convention for an exchange of mails between the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, and the Japanese post-offices of Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki, by means of United States or Japanese mail packets plying regularly on the route between the ports of Japan and Shanghai, China, and the rates of postage to be levied at the United States postal agency at Shanghai on correspondence from Shanghai for Japan is fixed at 6 cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, 2 cents each on newspapers and prices current, and 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces on other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, *prepayment compulsory.*

Postmasters will levy and collect postage on correspondence exchanged with Japan in accordance with the provisions herein set forth on and after the 1st of January, 1875.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

P. S.—The first steamer conveying mails from San Francisco for Japan, under the provisions of the new convention, will leave San Francisco on the 9th of January, 1875.

INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE SALE OF STAMPS.

We have been requested to give instructions respecting the sale of stamps. We would cheerfully comply with the request if we could add anything to the already complete instructions issued by the Department. If any of our official friends have failed to receive these, they should apply for them at once. We can, indeed, repeat in slightly different phraseology what has already been issued, and difference in phraseology often makes a difference in ease of understanding. But, after all, there is very little to say. A commission is allowed on the amount of all stamps SOLD. This is a change from stamps CANCELED. Postmasters are prohibited from taking merchandise, groceries, boots or shoes, books, whisky (those few who use it), or anything whatever except money for stamps. They must not peddle them, nor, in fact, should they sell them anywhere except at their offices. Instructions for calculating commissions are printed on the sheets for the quarterly account current.

INDORSING REGISTERED LETTERS.

The practice prevails at some offices of indorsing on the *back* of registered letters the name of the writer. The regulations require that this indorsement should be on the *face.* (Sec. 474 Reg.) Though the objection to an indorsement on the back may be merely technical, we think the place for indorsement should be uniform and should be in accordance with instructions.

While on the subject of registered letters, we would remind postmasters that it is their duty to encourage the registration of valuable letters. It has been suggested to us that in this connection they have a duty not based on the "written law," but on the "law of courtesy," that they should inform persons registering letters that the Department is not responsible for the contents of registered letters.

There are cases where this plan would certainly prevent disappointment to the writer and some annoyance to the postmaster. It might diminish to a very small extent the number of registered letters, but the loss would bear no comparison to the gain.

Notes for the Month on our Foreign and Domestic Postage Tables, and Miscellaneous Information.

In the "Foreign Tables," the new treaty rates to Japan have been inserted, in place of the *non*-treaty rates. Be careful to consult note *e e*, pertaining to Japan. The note *k* has been altered to conform to the change in postage on papers, &c., to regular subscribers in Canada. The "Concise Table" has been altered to embrace postage on weekly papers deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery.

The "Table of Domestic Postage," on the third page, has been altered to conform to the law and regulation respecting postage on second-class matter. The "Miscellaneous Information" has had inserted in it the regulations respecting unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters to or from Japan, and also newspapers, &c., to or from that country. We would advise postmasters to give these articles a thorough re-reading.

WE would remind our readers that we still continue to furnish the U. S. MAIL and any one of those excellent publications, *Harper's Monthly Magazine, Harper's Weekly,* or *Harper's Bazar,* for $4—the subscription price of any of the last three.

CONFIDENTIAL.

We know the MAIL is worth its full subscription price to every one making use of the mails, and worth ten times its price to every postmaster in the country; in fact, as has been so often said in our columns by many of them, "they can't keep house without it." Therefore we say, confidentially, that some of our subscribers are behind in their renewals. Please remember, gentlemen, you "can't do without the MAIL." We do not generally "discontinue" at the expiration of subscription, if no renewal has been made, because we are confident our subscribers desire to renew, and their not doing so is attributable to neglect. But do not neglect any longer. Every one who owes a dollar should pay that dollar. We will look for many this month.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR DECEMBER, 1874—NO. 31.

1. Newspapers cannot be forwarded from one post office to another at the request of the party addressed, except upon prepayment of postage, at the forwarding office, at transient rates.

2. When a subscriber to a paper changes his residence and post office, he should order his paper sent direct from the office of publication to his new address.

3. Third class matter should be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper, and be unaccompanied by any writing except the address. If these requirements are not complied with it is subject to letter postage—3c. the half ounce or fraction thereof.

4. Newspapers sent from a known office of publication and addressed to regular subscribers are second class matter and the postage thereon must be, on and after January 1, 1875, prepaid as required by law.

5. Newspapers not sent to regular subscribers are third class matter and the postage thereon must be prepaid at the mailing office *in full* at the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof in packages to one address.

6. *Written* visiting cards, singly or in packages, are subject to letter rates of postage when sent by mail.

7. When a Postmaster cannot make examination of the contents of a package of mail matter without destroying the wrapper, he must rate it with letter postage to be collected on delivery. Under no circumstances can a postmaster tear, cut or destroy the wrapper of a package of mail matter.

8. Postmasters are not allowed to give credit for postage, nor deliver any mail matter until all postage due thereon has been paid. If they give credit for postage it must be at their own risk.

9. By the act of June 23, 1874, sec. 7, *county* newspapers are entitled to go free by mail, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed in whole or in part, and published, but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon.

10. No writing in addition to the address is permitted on packages of matter passing by mail at less than letter rates of postage.

11. Printed or blank cards may be sent by mail, in packages to one address, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

12. A postmaster cannot assign a box in his office to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter in advance, no matter by whom the boxes are owned. Laws and Regulations, page 29, section 154; also page 186, sections 205 and 206.

13. Matter inclosed in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or sides, or with the corners cut off, cannot be mailed except at letter rates of postage.

14. Postmasters, at other than letter-carrier offices, are obliged to distribute local newspapers from the boxes and general delivery of their offices free of postage, provided the same are properly dried and folded, and addressed to regular subscribers—one copy to each.

15. All mailable matter of the third class, including merchandise, may be mailed in packages not to exceed four pounds for each package, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

16. Postmasters at offices of the first and second classes are not expected to receive more than the box rents and commissions as salary and allowances for expenses. Laws and regulations, page 19, sec. 87.

17. Prepaid letters must be forwarded from one post office to another at the request of the party addressed, but letters having been delivered according to their address require postage at prepaid rates when returned to the office for remailing.

18. Circulars may be mailed in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The packages must be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper, and must not be accompanied by any writing other than the address. The address may be written on the circular, but any other addition or alteration in writing will subject the package to letter postage.

19. There are no objections to sending communications either printed or written, or both printed and written, on the blank side (back) of a postal card.

20. Parents are entitled to control the correspondence of their minor children residing with and depending upon them for support.

21. Publishers of newspapers may send bills inclosed in their publications, stating the amount due for subscription, without subjecting such publications to extra postage, but bills partly in writing cannot be sent in a separate envelope at less than letter rates of postage.

22. P. M.s have the right to read communications on postal cards, and to exclude them from the mails when they contain obscene, scurrilous, or abusive epithets, &c., but they should not disclose information obtained by reason of said authority.

23. All matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript or corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, local or drop letters, and U. S. postal cards, is subject to postage at the rate of 3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

24. U. S. postal cards may be used for communications written or printed, or both written and printed; but the communication should be confined to the back of the card—the *face* is for the address only.

25. A postal card having been delivered to the party addressed or to his order, it must, if remailed, be paid for at letter rates of postage; but at any time *before delivery* it may be forwarded at the request of the party addressed without additional postage.

26. Printed matter cannot be forwarded, after it has reached its destination, to another office, unless the request to forward it be accompanied with a sufficient amount to prepay the postage at transient rates.

27. When a subscriber to a newspaper or periodical changes his residence, he should at once notify his publisher to direct his paper to the new office.

28. Liquids and glass are precluded from the mails by law.

29. When newspapers, circulars, or transient printed matter are sent in bulk from one office to another with the intention of having them distributed through the box or general delivery of the latter office, they should be prepaid in full at the mailing office at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, and, in addition to such prepayment, the postmaster at the office of delivery should be furnished with postage sufficient to pay the drop rate on each paper, circular, &c.

30. Copies of papers on the files of this Department are furnished only on certificate of counsel that they are needed as evidence in a pending suit.

31. A postmaster is not required to put up boxes in his office, but if he does so, he is forbidden by law to assign one to any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter. Laws, page 29, sec. 154.

32. The Postal Law does not make any provision for the *free* transmission by mail of newspaper exchanges between publishers.

33. A subscriber, in order to receive his county paper free, must *reside* in the county in which the paper is printed in whole or in part, and published, but it is not required that his post office shall be in the same county.

34. On and after Jan. 1, 1875, "exchanges" may be enclosed in the packages of newspapers to be sent to regular subscribers and weighed in bulk at the mailing office and prepaid.

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

36. Publishers may write or print upon their publications, sent to their 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.

37. Matter sent by mail to the Librarian of Congress, such as "copyrights," should be prepaid by postage stamps.

38. When the *residence* of a subscriber to a newspaper is within the county in which the paper is printed, in whole or in part, and published, the fact of the post-office address of such subscriber being in another county will not subject said newspapers to postage, provided such office is the one at which he usually receives his mail.

39. It is contrary to the policy of the Department to permit the use of postal premises for any private purpose whatever.

40. Written communications intended for publication in newspapers cannot be sent by mail without prepaying postage at letter rates, whether inclosed in sealed or unsealed envelopes.

41. Money and other valuables, sent by mail, whether registered or unregistered, *are at the risk of the owners.* Laws and Reg., p. 271, sec. 633.

42. In view of the state of the appropriation for clerical services in post offices for the year ending June 30, 1875, the Postmaster-General deems it inexpedient at present to authorize any additional expenditure for that purpose.

43. Any change made in the salary of a postmaster cannot take effect until the first day of the quarter next following the order making the change, except in case of an extraordinary increase (say 50 per cent.) in the revenues of an office.

44. A postmaster should not comply with the request of parties (living near another office) to take out letters from the mail passing through his office. Letters must be forwarded to the office to which they are addressed.

45. Drawings made by hand, when sent by mail, must be charged at letter rates of postage as matter to which no specific rate is assigned. Laws, page 67, sec. 156.

46. Newspapers for subscribers, deposited in a post office for delivery in the county in which they are printed and published, whether by publishers or newsdealers, are to be delivered free of postage; but newspapers printed and published outside the county, and magazines and other periodicals, when deposited for delivery, either by publishers or news agents, must be prepaid in bulk the same as if sent by mail. This number does not apply to letter carrier offices.

47. The issue of money orders on credit is strictly forbidden, and no money shall be received in payment for them except United States Treasury notes or the notes of the National Banks; nor can orders be paid in any other currency. Checks are not to be received under any circumstances for the issue of money orders.

48. Wearing apparel, so wrapped that it can be readily examined, when unaccompanied by writing other than the address, is entitled to pass by mail at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamps affixed thereon, if sent in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight.

49. Sec. 342 of the Regulations does not authorize a mail carrier or contractor to convey any letter outside the mail unless such letter has reference to some article at the same time conveyed by him, except those sealed and addressed and prepaid by stamped envelopes of a suitable denomination.

50. All persons employed in any branch of the postal service shall be exempt from militia duty and from serving on juries, or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

51. The Post-Office Department, or its revenue, is not liable for the loss of any registered mail matter.

52. No mail matter shall be delivered until the postage thereon has been paid.

53. Postmasters must notify the publisher of every newspaper or other periodical when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA, Dec. 15, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Enclosed please find M. O. for $1.03, being subscription and postage for one year.

Every subscriber to your valuable journal should acknowledge your disinterested service in securing the enactment of the law requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers, by sending you three cents to prepay the postage on his paper. You have shown by your able efforts in behalf of this law, and now by your proposing to prepay the postage yourself, that you are entitled to this little tribute at our hands.

There will be a reduction of about $50 per quarter in the receipts of newspaper postage at this office, but I trust Uncle Sam will more than make it up at other centers of publication. At any rate we will be relieved of that tormenting duty of keeping 3 and 5 cents accounts with hundreds of patrons, many of whom intimate that they prepay the postage to the publisher, or "had to pay that postage mighty often."

I interpret the new postal code to reduce steamboat letter postage to four cents on letters delivered at office where they are originally delivered by steamboat, whether partly or wholly prepaid, or entirely unpaid, instead of six cents when wholly unpaid, as formerly. Am I right?

Can papers received here in a club be forwarded to members of said club at another post office, without additional postage, after Jan. 1, 1875?

M. J. GRIFFITH, P. M.

1. The postage on "steamboat" letters for local delivery is four cents the half ounce.—Section 192, Code of 1873. As this section is identical with section 247 of Code of 1866, the Code of 1872 has made no reduction. 2. Papers received in a "club" cannot be forwarded without a new postage being prepaid.—ED.

GARDEN CITY, Col., Dec. 30, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—I have just had an "episode." A learned Judge has just called upon me and demanded my redeeming a lot of three-cent stamps that had got wet and stuck together in his pocket, and upon my declining got quite excited, said I was obliged to redeem them, and he would report me to the department. How say you?

GEO. K. KIMBALL, P. M.

The exchange of postage stamps is prohibited by regulation, and postmasters will not be permitted to return to the department unserviceable stamps acquired in exchange. Sec. 397, Reg.

P. O., WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Dec. 15, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—I notice that in the December No. of the MAIL you suggest that postmasters keep their pennies till the end of the quarter, then pay themselves with them and hand them to their wives for house-money. But if some of us are so unfortunate as not to have a wife and, what is still worse, cannot get one, what then? Please suggest.

Very respectfully, J. BROWN.

It is hardly within the province of the MAIL to suggest; but we will suggest that such a miserable condition requires—resignation.

The Postmaster-General.

At home, in Hartford, Mr. Jewell is an active and consistent member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church; and for a time, while he was Governor, he acted as precentor in leading the congregational singing at that church. He carried his religious ideas with him to Russia, and instead of devoting the Sabbath to festivity or visiting the theatre, he was accustomed, with his family, to attend the little Protestant church. He was told, on arriving at St. Petersburgh, that all members of the court were accustomed to play for money, and he would have to learn, or risk the loss of social position. Mr. J. replied that he never had learned to gamble, and did not think it best to commence now; and, furthermore, the Secretary of Legation was quietly informed that the gentleman who filled that office during his ministry must not be a gambler. This was strange doctrine for St. Petersburgh, but he did not lose social position by its avowal, and retained the respect of the Emperor and court.

He found that Americans visiting St. Petersburgh had no place where they would be likely to meet each other, and access to the American Minister was not so easy as desirable. So he established a free reading-room at the legation, supplied with American and other newspapers, where American visitors could freely meet each other; and had his own office there, where he could readily be found by his countrymen.

Mr. Jewell has been actively interested in every public enterprise in his own city and State; is a director in the old Hartford National Bank, and in the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. He was also interested, actively and pecuniarily, in the organization of the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company, and has been on its board of directors from the start. He has large executive and business ability, a boundless capacity for work, and a sunny flow of animal spirits. When examined for a life-policy, a few years ago, he said he had never been sick in his life; but once while riding across the Arabian desert he one day had a bad headache. Bringing this tireless ability to bear on our national postal service, it would seem that the President could scarcely have found a more capable man for Postmaster-General.—*From the Phrenological Journal.*

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

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

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Alpine	Fillmore	Neb	34,071
Ad Hal	Milan	Tex	8,576
Arnsburg	Cape Girardeau	Mo	28,371
Amsdon	Seneca	Ohio	9,024
Ankeny	Polk	Iowa	27,030
Altamont	Orange	Fla	6,472
Brick Yard	Nassau	Fla	6,119
Belleville	Esmeralda	Nevada	45,167
Blue Point	Effingham	Ill	23,043
Burnt Mills	Montgomery	Md	3,692
Benchley	Brazos	Tex	8,503
Bow Creek	Phillips	Kansas	33,099
Bennington	Oneida	Idaho T	41,132
Bayonne	Hudson	N. J	2,101
Battle Run	Fleming	Ky	Special
Buckeye	Hamilton	Neb	34,080
Blaine	Pottawatomie	Kan	Special
Bagley	Menominee	Mich	24,031
Brightwood	Hampden	Mass	648
Bartgestown	Rice	Kansas	33,127
Benlap	Crawford	Kan	33,005
Boiling Spring	Spartanburg	S. C	5,648
College Grove	Washington	Ark	Special
Cleveland	Douglass	Or	44,159
Carbon Centre	Vernon	Mo	28,357
Carbon Center	Butler	Pa	Special
Cedar	Pike	Ky	4,576
Carbon	Adams	Iowa	Special
Centralia	Dubuque	Iowa	Special
Coyote	Phillips	Kansas	33,099
Camden	Lyon	Minn	26,321
Chicomet Centre	Broome	N. Y	Special
Chicago	Huron	Ohio	9,011
Camp Pinckney	Camden	Ga	6,119
Colerain	Camden	Ga	6,119
Dimmick	La Salle	Ill	23,021
Dana	York	Neb	34,080
Dennis	Wright	Mo	28,416
Davenport	Santa Cruz	Cal	46,100
Dutch Hill	Plumas	Cal	Special
Eldridge Mill	Buckingham	Va	Special
Perry Pass	Escambia	Fla	6,425
Fosterville	Mahoning	Ohio	9,550
Forest Station	Washington	Me	No. 9
Fry's Store	Northumberland	Pa	Special
Fulton	Sonoma	Cal	46,011
Forest Hill	Shelby	Tenn	6,605
Fairmount	Marion	Iowa	27,152
Forest City	Washington	Me	222
Five Forks	Forsyth	N. C	5,119
Grout	Gladwin	Mich	Special
Good Heart	Emmet	Mich	24,373
Gilman	Jefferson	Cal	38,106
Glen Olden	Delaware	Pa	Special
Genaro	Madison	Neb	34,106
Gardenville	Baltimore	Md	Special
Gate Creek	Lane	Oregon	44,159
Guilford	Howard	Md	Sp. from Savage
Hollywood	Richmond	Ga	6,004
Hay Creek	Goodhue	Minn	26,207
Hawelt	Erie	Pa	3,201
Houser Mill	Monroe	Pa	M. M
Haslin	Beaufort	N. C	5,036
Harrisville	Shenandoah	Va	Special
Hillsdale	Moody	Dakota T	35,021
Hampton Station	Montgomery	Tenn	19,009
Island Mine	Keweenaw	Mich	Special
Jewellville	Banks	Ga	Special
Jacksonwood	Amite	Miss	7,196
Jewell	Mills	Iowa	27,246
Jewell	Clatsop	Oregon	44,168
Judson	Gosper	Neb	34,093
Lime City	Wood	Ohio	9,416
Lowville	Murray	Minn	Special
Lakassine	Calcasieu	La	8,087
Long Hope	York	Neb	34,080
Lindsay	Platte	Neb	34,104
Lockport	La Fourche	La	8,121
Lowsville	Monongalia	W. Va	Special
McKinzie Bridge	Lowe	Oregon	44,159
Mitchell's Mill	Attala	Miss	Special
Musquaka	Iowa	Iowa	Special
Middleville	Wright	Minn	Special
Minerva	Labette	Kan	33,[illegible]
Maple Grove	Pottawatomie	Kan	Special
Metcalf	Edgar	Ill	23,055
Millersport	Erie	N. Y	Special
Minersville	Otoe	Neb	Special
Mercuryville	Sonoma	Cal	Special
Machado	Los Angeles	Cal	Special
Mead	Clinton	Iowa	27,028
Milton	Lamar	Tex	8,606
Navarina	Shawano	Wis	25,177
North Northfield	Cook	Ill	11,446
New Denmark	Gloucester	N. J	Special
Overhill	Upshur	W. Va	4,218
Olmstead	Olmstead	Minn	26,015
Pine Cheney	Crawford	Mich	24,409
Pekin	Warren	Ohio	9,428
Peers	Goochland	Va	4,446
Prattville	Sevier	Utah Ter	Special
Port Henry	Nassau	Fla	6,119
Roseburgh	Grant	Ind	22,259
Randolph	Humboldt	Iowa	27,401
Ripon	San Joaquin	Cal	46,010
Red Bluff	Madison	Montana Ter	36,102
Redwing	Moody	Dak. Ter	35,021
Renoe	Lake	Mich	24,419
Spurr Mountain	Houghton	Mich	24,403
Saint Kilian	Fond du Lac	Wis	Special
Sweetwater	Buffalo	Neb	34,137
Stone	Baker	Oregon	44,140
South Woodstock	Oxford	Me	149
South Riley	McHenry	Ill	23,121
Stonewall	Chickasaw N	Ark. I. T	7,596
Tres Alamos	Pima	Arizona Ter	Special
Trent	Polk	Iowa	27,030
Twin Mills	Lee	Ky	20,166
Turkey Creek	Jefferson	Col	38,106
Thorp's Spring	Hood	Tex	31,408
Tremont	Jackson	Wis	25,013
Union	Smith	Kansas	33,242
Van Camp	Wetzell	W. Va	4,120
Wall's Cross R'ds	Howard	Md	3,677
Water's Store	Howard	Md	3,697
Walkerville	Page	Iowa	27,229
West Augusta	Augusta	Va	4,610
Wheeling Valley	Marshall	W. Va	4,105
White Oak	Fairfield	S. C	5,601
Wrights	McKean	Pa	1,249
Woodbine	Jo Daviess	Ill	Special
Wild's Landing	Nassau	Fla	6,119
Woodstock	Nassau	Fla	6,119

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Allen's	Richmond	Ga	6,004
Alverson	Ingham	Mich	Special
Bridge Creek	Geauga	Ohio	Special from Auburn
Burley's Mills	Belmont	Ohio	Special
Coloma	Cherokee	Ala	6,680
Coon's Mill	Boone	W. Va	4,154
Clover Bottom	Jackson	Ky	20,203
Cliffland	Wapello	Iowa	27,019
Gum Spring	Blount	Ala	6,825
Gano	Butler	Ohio	Special
Hart's Road	Nassau	Fla	6,401
Kinlock	Lawrence	Ala	6,847
Lily Pond	Gordon	Ga	6,0[illegible]2
Labadieville	Assumption	La	8,085
Mouth of Buffalo	Ashe	N. C	19,107
Morven	Anson	N. C	5,132
Norrisville	Crawford	Pa	Special
Orange City	La Fourche	La	8,121
Pierceville	Fannin	Ga	6,148
Pilot Knob	Crawford	Ind	22,173
Pleasant Prairie	Muscatine	Iowa	27,257
Rosewood	Levy	Fla	6,401
Ramer	McNairy	Tenn	7,004
Reedtown	Seneca	Ohio	Special from Omar
Sisseton Agency	Sisseton Reserv'n	Dak. T	26,3[illegible]5
Sykesville	Burlington	N. J	2,203
Solemn Grove	Moore	N. C	5,247
St. Clair	Columbiana	Ohio	Special
Sugar Loaf	Ford	Ill	23,253
Taney City	Taney	Mo	28,277
Williamsport	Hamilton	Neb	34,064
White Plains	Calhoun	Ala	6,878

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to*
Black River	Lorain	Ohio	Lorain
Belmont	Jackson	Minn	Brownsburgh
Cady's Tunnel	Bath	Va	Millboro Depot
Delpsburg	Northampton	Pa	East Bangor
Doyle	Columbia	Wis	Doyleston
Elberton	Waupaca	Wis	Manawa
Eagle	Pottawatomie	Kansas	Laclede
Federalton	Athens	Ohio	n. & s. to Stewart
Gilmer's	Loundes	Ala	Morganville
Hampton	Hamilton	Tex	Hamilton
Hamilton	Shelby	Tex	East Hamilton
Kimball	Gibson	Tenn	Bradford
Lake Shetek	Murray	Minn	Currie
Lee	Warrick	Ind	n. & s. to Chandler
Lakeville	Sonoma	Cal	Donohue
Lyndale	Smith	Tex	Lindale
Lula	Montgomery	Ill	Raymond
Mapleton	Blue Earth	Minn	n. & s. to Mapleton Station
Millerton	Fresno	Cal	n. & s. to Fort Miller
New Graniteville	Anson	N. C	Robinsonville
Oak Valley	York	Pa	Felton
Pine Hill	York	Pa	York, New Salem
Remaly's Mills	Westmoreland	Pa	Manor Dale
Rocky Hill	Fayette	W. Va	n. & s. to Mount Ida
Renton	Butler	Mo	n. & s. to Harviell
Sulphur Springs	Park	Col. Ter	Rocky
Sherman	Marathon	Wis	Schofield's Mills
Steeles	Rush	Ind	Glenwood
Turner's Store	Somerset	Pa	Pine Hill
Violy	Blount	Ala	Viola
Wiretown	Ocean	N. J	Waretown
Wheaton	Montgomery	Md	Leesborough

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Amboy	Jasper	Iowa	Newton
Barrsville	Columbia	Fla	Lake City
Blue Eye	Stone	Mo	Mabey's Ferry
Bath	Desha	Ark	Napoleon
Buffalo Gap	Augusta	Va	Swooper Depot
Belle Creek	Goodhue	Minn	Red Wing
Brown's Station	White	Ill	Carmi
Burlington	Boone	Ark	Omaha
Barlow	Clackamas	Or	Canby
Castleton	Culpepper	Va	Paynesville
Carryall	Paulding	Ohio	Hicksville
Carter's Wharf	Richmond	Va	Fredericksburg
Cornwall Hollow	Litchfield	Conn	N'th Cornwall
Cross Plains	Metcalfe	Ky	Park
Chismville	Sa[illegible]ber	Ark	Booneville
Cooksville	Heard	Ga	Franklin
Cowards	Williamsburg	S. C	Kingstree
Drake's Grove	Union	Ky	Caseyville
Danville	Smith	Tex	Tyler
Ernest	Lyon	Iowa	Doon
Embey	Grundy	Mo	Trenton
Evergreen	Lee	Tex	Giddings
Frampton	Clarion	Pa	Clarion
French Settlement	Douglas	Or	Oakland
Five Mile	Dallas	Tex	Dallas
Grantville	Montgomery	Tenn	Thomasville
Green Valley	Denton	Tex	Denton
Gano	Butler	Ohio	Westchester, Butler County, O.
Grove	Walworth	Wis	Spring Prairie
Hawkinsville	Sussex	Va	Littleton
Hobbs	Brunswick	Va	Lawrenceville
Holt	Wood	Ohio	Perrysburgh
Halstedville	Phillips	Ark	Gillen's Landing
Hall Creek	Monona	Iowa	Moorhead
Hazelwood	Chester	S. C	Chester C. H.
Holland	Park	Col. T	Fair Play
Ironville	Lucas	Ohio	Toledo
Judson	Furnas	Neb	Arapahoe
Jamestown	Grant	Ark	Pageville
Kables	Jefferson	Pa	Sigel
Knowlton's Lan'g	Desha	Ark	Beith's Land'g
Korom's	Meeker	Minn	Manannah
Kampenville	Randolph	Ill	Percy
Kiefer	Muskingum	Ohio	Duncan's Hill
Little Osage	Vernon	Mo	Metz
Lander	Douglass	Neb	Elkhorn City
Lehi	Dorsey	Ark	Pine Bluff
Lockarts	Buncombe	N. C	Democrat
Lanham	Prince George's	Md	Good Luck
Lake View	Palo Alto	Iowa	Emmittsburgh
Martha's Viney'd	Chatham	N. C	Merry Oaks
Mill Creek	Calvert	Md	Cove Point
Munnsville	Coshocton	O	Canal Lewisville
Merritt	Saline	Ark	Benton
Mount Hilliand	Bullock	Ala	Union Springs
McGarvey's	Clearfield	Pa	Ansonville
Mount Pleasant	Laurens	S. C	Lauren's C. H.
Marble Hill	Sauk	Wis	White Mount'ns
Mountain Mill	Madison	Ark	Huntsville
Norrisville	Crawford	Pa	Hayfield
New Prospect	King and Queen	Va	Dragonville
North Sterling	Cayuga	N. Y	Sterling
New Hope	Wilson	Tex	Fair View
North Lubec	Washington	Me	Lubec
Ocean View	Sonoma	Cal	Smith's Ranch
Pine Township	Armstrong	Pa	Brattonsville
Paddock's Grove	Madison	Ill	Edwardsville
Pate's Spring	Pike	Ark	Star of the West
Peter's Creek	Stokes	N. C	Colesville
Pine Grove	Alturas	Idaho	Boise City
Pinetown	Cherokee	Tex	Rusk
Reform	Jefferson	Ark	Pine Bluff
Ridgedale	Polk	Iowa	Des Moines
Rolling Hill	Charlotte	Va	
Rock House	Russell	Va	Jessie's Mills
Richfield	Fayette	Iowa	Bethe,
River Hill	Henry	Va	Penn's Store, Patrick Co., Va
Rich'ds'n's La'ng	Meade	Ky	Brandenburgh
Rosedale	Iberville	La	Plaquemine
Republican	Choctaw	Miss	La Grange
Sigel	Douglas	Kan	Lawrence
Strabane	Washington	Pa	Washington
Sweet Gum Plains	Clay	Tenn	Celina
Stonyman	Page	Va	Luray
Snow Creek	Oconee	S. C	Walhalla
Stover	Clark	Ky	Thomson
Somerset Furnace	Somerset	Pa	Stanton's Mills
Shutesbury	Franklin	Mass	Cooleyville
Tamarack	Trempealeau	Wis	Trempealeau
Thompsonville	Carroll	Ark	Berryville
Talley Springs	Montgomery	Kan	Coffeyville
Temp'rance Mt	Christian	Ky	Franklin, Simpson Co
Ulysses	Lincoln	Kan	Cedron
Waltham	Mower	Minn	Brownsdale
Watkyns Glen	Clinton	Iowa	Almont St'n
White Cross	Orange	N. C	Chapelville
William's Store	Westmoreland	Pa	West Newton
Watervliet Centre	Albany	N. Y	Niskayuna, Schenectady Co
Walnut Grove	Caldwell Co	Ky	Princeton
West Somers	Westchester	N. Y	Somer's C'tre
Washington C'tr	Whitley	Md	Land
West Camp	Ulster	N. Y	Malden
Yagerville	Humboldt	Cal	Rohnerville

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of January, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
Jan.	2	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	2	White Star	Queenstown.
"	5	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	6	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	7	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam
"	9	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	9	White Star	Queenstown.
"	9	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	9	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	12	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	13	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	14	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	16	White Star	Queenstown.
"	16	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	19	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	20	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	21	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	21	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	21	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	23	White Star	Queenstown.
"	23	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	26	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	27	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	28	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	30	White Star	Queenstown.
"	30	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
			FROM BOSTON.
Jan.	2	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	9	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	16	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	23	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	30	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Jan.	7	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	14	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	21	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
"	21	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	28	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Jan.	9	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	23	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
			FROM PORTLAND.
Jan.	2	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	9	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	16	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	23	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	30	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
Jan.	2	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	9	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	16	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	23	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	30	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
Jan.	2	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	9	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	16	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	23	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	30	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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

			FROM NEW YORK.
Jan.	2	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall
"	5	Bermuda	Bermuda
"	5	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana and Mexico.
"	6	Atlas	Port au Prince.
"	7	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	9	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	12	Clyde	Havana
"	14	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	15	Atlas	Kingston.
"	15	San Domingo	San Domingo.
"	16	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	19	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	21	Clyde	Havana.
"	22	Atlas	Port au Prince.
"	23	N. Y. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	26	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana and Mexico.
"	28	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	30	Atlas	Kingston.
"	30	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Jan.	1	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
"	15	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
"	29	Phil. & So. M. S. S. Co.	Havana.
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Jan.	7	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
"	21	Baltim'e & Hav'a S.S.Co	Havana via. Key West.
			FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Jan.	9	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

			FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Jan.	2	Australasian & Am. S.Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.
"	9	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	23	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	30	Australasian & Am. S.Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1874.

After all, how do so many letters reach their destination? One has been sent to Whitehall, N. Y., although the name of the village was spelled "Ouil all."

Jan 15

card rates

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Use of Canceled Stamps.—W. W. F., C——, N. Y.—To use or attempt to use a canceled stamp for the payment of postage is illegal, and subjects the person to a fine of fifty dollars. Where the postmaster knows the person posting, with fraudulent intent, mail matter having such a stamp affixed, or when he can ascertain his name, he should present the case, with a written statement, to the attorney for the United States in the district where his office is situated. Sec. 400, Reg. But when he cannot ascertain the name of the person, the matter should be held for postage and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 414, Reg.

Writing in a Memorandum Book.—E. O. H., E—— M——, N. Y.—Such a book is chargeable with postage at letter rates. The law, regulations and decisions are all to this effect. Any writing whatever, except the address, and except book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, subjects matter to letter rates of postage. Sec. 156 Laws and 99 Regulations.

Procuring Blanks from the Department.—E. T., R—— B—— F——, Cal.—We know of no other way to procure blanks from the Department than that prescribed by the Regulations. Blank 39, "Requisition for Blanks," is among those furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General. (Sec. 64, Reg.) If you did not receive it with others that you ordered "somebody has blundered." To make sure it is not yourself, try again.

Newspapers in Manuscript Wrappers, &c.—J. Z. L., L——, Texas.—1. There is a decision that newspapers wrapped in old manuscript are chargeable at letter rates. Ruling 23 in list No. 17, (MAIL for November, 1873). The ruling is a very proper one. If those using the mails would only be "constitutionally honest," and "strict constructionists," they would be far more benefited than the Department. 2. The amount on insufficiently prepaid matter is to be deducted from the charge of postage at the proper rate. (Sec. 135, Reg.) 3. Such matter, if refused, should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office. (Sec. 414, Reg.) 4. Third-class matter, although overpaid at the mailing office, cannot be forwarded unless a new postage is prepaid. A stamp once canceled loses its value. 5. We cannot answer questions on the charges made by the New York office on foreign letters unless we have the envelopes. In cases that we investigate we invariably find the charges correct, and that the dissatisfaction arose from some misunderstanding, but we cannot excuse that office for sending out letters with postmark or charges so blurred as to be illegible. There is no more excuse for illegible postmarks than there is for lazy postmasters or clerks. Postmasters should have a pride in clear, distinct postmarks; clean stamps, a good pad, and good ink, with a little experience, are all that is needed.

Closing a Post Office During Family Worship.—W. W. F., C——, N. Y.—There is no provision for closing a post office during family worship, and it would be better to have some one attend the office in turn, than to raise any dissatisfaction. If this cannot be done, office duties must take precedence.

Subscribers' Bills in Unsealed Envelopes.—L. M., W——, N. Y.—The lists of rulings, which we have published in the MAIL for over two years, *bristle* with decisions that no writing whatever is allowed to be sent as a circular, or at circular rates. On transient matter, except circulars, there is an exception in the case of book manuscript and corrected proofs. See also above, and if the publisher in question is not satisfied, the task is a hopeless one.

Retaining Old Laws, &c.—R. W. G., W——, Vt.—1. The code and regulations published in 1873 contain all up to that time and supersede all issued previously. It is not, therefore, necessary to retain the latter, but as they are often useful for reference and take up little space we would advise that they be retained. 2. Postmasters are compensated according to the amount of money received and not work done. Consequently they get no compensation for delivering papers, &c., to regular subscribers sent under the new law.

Account of Newspapers Received.—M. A. H., P——, Ind.—No account of newspapers received for delivery to regular subscribers need now be kept. The only account of such papers will be kept at the office of mailing.

Post-Office Department—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for November, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	379	2,795,427	1,911,730	660,835	3,926,154
Philadelphia	207	1,348,459	703,080	359,066	1,891,929
Chicago	144	1,260,809	205,581	322,893	1,716,114
Boston	134	888,929	340,858	300,814	1,487,502
St. Louis	100	785,583	82,399	197,075	473,298
Baltimore	60	444,454	59,308	119,896	424,390
Cincinnati	63	426,033	64,942	99,308	254,314
Brooklyn	86	363,727	59,694	180,099	216,468
Detroit	31	327,913	31,787	141,769	166,173
Buffalo	34	263,806	26,325	108,316	180,288
Cleveland	31	253,104	31,635	104,396	193,193
Milwaukee	24	248,685	16,313	69,143	137,208
Rochester	23	231,101	15,781	86,921	198,496
Louisville	29	228,083	18,711	73,208	128,991
New Orleans	45	217,410	33,438	101,679	336,863
Albany	25	201,732	25,013	76,165	177,839
Washington	37	193,108	23,012	93,068	130,115
Pittsburgh	34	189,032	37,914	74,122	132,567
San Francisco	36	186,496	60,846	58,365	327,018
Indianapolis	26	185,453	16,978	69,087	132,643
Newark	21	139,273	38,271	65,135	90,583
Troy	15	136,463	14,224	54,032	97,718
Syracuse	17	134,691	12,544	62,883	97,565
Memphis	13	111,639	6,481	31,731	67,408
Toledo	13	102,987	8,304	44,586	91,202
Jersey City	14	95,899	14,965	33,799	41,017
Kansas City	10	98,812	4,959	49,166	47,390
Richmond	16	94,614	6,333	34,720	60,132
Utica	13	85,505	8,384	35,551	71,524
Nashville	12	80,985	6,426	35,156	48,453
Dayton	12	78,519	5,805	36,372	63,306
Providence	15	76,686	15,549	34,929	33,787
Fort Wayne	7	76,427	8,262	52,794	73,426
Grand Rapids	8	73,783	7,754	41,059	49,031
Allegheny	11	74,760	4,977	55,660	37,388
Hartford	11	65,401	9,280	40,011	47,810
St. Paul	10	65,239	3,679	37,271	63,091
Columbus	12	63,912	5,195	33,916	48,519
New Haven	14	62,133	7,244	35,272	47,294
Springf'd, Mass.	8	58,535	6,584	21,702	35,991
New Bedford	6	58,168	1,279	26,418	22,954
Atlanta	5	56,793	2,345	20,353	33,316
Lawrence	8	55,972	2,647	41,886	60,815
Worcester	10	54,930	6,325	26,616	34,465
Minneapolis	7	50,315	3,658	47,426	39,551
Wilmington	11	49,833	4,945	22,255	22,870
Portland	10	47,736	3,167	34,586	60,019
Lowell	8	46,751	3,099	17,977	56,275
Erie	7	45,649	3,989	34,614	20,054
Easton	6	44,815	2,283	18,677	34,715
Wheeling	5	43,587	2,478	26,613	48,150
Manchester	7	41,143	2,222	28,758	19,694
Omaha	6	41,108	4,363	22,473	31,135
Elmira	6	41,073	3,193	16,174	18,245
Reading	9	40,634	3,452	21,391	22,564
Evansville	7	38,304	1,946	32,835	26,225
Lynn	7	37,272	1,965	17,433	24,988
Peoria, Ill.	8	36,638	2,690	16,607	40,745
St. Joseph	6	35,782	1,848	22,399	27,471
Elizabeth	6	35,278	3,694	22,087	23,473
Poughkeepsie	6	35,253	2,768	19,589	41,393
Norfolk	6	35,202	2,450	11,784	43,941
Quincy	7	35,091	2,657	30,309	21,580
Lancaster	6	34,557	1,486	19,641	10,495
Davenport	7	33,388	2,211	18,833	19,735
Des Moines	6	33,109	2,217	20,009	22,333
Oswego	6	32,912	2,125	14,406	25,947
Paterson	8	32,460	3,324	16,581	15,275
Savannah	6	30,573	4,732	12,405	30,278
Charleston	8	29,963	2,539	13,587	26,693
Trenton	5	29,635	2,052	17,124	23,695
Harrisburg	5	29,027	1,643	20,900	9,987
Burlington	6	28,880	2,127	23,289	22,353
Salem	6	28,144	1,916	17,519	21,512
Dubuque	5	26,993	1,663	18,074	28,227
La Fayette	4	26,247	1,309	21,146	17,544
Bloomington	5	25,843	1,965	16,793	13,456
Petersburg	5	25,660	621	9,317	14,503
Camden	6	25,496	2,327	13,067	12,162
Fall River	8	24,959	1,874	13,762	14,147
Leavenworth	5	24,451	1,396	15,978	21,675
Springfield, Ill.	[illegible]	22,307	2,205	17,822	[illegible]
Pottsville	4	21,056	1,453	13,325	10,785
Covington	4	18,883	831	9,321	8,604
Bangor	5	17,136	890	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoboken	4	15,717	1,293	5,343	5,914
Mobile	7	15,463	874	11,526	20,560

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

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Dec. 12, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—Inclosed you find money order for one dollar for another year's subscription to the MAIL. We always welcome it as an instructive visitor. It is just what keeps us *P. Ms. posted.* Yours respectfully,

CHAS. B. HIGGINS, P. M.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Nov. 25, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I inclose $1 for the MAIL for another year. I like the MAIL the best of any paper of this kind that I take. (I take three.)

Yours, &c.,
J. N. BACON, P. M.

TURNER'S FALLS, Mass., Dec., 14, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I inclose money order for the MAIL.

Established three years ago, and now in the third class, this office owes more to the instructions of the MAIL than to any other source of information for whatever of efficiency it may claim.

B. W. MAYO.

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.†	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	6 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

[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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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" it 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 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.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragragh renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, RUL. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

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 Newfoundland, Switzerland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps. To Canada without further charge than the original stamp on the card.

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 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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, 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 if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof,—under the term "Newspapers" are included all periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, six 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.

7. TO OR FROM JAPAN.—Newspapers, 2 cents each. On all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces, whether sent or received.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) 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., 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 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.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES!

By Using "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR."

It keeps 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, $20 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.

Lithographic Plans OF THE Model Post Office OF THE UNITED STATES

can be had on application to the undersigned at a small cost.

Price Reduced to $5 50.

Years of experience and the combined wisdom of several old postmasters have now given to the P. O. fraternity the plan of the Model Office. Apply to

A. D. LUNDY, WILLIAMSPORT, PA. j-75

IMPORTANT.

J. W. SCOTT & CO, 75 & 77 NASSAU ST., pay 25 per cent. over face value for U. S. Postage Stamps of the 1869 issue, in any quantities. Wanted—1c. ochre, 2c. brown, 6c. blue, 10c. yellow, 12c. green, 15c. brown and blue, 24c. green and purple, 30c. blue and red. Very high prices paid for old U. S. envelopes. j-75-1

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$9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. Business Men do their printing and advertising, save money and increase trade. Amateur Printing, delightful pastime for spare hours. BOYS have great fun and make money fast at printing. Send two stamps for full catalogue presses type etc, to the Mfrs KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn. Dec., '73-6m

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Having received the contract to furnish the Letter Carriers' Winter Uniforms for New York City, are also prepared to fill orders for other cities, as heretofore, at the following prices:

Overcoats	$20 00
Capes	10 00
Suits	24 00
Caps	2 50

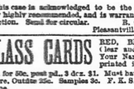
SACKETT & MILLER, No. 6 Fourth avenue. Oct.-3m

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. B. 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.

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 Railroad Mail Service.

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, $2; Blue, $3; Red, $3, per box. Can be sent by Express or Mail.

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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 $2, and remit me $1.50 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

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$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. j-75-1y

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INDISPENSABLE To Business, Professional and Literary Men.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

[FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.] POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.

"The United States Official Postal Guide," published by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., is compiled and published under a contract made with them by the Postmaster General, in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and is the only publication of the kind so authorized.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

NO 1, for OCTOBER, 1874, NOW READY, CONTAINING

I. A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST of all the Post Offices in the United States.
II. A list of all the Post Offices ARRANGED BY COUNTIES under States.
III. A list of all the MONEY-ORDER OFFICES in the country, Domestic and International.
IV. RATES OF POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter to all parts of the world.
V. Arrival and Departure of FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.
VI. Full information respecting REGISTRY of letters.
VII. Suggestions to the Public, and
ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO SEND OR RECEIVE MAIL MATTER.

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All Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for the POSTAL GUIDE, at the regular published rates of $1.50 a year. Posters and circulars will be promptly forwarded, free, whenever requested, and a liberal cash commission will be allowed for all subscriptions.

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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, Rolling Prairie, Dodge County, Wis. Sep-3m

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—JANUARY, 1875.

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.

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 one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns, or Samples. Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	23	4	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	8	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
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	....	13	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
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 ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h 8
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, (See France)						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v	....	h 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	r 8
do do via Eng and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
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	8
Azores Islands, Brit. mail, via Sth'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	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	l 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	h 5
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	k	h 5
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	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	22	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	21	N	O	P	s 8
Chili, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
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	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
Costa Rica	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Cuba, dir. (R. L. v S.Thomas 18c p. ¼ oz.) reg. fee 8c	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Curacoa, British mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	13	h 8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	28	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	13	J	15	17
do do via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
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	s 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	8	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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	a	16	9	I†	I†	....
do Reg. letters 21c. per ¼ oz., exclusive of fee						
do (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, closed mail, via England and Brindisi	a	*17	10	I	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	I†	I†	h 8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10l	I†	I†	....
do Reg. letters 22c. per ¼ oz., exclusive of fee						
do Brit. mail, ex. Alexand. and Suez, via S'th'pt'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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct or closed mail	....	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h 8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	m3	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
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	....	h 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S.Thomas, 18c p ¼ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	....	8
Holland, dir	....	*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	A†l	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	16
do do do Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do North German Union direct via Brindisi	....	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	....	*21	N	O	P	s 8
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h 8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do. British mail	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do American packet, via San Francisco	e e	15	2	v	v	10
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	--	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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, direct	....	*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	v	h 5
New Granada (ex. Aspinwall and Panama) Br. mail	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
do. direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
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	h 10
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	....	h 10
Nicaragua	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	....	....	....	....	....
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Nova Scotia (Letters, if unpaid, 10c. per half oz.)	....	*6	k	k	k	h 5
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Peru, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h 8
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†	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h 8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
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	....	23	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
Rhodes, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed (See Turkey)						
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	n	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	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	4	A	A	16
do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	16
do N. German Union and Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Spain, via New Orleans	....	10	b 2	....	....	....
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	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Stettin, discontinued						
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, 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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ¼ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	k	k	k	h 5
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	....	h 8
Victoria (Port Philip), Brit. mail via Southampton	....	16	4	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	23	8	20	20	16
do via San Francisco	a a	10	b 2	v	....	....
Wallachia, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
[See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8

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 1¼ oz. but not over 3¼ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 3½ oz. and not over 5¼ 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	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	10
K.— do do via England & Brindisi		6				8			10	12
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				13				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			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			18
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 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 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, 1 cent for each two 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., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 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 809, Reg. 1873.

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, one cent per two ounces. Matter of the second class to subscribers in Canada is chargeable with the same rates as to subscribers in the United States, and will be delivered free of further charge, and no charge will be made on the delivery of such matter sent from Canada to subscribers in this country.

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, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless fully prepaid.

m.—See "Rates of postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 30 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

e e.—See Miscellaneous Information, third page.

☞ *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
FROM HAVRE, every Friday.

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

FIRST CABIN........$120
SECOND CABIN........60
STEERAGE........30

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

FIRST CABIN........$120
SECOND CABIN........72
STEERAGE........(in currency) 36

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

FIRST CABIN........$225 00
SECOND CABIN........131 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, gold........30 00
" FROM BREMEN, currency........32 50

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 thi 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, " 276 " " 8 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, MERCHANDIZE, 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.	Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.	Newspapers (except weeklies), circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	1 ct. each.
Registered letters 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.		Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. each.
The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the report: "Carriers' Delivery."		Weekly newspapers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.
		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,
Barbados,	Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbuda,	Montserrat,	Tobago,
Cayman (Great & Little),	Nevis,	Tortola,
Caymanbrack,	St. Christopher,	Trinidad,
	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz via St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents for [illegible] ounces.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, 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. XV., NO. 5. | NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1875. | WHOLE NO. 173.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Postal Facilities.—A Suggestion to the Government.

It often happens that publishers of newspapers have occasion to send out papers in which some special article or articles call for immediate and particular notice on the part of recipients. In these cases, as a rule, it is necessary to send a letter calling attention to the articles, or specifying what the sender has to say in relation to them. Generally a postal card answers the purpose, and the postage expense of both paper and card is therefore but two cents. But it never happens that the letter or postal card and the newspaper arrive at their destination at the same time. In the interim the postal card may be (perhaps usually is) mislaid, destroyed or forgotten in the hurry of business, and when the newspaper arrives it fails to produce the effect for which its transmission was designed. Hence there is a certain damage to the publisher, and no particular benefit to any one. Publishers of newspapers are not alone in this dilemma. Thousands of citizens of other occupations are in the habit of forwarding marked copies of papers containing something to which they wish to call the special attention of their friends, relatives, or customers, and in a majority of instances it is impossible to make matters precisely clear without a few written words of explanation. They sometimes find it necessary to send the paper first and the letter or card a day afterward so that no great lapse of time may intervene between the arrival of each, but even this method seldom or never produces simultaneousness of receipt. To a goodly number of people, including, perhaps, some post-office officials, these grievances may seem novel or extraordinary, but they are quite familiar to nearly all business men, and are far from being the trifles an inexperienced observer might consider them to be. On the contrary, serious disputes have often arisen between old established mercantile houses (who are accustomed to receive and send a large number of letters and papers), in consequence of some seeming neglect arising from the causes we have mentioned. A firm in receipt of a large number of papers daily cannot always find time to examine each paper closely, nor can they be expected to remember or make a minute of all letters that refer to certain papers, when the letters and papers arrive upon different days. Sometimes many of the papers are consigned to the waste basket long before a carefully put away file of letters containing reference to the papers, comes to be re-examined. It is not fair to expect business men to involve themselves in double or treble the expense in matters that could be readily regulated by an advanced postal system. The need, therefore, of some arrangement by which letters and papers may arrive simultaneously is obvious. There seems to be no unexceptionable reason why a postal card, which pays its own way, might not be inclosed in a newspaper to which it is accessory. This would make a certainty of simultaneous arrival and save post-office clerks a deal of labor. They would then have but the one article to attend to at each end of the line, instead of having two, as now, to distribute or assort. The advantage of this compactness would also be appreciated by merchants, clerks, and post-office errand boys. But the law rules out this measure of public good, for the reason, perhaps, that some persons might endeavor to use the postal card a second time. So the door is closed in this direction to expedition and economy. But is there anything to forbid a combination of postal card and newspaper wrapper? Each separately costs a cent. The issuing of a two-cent newspaper wrapper, that would combine on its face the facilities of a postal card would cost the Government less than the two one-cent articles, and consequently be more profitable than the sale of postal card and wrapper separate. Then would come the saving of labor to the Post-Office Department, and the advantage to merchants and others in being able to send a letter and paper at the same time with a certainty of their reaching their destination simultaneously. There would be a saving to everybody in the arrangement. It takes less time to purchase one two-cent combination of newspaper wrapper and postal card than to purchase a postal card and newspaper wrapper separately. This is no small item to men who have plenty to do. Even people who never send letters or papers to anybody should interest themselves in the matter, if they pay taxes, for the Post-Office Department has always been a public burden instead of a money-making department. The lighter the burden is made the better for all parties.

A combination wrapper is a very simple thing to arrange, there being as much spare space on the present newspaper wrapper as there is on a postal card. Besides, such an invention would encourage the circulation of good literature. We charge nothing for the suggestion. If Postmaster-General Jewell will only consider the matter, and act upon it promptly and efficiently, we, in common with all other citizens, will feel amply rewarded.

[The columns of the UNITED STATES MAIL, being always open for the reception of suggestions from any quarter—believing that in "the multitude of councilors there is wisdom," and that such suggestions, even when not in themselves especially valuable or practicable, often give rise to some which are—we give place to the above; but at the same time cannot help observing that our correspondent has overlooked the fact that the Post-Office Regulations, by permitting, without extra charge, the marking in a newspaper of any article to which the sender desires to call special attention, has already obviated the necessity for the device which he recommends.]

Postal Statistics.

The following is an interesting sketch of the increase of our postal system:

In 1790 the number of post-offices in the United States was 75, the length of post-roads, in miles, was 1,875; the postal revenues amounted to $37,935, and the expenditures to $32,140. That was the day of small things in our postal system.

In 1800 the post-offices had risen to 903 in number, and the length of post-roads to 20,817 miles. The revenues were $280,804, and the expenditures $231,904. This shows a remarkable increase in ten years.

In 1810 the number of post-offices was 2,300, the length of post-roads was 36,070 miles, the postal revenues were $551,684, and the expenditures were $495,969.

In 1820 the number of post-offices was 4,500, the length of post-roads was 72,492 miles the postal revenues were $1,111,927, and the expenditures were $1,160,926.

In 1830 the number of post-offices was 8,450, the length of post-roads was 115,176 miles, the postal revenues were $1,919,300, and the expenditures were $1,959,109.

In 1840 the number of post-offices was 13,486, the length of post-roads was 155,739 miles, the postal revenues were $4,543,521 91, and the expenditures were $4,718,325 64.

In 1850 the number of post-offices was 18,417, the length of post roads was 178,672 miles, the postal revenues were $5,499,986 86, and the expenditures were $5,212,953 43.

In 1860 the number of post-offices was 28,498, the length of post-roads was 240,594 miles, and the postal revenues were $9,218,067 40, and the expenditures were $14,874,772 89.

In 1870 the number of post-offices was 28,492, the length of post-roads was 231,232 miles, and the postal revenues were $19,772,220 65, and the expenditures were $23,998,837 63.

1873 the number of post-offices was 33,224, the length of post-roads was 256,210 miles, the postal revenues were $22,996,741 57, and the expenditures were $29,084,945 67.

These figures give the progress by decades of the postal system of the United States since 1790, covering a period of eighty-three years.

A Post Office Romance.

Mr. John H. Hallett, one of the oldest public servants in the New York post office, remembers that in 1835 a young woman used to call every week for a letter addressed "Miss Mary H. Russell, Post Office." The regularity of her visits, and her apparent unwillingness to give any account of herself, elicited much curiosity among the clerks, but their inquisitiveness was never gratified. Years passed away and gray hairs appeared on the woman's head, but she made her calls as regularly as ever, and the expected letter was always waiting for her. Nearly ten years have elapsed since her last visit, but the letters still come addressed to her name, although the intervals between them are longer than in the old time. These letters have of course been opened, but they contain no clue to the identity of either the writer or the recipient. Each contains a $5 bill, with a few lines of writing to say when the next remittance would be made. No address, no date, no signature. The handwriting is that apparently of a man feeble with age, and another letter with the usual superscription is at present writing lying unopened at the post office. Mary H. Russell, an elderly woman ten years ago, is probably dead. The letters with their contents are sent to Washington, but no one can guess who the anonymous writer is who so faithfully maintained his correspondence. Post offices are essentially practical places, but little bits of romance may sometimes be found even in their history.

"CHEAP" SEWING MACHINES.

We copy the following for the benefit of whom it may concern, from Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co.'s *Newspaper Reporter*. As many postmasters are also proprietors of newspapers, the matter is one in which they may feel interested:

J. THOMPSON HANNA & CO.

A $20 sewing machine advertisement is now being sent out by Messrs. J. Thompson Hanna & Co. Is it possible that they can still find publishers willing to fill their columns with trash? The Milford (Del.) *News and Advertiser* returns it to us with the following memorandum:

GENTLEMEN: If the inclosed is not a fraud! you can perhaps secure the advertisement. I prefer to do such business through your house, though your rates are very low, before I will risk such humbugs as seem to be covered up in this. Very respectfully, WM. P. CORSA.

Since the above was in type we have received a number of letters making inquiries about the same advertisement, a few of which we publish below:

OFFICE OF THE EVENING NEWS,
93 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT, MICH.

MESSRS. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO:

GENTLEMEN: Circular, blank contract and copy received from J. Thompson Hanna & Co., No. 907 Broadway, N. Y. I have referred them to you for rates, etc. As the same mail has probably taken the circulars of this firm to publishers quite generally throughout the United States, will you not give, through the REPORTER, some information concerning this company.

Yours, sincerely, WM. H. BREARLEY.

SENTINEL PRINTING CO.,
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 27, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Ain't Mulligan & Co. dead yet? Yesterday we received a nicely lithographed letter from J. Thompson Hanna & Co. inclosing a blank contract for us to fill out. The contract bears the ear-marks of the ancient firm of Mulligan & Co., of whom you may have heard. J. T. H. & Co. are new to us, but memory mildly insinuated that we had filled out that blank sewing-machine contract before. We thought Mulligan & Co. were after us again until we saw the signature. They propose to furnish first-class reference, but we prefer to refer the matter to you before being victimized again.

SENTINEL PRINTING CO.

NEWBERN, Va., Jan. 28, 1875.

Will these people do to *tie to*? I think it is "Mulligan" in a new dress. Their proposition is exactly the same—one-half in three months, the balance in six months. Please answer and oblige, Yours,

C. A. HEERMANS,
Editor and Proprietor *Virginia People*.

THE WESTFIELD INDEX,
WESTFIELD, PA., Jan. 26, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith inclose you something new: to me at least. If the concern is all right, well and good, but if it is a revival of the "Robt. J. Mulligan" swindle, country publishers should be put on their guard. If it is square, all will admit that it has a bad face—something about it that excites the suspicions of any honest man. Very truly yours, J. V. LEACH.

P. S.—If the concern is honest, and doing a fair business, some one should have the kindness to inform them that they can get their advertising done *better* and *cheaper* by placing it in the hands of some respectable "agency," than they can ever hope to do themselves.

THE GAZETTE, SUMMERVILLE, GA.,
January 28, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: You will observe that the inclosed advertisement and blank contract which I have just received are printed on thin paper. It is altogether too thin, and can be seen through without specs.

Have R. J. Mulligan, Hudson & Co. been released from jail yet? It seems they are "out" again.

Respectfully, JOHN A. HENRY, Publisher.

BREWER VILLAGE, Me., Jan. 13, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—I wrote you and enclosed one dollar for renewal of U. S. MAIL, Dec. 16, 1874. Your paper is a great help to me; shall miss it very much; but if we have got such a pack of thieves to deal with, for one I shall do without it one year at least. Please discontinue the paper. I am sorry to give up so valuable a paper. Very respectfully,

DANIEL SHEDD, P. M.

We would inform our correspondent that his remittance was received, and he was duly credited with the amount, so we conclude he does not wish his paper discontinued. By the way it is as well not to jump too hastily at the conclusion, that "we have a pack of thieves to deal with." Here is a story of a missing letter that can point a moral:

Some ten or twelve days since, certain papers in a suit pending in the Supreme Court of this State, between the Third National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and an Eastern manufacturing company, were forwarded by Messrs. Peabody & Miller, attorneys, of No. 110 Broadway, to the Sheriff of Orange County, at Goshen, N. Y., for service upon Mr. Elisha O. Wheeler, one of the co-defendants in the suit. The papers were duly served upon that gentleman by the Sheriff, Mr. James H. Hoyt, who afterward returned them, with proof of service, to the law firm on Broadway. In mailing his reply, inclosing the documents alluded to, Mr. Hoyt employed his son. Nothing more was heard from the New York lawyers for several days, and the Sheriff naturally supposed that the papers had reached their destination in safety. At length a letter came from Messrs. Peabody & Baker, complaining of Mr. Hoyt's delay in forwarding the documents, and requesting that the same be at once mailed to their address. The Sheriff answered that he had faithfully complied with all the requisitions of the law, and had duly dispatched his reply, with the papers, to his anxious correspondents. The post office, of course, was to blame, and the usual complaints were at once made to the postmaster at Goshen and to Mr. James in this city. A strict search was instituted at both the offices, but no traces of the missing package were to be found. At length, on the suggestion of one of the officers of the mailing department, Mr. Sheriff Hoyt was induced to inquire into the whereabouts of the letter after it had left his hands. The result was the finding of the identical document, a little the worse for wear, in the coat pocket of Mr. Hoyt, Jr., where it had lain undisturbed during the week or more in which the post office employes in this city and Goshen had been diligently searching for it. Mr. Hoyt, Jr., had simply forgotten to mail the letter, a common mistake, but one which occasions more trouble and misplaced condemnation than most people are aware of. The recovered epistle was placed in the mail on Sunday last, this time without failure, and within twenty-four hours all parties to the supposed loss were comforted. Mistakes of a like character have been of frequent occurrence of late, and the post office has often been blamed for similar disappearances where the fault lay with the public.—*N. Y. Times, Jan. 28.*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has just witnessed the inception of a new journalistic venture in the shape of a daily paper printed on a postal card. This miniature sheet bears the name of the *Post Baby*.

What next?

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 7:50 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* 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.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST-OFFICES:

NEW JERSEY.

Cumberland Co.

Heislerville—3 miles south of Leesburgh, on route from Port Elizabeth.

Gloucester Co.

New Denmark—5 miles southeast of Clayton, and supplied from it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Butler Co.

Carbon Center—3 miles east of Bonnie Brook, on route from Butler to Kittanning.

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne Co.

Ford's Store—5 miles southeast of Queenstown, on route from Queenstown to Broad Creek.

DELAWARE.

New Castle Co.

Thompson—Station on Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad, 4 miles north of Newark.

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Erie Co.

East Springville to Buffalo and Dayton Agent.

Chautauqua Co.

Fredonia to Buffalo & Toledo R. P. O. This is restored for the reason that, although the mail is forwarded from Dunkirk by Route Agent's train, it is too near to be got out if given to him to distribute.

Saratoga Co.

Day to North Creek and Saratoga Agent.

NEW JERSEY.

Cumberland Co.

Heislerville to Port Elizabeth.

Gloucester Co.

New Denmark to Clayton Dis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Butler Co.

Carbon Center to Butler Dis.

WOODEN LABELS.

Recent occurrences have shown that on at least one route the various injunctions in regard to the use, care and disposition of printed wooden labels have been shamefully disregarded. Great pains have been taken to provide proper tags, and there is rarely any excuse for their mutilation. So many instructions and warnings have now been given in regard to this matter that hereafter any well-authenticated case of the wanton or unnecessary defacement of printed wooden tags will be considered a sufficient cause to warrant a recommendation to the Department for the dismissal of the offender. Every mutilated tag received with mail should be forwarded to this office with full particulars of time and place of receipt, and all details which may aid in identifying the sender.

MAIL CARS.

Route Agents are requested to inform this office without delay whenever they hear that material alterations are contemplated in their mail apartments, or whenever a new car is to be fitted up for them.

In the report mention the shops where it is supposed the work will be done.

MERCHANDISE.

Small packages of merchandise in transit received by R. P. O. Clerks and Route Agents should be placed by them in locked pouches and not in tie sacks.

MONTREAL, CANADA, TO NEW YORK.

Mails are not dispatched from Montreal to New York by 9:20 a. m., train, as might be inferred from the schedule published in the last number of the MAIL, nor is there a close for New York at all during the forenoon; but mails are forwarded by the 3:30 p. m. train described in the schedule and also by the 10 p. m., via Sherbrooke, P. Q., as follows:

Le. Montreal 10 p. m. Arr. Sherbrooke 3.22 a. m.
Le. Sherbrooke 4:50 a. m. Le. Newport, Vt., 7:05 a. m. Arr. White River Junction 12 noon. Arr. New York 11:12 p. m.

CHANGES OF TIME.

Mt. Riga and Poughkeepsie Agent—Jan. 18, 1875.

Le. Mt. Riga 3:14 p. m. Arr. Poughkeepsie 6:41 p. m.
Le. Poughkeepsie 10:55 a. m. Arr. Mt. Riga 2:10 p. m.

Williamsport and Elmira R. P. O.—Jan. 18, 1875.

Le. Williamsport 10:50 p. m. Arr. Baltimore 7:45 a.m.
Le. Baltimore 11:25 p. m. Arr. Williamsport 8:15 a.m.

Williamsport and Elmira Agent.

Le. Elmira 2:50 p. m. Arr. Williamsport 6:20 p. m.
Le. Williamsport 8:40 a. m. Arr. Elmira 12:15 a. m.

Canandaigua and Elmira Agent.

Le. Canandaigua 11:25 a. m. Arr. Elmira 2:38 p. m.
Le. Elmira 12:15 p. m. Arr. Canandaigua 3:25 p. m.

Slatington and Reading Agent—Jan. 25, 1875.

Le. Slatington 8:05 a. m. Arr. Reading 10:25 a. m.
Le. Reading 6:20 p. m. Arr. Slatington 8:40 p. m.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., AND BALTIMORE, MD., R. P. O.

Railway post-office service over the Northern Central route is now only performed between Baltimore, Md., and Williamsport, Pa. Service between Williamsport and Elmira is performed by route agents, who run in connection with the R. P. O., both North and South.

The headquarters of Mr. H. K. Southwick, Chief Head Clerk of the line, will be at Williamsport, Pa., to which place correspondence for him and label slips should be sent.

NEW YORK TO ST. LOUIS, MO.

Le. New York	9:00 a. m.	5:15 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Le. Buffalo	......	......	12:40 p. m.
Le. Harrisburg	3:55 p. m.	12:01 a. m.	......
Le. Pittsburgh	2:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	......
Le. Steubenville	3:35 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	......
Le. Newark	8:20 a. m.	2:11 p. m.	......
Le. Columbus	9:45 a. m.	3:20 p. m.	......
Le. Urbana	12:11 p. m.	5:26 p. m.	......
Le. Richmond	3:40 p. m.	8:16 p. m.	......
Le. Indianapolis	6:30 p. m.	11:10 p. m.	......
Le. Greencastle	9:30 p. m.	12:38 a. m.	......
Le. Terre Haute	11:00 p. m.	1:45 a. m.	......
Le. Effingham	3:00 a. m.	4:10 a. m.	......
Le. Vandalia	4:20 a. m.	5:13 a. m.	......
Arr. St. Louis	7:15 a. m.	7:56 a. m.	5:10 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, MO., TO NEW YORK.

Le. St. Louis	8:15 a. m.	7:40 p. m.	......
Le. Vandalia	10:35 a. m.	10:10 p. m.	......
Le. Effingham	11:40 a. m.	11:20 p. m.	......
Le. Terre Haute	2:00 p. m.	1:40 a. m.	......
Le. Greencastle	3:24 p. m.	2:57 a. m.	......
Le. Indianapolis	4:30 p. m.	4:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Le. Richmond	7:15 p. m.	7:15 a. m.	10.05 p. m.
Le. Urbana	10:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.	......
Le. Columbus	11:55 p. m.	11:50 a. m.	3:20 a. m.
Le. Newark	1:10 a. m.	1:10 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Le. Steubenville	5:30 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	9.45 a. m.
Le. Pittsburgh	7:25 a. m.	7:15 p. m.	12:20 p. m.
Le. Harrisburg	3:45 p. m.	4:13 a. m.	11:05 p. m.
Le. Philadelphia	7:30 p. m.	8:05 a. m.	3:10 a. m.
Arr. New York	10:30 p. m.	11:15 a. m.	6:50 a. m.

All Western mails forwarded from New York in the afternoon, via the Allentown route, now close at 4 instead of 4:40.

Under present arrangements there is a considerable advantage in sending mail to St. Louis, Mo., by the early afternoon mail closing in the N. Y. P. O. at 4:00 p. m., as it is now due at St. Louis at 7:45 a. m. on the second morning, instead of at 1:15 p. m. as formerly.

This also effects a decided gain in time for the greater part of Missouri, Texas, Kansas and Ind. Terr. Mail for St. Louis closing in the N. Y. P. O. at 6 p. m., and sent via Erie R. R. or N. Y. C. and H. R., is due at St. Louis at 5:10 p. m. of the second day.

NEW YORK, TO SAVANNAH, GA.

Corporate titles of railroads over which mails pass on this route:

N. Y. and Washington Through Line.
Washington and Alexandria R. R.
Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac R. R.
Richmond and Petersburgh R. R.
Petersburgh R. R.
Wilmington and Weldon R. R.
Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta R. R.
North Eastern R. R.
Savannah and Charleston R. R.

La. New York	8:35 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Le. Washington	11:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Le. Quantico, Va.	1:14 a. m.	10:08 a. m.
Le. Richmond, Va.	5:00 a. m.	1:45 p. m.
Le. Petersburgh, Va.	6:21 a. m.	3:12 p. m.
Le. Weldon, N. C.	9:50 a. m.	6:40 p. m.
Le. Wilmington, N. C.	6:10 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Le. Florence, S. C.	12:45 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Le. Charleston, S. C.	8:10 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Arr. Savannah, Ga.	3:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Time	46h. 20m.	39 hours.

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.

Le. Savannah, Ga.	9:30 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Le. Yemassee, S. C.	12:15 p. m.	2:40 a. m.
Le. Augusta, Ga.	......	7:15 a. m.
Le. Charlotte, N. C.	......	7:45 p. m.
Le. Charleston, S. C.	7:00 p. m.	......
Le. Florence, S. C.	12:25 a. m.	......
Le. Wilmington, N. C.	7:35 a. m.	......
Le. Weldon, N. C.	4:00 p. m.	......
Le. Petersburgh, Va.	8:00 p. m.	......
Le. Richmond, Va.	11:05 p. m.	2:35 p. m.
Le. Quantico, Va.	3:15 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Le. Washington, D. C.	8:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Arr. New York	5:10 p. m.	6:15 a. m.
Time	55h. 40m.	53h. 35m.

* Passes over the Charleston and Savannah, Port Royal, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, and Piedmont Air Line Railroads, between Savannah and Richmond.

ROSWELL HART, Supt. R. M. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Old Laws, &c.—R. W. G., W——, Vt.—1. The edition of the Laws and Regulations, published in 1873, is the guide for postmasters, anything previous to that may be laid aside and kept only for reference. 2. Postmasters do not now receive any compensation for distributing papers to regular subscribers.

Registered Package Envelopes that have been Used, &c.—D. M., D——, Mass.—1. It is not contemplated that registered package envelopes received at the smaller offices should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General exactly one year after receipt. If monthly returns were made to include all that had been on hand one year the spirit of the section (499) would be complied with. 2. Postmasters are not now required to keep an account of newspapers, &c., received.

Reporting Official Stamps, &c.—L. S. H., P——, N. J.—It is still necessary to report the number of official stamps, and also to keep an account of registered letters.

Postage on Newspapers for Local Delivery.—P. B., P—— S——, O.—Newspapers deposited by a special or casual messenger in a post-office in another town and county than that where the paper is published are subject to postage at third class rates, that is, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. They cannot be paid at the pound rate.

Postage on Photographs to Canada.—J. C. P., K——, Iowa.—Postage on photographs to Canada is the same as to places in the United States, that is, 1 cent for each two ozs. or fraction thereof.

Accounting for Under-Paid Postage.—A. P., W—— B——, Me.—"Under-paid" postage, by which we suppose you mean postage collected on matter received at your office insufficiently prepaid, should be entered in the place for unpaid postage in the quarterly account current.

Over-Paid Postage on Newspapers, &c.—J. H. E., S—— J——, N. Y.—1. Overpaid postage should be returned to the subscribers. As you have not since the last quarter accounted to the Department for postages on "newspapers received" you must have on hand whatever was paid to you for postage beyond that time, and can therefore return it. 2. Misdirected envelopes are to be redeemed by giving postage stamps for them. Sec 398, Reg. 1873.

Soliciting Orders for Stamped Envelopes.—W. C. V., H—— S——, N. J.—Postmasters are not allowed to leave their offices to solicit orders for stamps or stamped envelopes, but are allowed and required to fill any orders given to them. If the person prefers to buy his stamps at the place of his residence instead of his place of business there is no law to prevent him.

Forwarding Newspapers.—M. J., G——, N. Y.—Newspapers cannot be forwarded unless paid a new postage at transient rates. If not so paid, and not delivered, the papers must be retained, the publisher notified (sec. 457, Reg. 1873), and the papers sold at the end of the quarter (sec. 455).

Rent of Post-office Boxes.—B. R. Cole, R——, Ill.—The Department does not fix the rate of rent for "boxes" when they are not owned by the Government, but leaves it discretionary with postmasters.

Account of Newspapers Received.—G. W. M., W——, Ind.—1. It is not now required to keep any account of newspapers received—prepayment at the mailing office renders it unnecessary. 2. Money, in a postmaster's hands, belonging to the Department, cannot be "stopped" for the benefit of mail carriers who have not been paid by a railroad contractor. The Department is no more liable for payment to a mail messenger or carrier employed by a railroad company than it is for payment to a conductor or brakeman employed by the company.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PAW PAW, Mich., Jan. 7, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—I enclose $1 to renew my subscription to the U. S. MAIL. The benefit I receive from it each month is worth more than one year's subscription, and I find that it is the best paper published in relation to post office matters. Address

GEO. W. MATTHEWS.

ROMEO, Mich., Jan. 7, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—I enclose $1, for which please send to my address the U. S. MAIL one year. I have tried nearly all the papers published for the assistance of postmasters, but find none so true and valuable an assistant as the MAIL. We could not "keep office" without it.

Yours truly, M. THOMPSON, P. M.

PIGEON COVE, ESSEX COUNTY, Mass.,
Jan. 28, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Please continue sending the U. S. MAIL to my address. I send you $1 for same. I like your paper much better than the other post office papers that I have seen, and should hardly know how to do without it.

Respectfully yours,
A. W. STORY, P. M.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find $1, for which please renew my subscription to the U. S. MAIL for the ensuing year.

I have taken the U. S. MAIL for about 13 years and cannot in any way get along without it while in the service of the Post-Office Department, and I do not see how any one can.

Respectfully yours, J. MILLER,
Head Clerk Albany and Buffalo R. P. O.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find $1 to pay one year's subscription, from No. 172 to No. 183 inclusive, for the favorite of all the postal papers published, the U. S. MAIL.

Yours, most respectfully,
LOUIS F. KLOSTERMANN, Postmaster.

Conversation at breakfast table—Smith: "Ain't John late in bringing the mail this morning? Jones: "I guess there is something on the postal cards that he don't understand. He's probably reading them over twice."

John must have a taste for "dry" literature.—ED.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR JANUARY, 1875—NO. 32.

1. The law does not provide for the free exchange of publications between publishers. Such exchanges may, however, be mailed in the bulk mail and prepaid at the pound rate.

2. Newspapers mailed at a post-office addressed to subscribers residing in another county must be prepaid at the rates per pound as stated in section 5 of the Act of June 23, 1874; and when sent to persons not regular subscribers at the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, no matter whether they reside in the same county or not.

3. The Act of June 23, 1874, section 7, requires that county newspapers, in order to be mailed free to subscribers, must be printed in whole or in part and published in the county in which said subscribers reside.

4. The Department has no authority to allow postmasters at offices of the 4th class any compensation other than the box rents and commissions, as specified in the new blank form for quarterly returns, which have been sent to postmasters of this class.

5. Postal laws, section 133, forbid the carrying of glass by mail, but a sealed package deposited in a post office, prepaid at letter rates of postage, in the absence of any positive knowledge of its contents, should be transmitted to its destination.

6. Newsdealers must pay the postage on their packages sent to regular subscribers or other news agents, at the time of mailing, at the pound rate, or at the transient rate if not sent to subscribers or to other news agents.

7. There is no objection to the number on a "sample" being in writing, but quantity or price marks cannot be permitted. Such additional information should be conveyed by letter.

8. A publisher cannot send specimen copies of his paper by mail at the pound rate; they must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

9. A postmaster cannot assign a box in his office for the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter in advance. Laws and Regulations, page 29, section 154; also 186, section 206. The mail of persons who do not rent boxes (except at letter carrier offices) should be put in the general delivery.

10. This Department does not pay for furniture in a post office when the building is not owned by the United States. There is no law or regulation requiring a new postmaster to take the furniture in a post office belonging to his predecessor, nor is he expected to do so unless he can obtain it at a fair price.

11. Anything whatever attached or pasted to a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card.

12. Newspapers, weeklies excepted, deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the same office (through the box or general delivery), or by its letter carriers, are subject to a postage of one cent each without regard to weight, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weeklies, excepted above, when similarly deposited and delivered, are subject to a postage charge of two cents per pound or fraction thereof to regular subscribers.

13. Copies of papers on the files of this Department cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that they are required in a suit pending in a court of record.

14. Letters having been delivered according to their address require postage at prepaid rates (three cents the half ounce or fraction thereof) when returned to the office for remailing.

15. Mail matter of the third class, inclosed in sealed envelopes, notched at the ends or sides, or the corners cut off, cannot be mailed except at letter postage.

16. The persons to be benefited by the law relative to the free distribution of county newspapers must be *actual* subscribers to the papers they receive, and they must reside in the county in which the papers are printed and published. It is not necessary that their post office should be in the county in which they reside, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mails.

17. A postmaster when mailing his quarterly returns to the Auditor should affix to the package a sufficient amount in official postage stamps to prepay the same at letter rates of postage and cancel them.

18. A letter dropped into a post office not prepaid one full rate (3 cents), should not be forwarded by mail.

19. No post office shall be located in a bar room, nor in any room directly connected therewith, nor must any mail be opened, nor any mail matter delivered, in any room in which liquor is sold by retail.

20. The Postal Laws and Regulations do not exempt postmasters from working the public roads.

21. A publisher cannot send sample copies of his paper to persons who are not subscribers unless the postage is prepaid at transient rates—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

22. Under the recent act of Congress this Department has no authority now to readjust the salaries of postmasters at offices of the fourth class.

23. In view of the state of the appropriation for clerical services in post offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the Postmaster-General does not deem it advisable at present to authorize any additional expenditures for that purpose.

24. Letters addressed to initials, 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, cannot be delivered, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the end of each month.

25. A regular subscriber to a newspaper residing in the county within which the paper is published, but whose post-office is in an adjoining county, is entitled to receive his paper free of postage. This does not apply to a letter carrier office.

26. No writing is permitted upon articles of merchandise transmitted by mail, except the address of destination, unless letter rates of postage are paid thereon.

27. The Department does not redeem or exchange postal cards that have writing or printing on the back.

28. The mail of persons who do not rent boxes must be put into the general delivery.

29. The Department does not furnish safes to offices of the fourth class.

30. Unsealed *written* letters are subject to the same rate of postage as sealed ones—3c. the ½ oz. by mail.

31. Letters deposited in an office for mailing, wholly unpaid, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

32. The law does not provide for the *free* exchange of publications; but "exchanges" may be mailed with papers to subscribers in bulk at the regular rates prescribed by the act of June 23, 1874.

33. "Outsides for local newspapers" are third class matter. They cannot be considered as newspapers sent to regular subscribers from a known office of publication until they become complete papers and are mailed by the regular publishers or news agents to *bona fide* subscribers.

34. The Department has no fund at its disposal to pay for furniture and stationery at offices of the 3d class.

35. The compensation of a postmaster of the 4th class is composed of the box rents and commissions on the other postal revenues, as specified in the new blank forms for quarterly returns which have been sent to all postmasters of this class.

36. Newspapers held for postage can not be returned on the request of the editor of the same, unless the postmaster is furnished with postage stamps for the purpose at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

37. The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster is binding upon her and her sureties, and she is liable for misconduct in office as if she were single. Laws and Reg. page 24, Sec. 85.

38. A book having the name of the giver or any writing inscribed therein can not be sent by mail, except upon prepayment of postage at letter rates.

39. Under the recent act of Congress this Department has no authority now to review and readjust the salaries of postmasters prior to July 1, 1874, at offices of the 4th class; but Congress may at its present session legislate for the relief of postmasters whose returns show that the salary allowed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was 50 per cent, less than it would have been on the basis of commissions.

40. Annual proceedings of societies and similar publications cannot be considered as periodicals and entitled to pass by mail prepaid in bulk under the Act of June 23, 1874, not being issued from a known office of publication or sent to regular subscribers at stated intervals.

41. Letters from the Pension Office are to be delivered in strict accordance with section 161, page 179, of Laws and Regulations.

42. The Department does not put up boxes in post offices, except in offices in Government buildings. Postmasters at other offices must put up boxes at their own expense if they desire them; the Department cannot pay for them in whole or in part. L. and R., page 195, sec. 194.

43. It is the duty of postmasters (except at letter-carrier offices) to receive and distribute free of postage all newspapers addressed to subscribers residing in the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published.

44. In the case of subscribers receiving their newspapers at post offices in the county where the same are published, but residing in another county, the publishers are required to pay postage at the pound rate on such papers.

45. Postmasters at offices of the 1st and 2d classes are only entitled to allowances for expenses in accordance with section 87 of the Postal Laws. Allowances for clerical assistance in separating the mails, are only made at offices of the 3d and 4th classes. Laws, sec. 86.

46. No account need be kept by postmasters of the newspapers and periodicals received at their offices, and delivered to regular subscribers under the Act of June 23, 1874.

47. Postmasters are not exempt from attending the courts of their respective States when summoned as witnesses. If a suitable assistant cannot be found the office must be closed during their absence and a notice of the cause posted upon the door.

48. Postmasters are not authorized to destroy the wrapper of any mail matter. If the contents of any package passing by mail at less than letter rates cannot be examined without destroying the wrapper, such package should not be delivered, except upon payment of postage at letter rates.

49. A *written* letter is subject to letter rates of postage, whether inclosed in a sealed or unsealed envelope.

50. It is a violation of the Postal Law for a publisher of a newspaper to inclose hand bills or advertisements in their regular issues to subscribers.

FOREIGN SHIP LETTERS TO CANADA.—The Department has decided that foreign ship letters addressed to Canada should be rated the same as if addressed to the United States, and the amount charged by the office at which they are received to the Canadian offices for direct settlement.

YOUR list of carrier delivery offices is a helter-skelter concern—inconvenient to subscribers who wish to consult it and little creditable to your "valuable" journal. Let there be some appearance, at least, of method. The most convenient, and therefore the preferable, arrangement would be to make the list purely alphabetic. ADAMS JEWETT.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 13, 1875.

Our correspondent will notice that our carrier list is very "methodically" arranged. The method is to place the offices in the order of number of "mail letters delivered," commencing with the greatest number.—ED.

MANY of the papers in the country will find a heavy decrease in their circulation as compared to last season, caused by the postal act requiring prepayment by the publishers. Many find it easier to pay five cents a quarter at home than to remit the whole year's postage to the publishers.

This is true; but another result will be the increase in circulation of those papers, the publishers of which pay the postage. So "it is about as broad as it is long."—ED.

THE man who could not *express* his feelings sent them by *mail*.

We are sorry to say they have never been received. They may have been missent, or misdelivered; but could not "have been stolen in the mails," as mail thieves have no use for feelings.—ED.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers (Free Delivery) Report for December, 1874.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	379	3,156,979	1,918,965	714,838	4,425,696
Philadelphia	277	1,481,586	782,571	653,874	1,804,893
Chicago	144	1,395,565	257,999	352,586	1,866,743
Boston	135	965,601	372,349	346,476	1,491,739
St. Louis	100	871,496	91,924	221,020	564,263
Cincinnati	63	502,061	71,319	111,629	274,457
Baltimore	60	476 581	61,422	132,444	462,575
Brooklyn	86	410,709	83,690	205,504	242,831
Detroit	31	363,187	36,485	158,667	173,064
Buffalo	34	283,998	26,465	114,591	193,451
Cleveland	31	279,122	34,899	137,806	194,719
Milwaukee	24	259,344	23,176	69,870	134,940
New Orleans	45	256,088	39,721	119,070	364,537
Louisville	29	240,926	23,627	82,592	139,680
Rochester	23	237,405	14,628	89,896	208,999
Washington	37	236,394	30,756	95,834	156,649
Indianapolis	26	209,519	21,175	75,649	138,260
San Francisco	36	2 8,280	67,365	72,169	331,992
Albany	25	204,887	18,872	76,301	145,906
Pittsburgh	34	197,224	10,594	91,722	150,773
Newark	21	149,881	32,264	79,347	83,944
Syracuse	17	149,706	13,568	72,693	98,223
Troy	15	139,716	16,115	57,703	107,941
Memphis	13	117,797	6,237	29,239	72,194
Toledo	13	114,598	8,620	47,549	97,684
Kansas City	10	107,976	6,757	53,148	49,712
Richmond	16	107,038	6,965	40,924	60,674
Jersey City	14	104,658	11,441	31,963	45,368
Fort Wayne	7	95,330	10,012	56,449	87,558
Dayton	12	91,330	8,476	45,005	82,708
Grand Rapids	8	89,658	8,331	65,008	58,182
Nashville	12	89,173	6,601	36,777	49,216
Providence	15	85,328	18 396	37,676	35,066
Utica	13	83,662	8,380	42,917	72,596
Allegheny	11	83,509	5,307	45,861	41,344
Hartford	11	73,839	11,106	46,781	49,815
St. Paul	10	69,657	4,006	44,827	67,368
Columbus	12	69,443	4,990	35,480	51,097
New Haven	14	68,792	8,239	41,409	49,067
Springf'd, Mass.	8	63,772	10,276	24,108	40,044
New Bedford	6	62,970	2,661	30,428	23,865
Atlanta	6	61,701	2,538	20,345	35,203
Worcester	10	57,715	7,166	28,276	36,217
Minneapolis	7	57,303	4,221	53,474	40,319
Lawrence	8	56,457	2,297	43 165	50,173
Wilmington	11	54,841	4,623	22,891	21,410
Wheeling	5	52,173	2,507	29,241	44,951
Lowell	8	51,603	4,169	29,512	62,225
Portland	10	50,566	3,316	41 513	66,763
Erie	7	49,091	4,025	37,640	26,331
Easton	6	44,821	2,370	19,015	27,742
Elmira	6	44,613	4,048	18,600	18,812
Manchester	7	44,456	2,047	32,875	20,368
Omaha	6	44,964	4,417	23,284	29,392
Evansville	7	43,668	1,927	32,341	29,501
Peoria, Ill.	8	42,063	2,487	20,297	44,736
Reading	9	41,444	4,670	25,725	22,093
Lynn	7	40,654	2,595	21,544	26,650
Elizabeth	6	40,061	4,626	24,193	26,190
Poughkeepsie	6	39,737	2,933	18,629	41,531
Quincy	7	39,451	3,113	31,848	20,624
Lancaster	6	38,957	1,840	19,190	10,364
St. Joseph	6	38,933	1,996	25,868	30,466
Savannah	6	38,178	6,179	15,828	35,335
Davenport	7	37,653	2,542	19,988	23,357
Norfolk	6	36,502	2,115	14,201	41,202
Des Moines	6	35,802	2,921	20,211	25,786
Burlington	6	35,700	2,267	26,707	25,315
Paterson	7	34,411	3,535	18,482	16,612
Trenton	5	33,244	2,491	17,408	27,691
Charleston	8	32,789	2,704	15,395	29,713
Oswego	6	32,723	2 771	16,061	26,192
Dubuque	5	31,669	1,325	21,672	29,806
Harrisburg	5	31,193	2,189	20,724	10,693
Springfield, Ill.	4	29,616	2,337	19,703	14,703
Salem	6	29,493	2,105	17,652	23,771
Camden	6	29,459	3,193	18,062	13,583
Bloomington	6	28,722	2,329	18,362	15,947
La Fayette	4	27,976	1 721	20,497	18,308
Fall River	8	27,654	2,765	17,038	17,171
Leavenworth	5	26 523	2,423	14,500	26,585
Petersburg	5	26 163	610	9,335	14,609
Pottsville	4	22,438	1,623	18,352	11,365
Bangor	5	21,365	1,509	10,352	27,411
Covington	4	20,397	1,281	9,177	6,9 80
Mobile	8	19,427	2,200	13,869	24,8 19
Hoboken	4	18,243	1,435	5,253	6,1 56

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

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1875.

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 172 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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Appointment.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, 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, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
E. W. BARBER, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BANGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
R. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
N. 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 McGREW, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post Office Department and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
Roswell Hart, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
L. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.
Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. Belden, Salem, N. J.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brown, S. D., Louisville Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Carke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
*David, E. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgarton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, U. R., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., New Orleans, La.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McDanolds, I., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramsdell, Z. E., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Sharretts, B. K., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Strong, J., Cleveland Ohio.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, W. B., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Walborn, C. A., Middletown, Pa.
*Wickes, S. R., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Carels, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. S., Meadville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.

L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent Office Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Office Postal Stamps.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
R. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

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.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1874.

SIR.—I am instructed by the Postmaster General to communicate, for your information and guidance, the basis of the new arrangements agreed upon between this Department and the Post-Office Department of Canada, to govern the exchange of correspondence between the two countries on and after the 1st of January, 1875, and also a copy of the instructions which he has issued to postmasters in regard thereto.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

"For the purpose of placing the communications by post between the United States and the Dominion of Canada on the most liberal and advantageous basis, we have agreed to the following arrangements, to be carried into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, or as soon thereafter as the necessary measures can be perfected for putting them into operation.

"1st. The unification of the postal systems of the two countries in respect to correspondence exchanged between them; each country to forward and deliver, free of charge, correspondence of all kinds, written and printed, received from the other, which correspondence must in all cases be prepaid at the established domestic rates of the country of origin.

"2d. Each country will transport the domestic mails of the other in closed pouches through its territory, free of charge, by its ordinary mail routes.

"3d. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, each Department retaining to its exclusive use all the postage it collects on mail matter sent to the other for delivery.

"4th. It is understood to be the desire and intention of our respective Post Office Departments that the provisions of this agreement shall extend to an international money-order exchange as soon as practicable.

"5th. The provisions of this arrangement, so far as relates to the rates of letter-postage, will be carried into effect on the 1st of February, 1875.

"6th. All provisions of the existing Postal Convention inconsistent with this arrangement are hereby abrogated.

"7th. Formal articles embodying the provisions of this arrangement shall be prepared for execution as soon as possible."

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

"On and after the 1st of January, 1875, all printed matter of the second class destined for Canada will be treated as though destined for the United States, the arrangement with the Canada postal authorities being that it shall be delivered there free of charge. All matter of this class coming into our offices from Canada will be delivered by this Department free of charge. The same rule also applies to transient newspapers and postal cards.

"On and after February 1, 1875, the single letter rate to Canada will be three cents, prepayment obligatory, and all letters received from Canada will be delivered free of charge."

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. of Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

Circular to Postmasters—Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers New Price List

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT P. M. G.,
Division of Postage Stamps, &c.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1874.

Owing to a change of contractors and of contract prices, it becomes necessary, under the law requiring that "stamped envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same," to change the schedule of rates at which stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of the current series are now sold to the public.

The change, which materially reduces the price of nearly every size and quality of stamped envelopes, will take effect on the 1st of January, 1875, and all stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers supplied by the Department on and after that date must be sold at the prices specified by the new schedule, a copy of which accompanies this circular.

Envelopes and wrappers furnished prior to the 1st of January next must be sold by postmasters at the rates at which they were obtained from the Post-Office Department, and they must neither be returned nor must any reduction in the price be made, except at the postmaster's own loss.

In cases where special request envelopes have been ordered and paid for prior to the first of January, but not furnished by the Department until after that date, postmasters will refund to the parties the difference between the amount paid under the old schedule, and that charged for the envelopes under the new one.

In connection with the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, attention is called to Sec. 174 of the Act of June 8, 1872, (page 78, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1873), which is as follows, to wit:

"Postage stamps shall not be sold for any larger sum than the value indicated on their face, nor stamped envelopes for more than is charged therefor by the Post-Office Department for like quantities; and any person connected with the postal service who shall violate this provision, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars."

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

United States and Canada Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

The principal provisions of the new postal arrangement with the Dominion of Canada, which comes into full operation on this day, are as follows, viz:

1. Correspondence of every kind, written and printed, embracing letters, postal cards, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., and patterns and samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, mailed in the United States and addressed to Canada, or vice versa, mailed in Canada and addressed to the United States, must be fully prepaid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

2. Each country will transport the domestic mails of the other by its ordinary mail routes, in closed pouches, through its territory free of charge.

3. Patterns and samples of merchandise must not exceed the weight of eight ounces, and will be subject to such regulations in regard to the forwarding and delivery of the same as either of the Post-office Departments shall prescribe to prevent violations of the revenue laws. They must never be closed against inspection, but must always be so wrapped and enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters. The postage on each pattern or sample (weighing eight ounces or less) is 10 cents, *prepayment obligatory.*

4. The existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters remains unchanged, except that the United States domestic registration fee of eight cents will be charged on registered letters sent to Canada, and the domestic registration fee of Canada will be charged on registered letters sent to the United States.

5. No accounts are to be kept between the two countries on the international correspondence exchanged between them, but each country will retain to its exclusive use all the postage it collects on mail matter of every kind sent to the other for delivery.

6. All offices now exchanging mails with Canada will continue to act as offices of exchange under the new arrangement.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on correspondence for Canada on and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General.

(Signed) JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1875.

ORDERED: That the Division of Special Agents and Mail Depredations be detached from the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and that from this date, the Special Agents of the Department be held directly responsible to the Postmaster-General.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster-General.

SOME CHURCH JOURNALISM.

A few weeks since there was made in New York a delivery by letter-carriers on a Sunday. It was an experiment, made in consequence of numerous requests and suggestions which had been received in regard to a regular Sunday delivery, and by many persons was welcomed as a great convenience; by others it was looked upon with disfavor as a desecration of the day; while a third class objected to it on philanthropic grounds, as depriving the carriers of the much-needed interval of rest from their arduous and fatiguing labors which Sunday affords.

Both advocates and opponents of the establishment of the custom were, of course, entitled to, and received, a respectful hearing and consideration of their views, as expressed in letters to the postal authorities and in the public prints. The remonstrances, though some of them firm and decided in tone, were generally courteous and moderate in their language, which was singularly free from that gall which for some reason seems usually to flow with such readiness from the pens of writers defending from real or fancied attack their religious beliefs or prejudices. Not one of the gentlemen and ladies who felt called on to enter their protest in the matter seemed to think it necessary to intimate that the order for the Sunday delivery was a direct inspiration of Beelzebub—nor did any of them refer to the Postmaster as an atheist or a castaway, nor indulge in cheerful prophetic allusions to igneous and sulphuric conditions as likely to enter to an uncomfortable degree into the future surroundings of any post-office official. They contented themselves with requesting an abandonment of the practice and presenting their arguments in support of the request. The matter ended in the cessation, for the present at least, of the Sunday delivery, to the satisfaction of all of the objectors.

No—not to that of all of them. There was one—the New York *Church Journal*, to wit—by no means satisfied with this tame and peaceful conclusion of the matter; and so it came prancing into the field after the battle (what there was of it) was over, and exploded its light artillery in the following truthful, charitable and logical fashion:

"SUNDAY AGAIN.—The New York public were surprised for a couple of Sunday mornings past at finding itself accommodated with a mail delivery. Considering that the United States mail service is a disgrace to civilization, that the Government which monopolizes it dare not trust it to carry its own property, that the boys of a 'Transfer Company' have lately amused themselves in ripping open the bags, and tearing up the letters as they drove through the streets of this city, this new form of postal enterprise took everybody by surprise.

It seems to have been a voluntary bit of zeal on the part of Mr. James, of the New York office. If so, he has been surprised to find that it is unappreciated. Nobody thanked him, and, indeed, the mass of business men rather objected to have their Sunday disturbed by the cares the letter-carrier brought them. The result is, Mr. James, (who, by the way, *is* an admirable officer), notifies us all that he will not pester us with Sunday letters any more, and will let the hard-worked carriers attend to their Sunday-school classes, and go to church properly.

It is clear that New York proposes to keep its Sunday. It works hard enough the rest of the week to have the right to."

Passing over the curious opening statement that the public "were surprised at finding itself" on *two* Sunday mornings accommodated with a delivery which was made on but *one* Sunday, and admitting for the sake of the argument that it "were," let us test the accuracy of the assertions which follow.

That "the United States Mail Service is a disgrace to civilization" is a grave charge, but rather too vague and general in its terms to allow of a specific answer. Might we be permitted to ask for a "bill of particulars?" In what way does the United States Post Office disgrace civilization? Is it by furnishing its accommodations throughout a larger territory, and at a lower charge, than does any other postal service in the world? Or by the constant progress and improvement in the details of its operations which its records and the daily experience of the public show? Or by meeting more than half way every proposition from foreign governments looking to the extension, simplification and cheapening of postal communication between all the peoples of the earth? And if in none of these ways, then how? The truth is, that the *Church Journal's* sweeping denunciation of the United States mail service as "a disgrace to civilization" is mere *brutum fulmen*—an ill-tempered and hasty assertion, incapable of proof, and creditable neither to the judgment nor the patriotism of its author.

Next, the *Journal* (borrowing for the occasion a disingenuous argument to which Mr. David A. Wells not long since descended when attacking the post office in his double capacity of political economist and attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company), asserts that "the Government which monopolizes it (the mail service) dare not trust it to carry its own property." This means that the Government, in transferring its specie, bonds and treasury notes in bulk (which no more properly belong in the mails than do the guns for its forts or the rations for its soldiers) makes use of and pays for the services of the express companies for the purpose. Granting this (which proves exactly nothing at all), let us see whether or not the Government dares to trust in the mails its valuable property which legitimately belongs there, and to what extent the facts justify it in doing so.

During the last fiscal year there were transported in the mails of the United States 318,362 packages of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, directed to about 34,000 post offices, and of a cash value of $23,837,526.62. Of these, *three* packages were lost (possibly stolen) representing a value of $183.15. Considering that this "property" was of a nature which rendered it more valuable and more easily disposed of in dishonest post-office hands than in any other, we are willing to submit this plain statement as a sufficient answer to the flippant charge that the Government dare not trust its own property in the hands of its postal servants.

We will only add, as evidence that the public largely and justly share this confidence, that of the 712,426 registered letters which passed through the hands of the clerks of the New York post office last year there was *not one* which failed to be properly accounted for.

What possible connection may exist between the dishonesty of "the boys of a 'Transfer Company'" and the propriety or impropriety of a Sunday delivery, or in what way their thieving acts can reflect discredit on the post office (they having been appointed and employed by a mail contractor without authority from or consultation with the postal authorities) we leave the *Church Journal* to explain when convenient.

It is, perhaps, just a little presumptuous for a lay journal to venture on admonishing one of the Church variety in a matter of Christian ethics; but there is in the tone of the article we have quoted something which, by antithesis, so forcibly reminds us of a certain remark of St. Paul—to the effect that even spiritual teachers who "have not charity" are "as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal"—that we are irresistibly prompted in all kindness to commend it and its context to the attention of the *Church Journal* (which, by the way, *is* an admirable paper) before it indulges in further glittering generalities in the way of comminatory articles about the post office.

A FAITHFUL "WITNESS."

It was our unpleasant duty, in a recent number of the U. S. MAIL, to comment at some length upon the inconsistent conduct of the publishers of certain religious newspapers, who, among other means employed by them in carrying out their professed object of "overthrowing the power of the devil," adopted the expedient of flagellating that uncanny and obnoxious being around the stump by burdening the mails with large numbers of their papers (postage unpaid) addressed to "subscribers" who were unconscious of having subscribed. We regret to find that our remarks on that occasion were considered by some of our friends among the publishers of religious newspapers as rather too sweeping in their tone, and as calculated to convey the impression that the habit of thus, and in other ways, defrauding the post office of its dues was common to *all* of that class.

If our article did convey that impression to any of our readers, we hasten to remove it by saying that it would be by no means justified by the facts—that among the gentlemen engaged in the publication of religious newspapers and periodicals are to be found many who are honorably exact and scrupulous in rendering to the post office its just dues, and who would scorn to descend to the devious and evasive practices of those to whom our observations were specially intended to apply. And it gives us great pleasure now to name one publication among them whose proprietor, not long since, gave by his works in this matter substantial evidence of the sincerity of his faith, and set thereby an example worthy of imitation and also of record. The weekly edition of the New York *Witness*, though dated in January of this year, was printed and prepared for deposit in the post office on December 31, 1874. The law requiring prepayment at the mailing office, by publishers, did not go into effect until the next day, and the publisher might have claimed, legally, the right to deposit his entire edition, and to have it forwarded in the mails, without such prepayment, at any time before midnight of the 31st. Though perhaps a small portion of the postage might have been, in that case, collected at the offices of delivery at the old quarterly rates, under the "optional" system, there is no doubt that the postal revenues would have been cheated out of at least ninety-five per cent. of the amount, and the publisher have thereby evaded payment of a just debt without an infraction of the letter of the law. But he had perhaps heard and pondered too often the question once asked by Him whose teachings the *Witness* professes to disseminate and follow, as to "what it shall profit a man" to gain even "the whole world" by practices likely to involve the loss of something still more valuable—though we greatly doubt that he was influenced in his action by the fear of any loss save that of his own self-respect—and so he ordered that the mailing of his paper be delayed until the morning of Jan. 1, and then paid over the full (and by no means small) amount of postage due at the new rates. And we are glad to hear that he has since gone on paying more and more postage every week, in consequence of the rapid increase in the circulation of the *Witness*, and we hope that every postmaster who reads this will help to make him pay still more, by sending him as many new subscribers to the *Witness* as possible, taking our word for it that the same is an excellent and interesting paper, fully worth its subscription price; and, moreover, that its publisher (though we have not the honor of his personal acquaintance) is by no means one of the sort we were talking about two or three months ago.

Doubtless there are many more just like him, who would have acted in the same manner under the same circumstances. To these we can only say that we didn't mean them either.

Notes for the Month on our Foreign and Domestic Postage Tables, and Miscellaneous Information.

In the "Foreign Tables," under British Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there have been inserted the new rate of 3 cents the half ounce on letters, and of 10 cents for each 8 ounces or less on patterns or samples, weight of packages limited to 8 ounces, and a change of registering fee from 5 cents to 8 cents. Prepayment in all cases compulsory. Consult note k. The rate on newspapers and printed matters to San Domingo, &c., has been changed from the word "domestic"—which has been misunderstood—to specific rates in figures, which cannot be misunderstood—on the third page the "Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries" has been so altered as to make the information more definite.

REQUISITIONS FOR BLANKS.

We have many inquiries from postmasters, at smaller offices, why their requisition on the Blank Agency for the blank "*Requisition for Blanks*" are not filled. To such we reply that that blank is not furnished to postmasters whose salaries are less than $200.

Several Hundred Letters Missing!

They contained $1 each, and were written by delinquent subscribers to the UNITED STATES MAIL, who intended to post them last month, but accidentally omitted to do so. We suggest that they send them at once, so that they may not be again forgotten.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Atlanta	Columbia	Ark	Special
Ansted	Fayette	W. Va	4,137
Alexandria	Calhoun	Ala	6,683
Angel Island	San Francisco	Cal	Special
Best Bottom	Montgomery	Mo	Special
Brush Creek	Shelby	Ill	23,260
Bernard's Prairie	Colorado	Texas	Special
Beaver Pond	Amelia	Va	4,491
Border	Howard	Kan	33,221
Burksville	Walla Walla	Wash. Ter.	43,128
Blendon	Sedgwick	Kan	Special
Bay	Mercer	Pa	2,452
Birdsville	Cocke	Tenn	19,133
Buchanan	Henry	Tenn	Special
Buckeye	Summit	Ohio	Special
Butler Centre	Wayne	N. Y.	Special
Bogia	Escambia	Fla	6 404
Ben's Ranch	Ellsworth	Kan	Special
Cedarville	Sherman	Neb	Special
Chaperito	San Miguel	New Mex	39,112
Crane's Forge	Assumption	La	8,085
Crockett	Obion	Tenn	7,004
Churchtown	Washington	Ohio	Special
Centrepoint	Atchison	Mo	Special
Cumberland Mills	Cumberland	Me	7
College Hill	Madison	Ky	Special
Cemetery Station	Shelby	Tenn	19,010
Chucky Valley	Washington	Tenn	Special
Crewsville	Coosa	Ala	6,851
Decatur	Cole	Mo	Special
Deep Spring	Greene	Mo	28,279
Defiance	Yavapai	Arizona	Special
Delhi	Osborne	Kan	33,110
Douglas Grove	Kountze	Neb	Special
Delia	Ellsworth	Kan	Special
Dry Glaize	Laclede	Mo	28,220
Doylesport	Barton	Mo	28,332
Danbury	Ottawa	Ohio	9,021
East Concord	Essex	Vt	Special
East Side	Alpena	Mich	Special
Elm Spring	Armstrong	Dakota	35,017
Egbert	Laramie	Wyoming T	34 001
Everets	Nansemond	Va	Special
Fish Creek	Saline	Mo	28,413
Frenchm'n's B'y'u	Mississippi	Ark	Special
Flag Spring	Gallia	Ohio	9,314
Ford's Store	Queen Anne	Md	3,572
Fulda	Noble	Ohio	m. no.
Farisville	Ellsworth	Kan	Special
Fort Pickshin	Appomattox	Va	4,777
Guernsey	Hempstead	Ark	28,002
Graysville	Putnam	Mo	28,119
Goshen	Caldwell	N. C	5,184
Gap Store	Tazewell	Va	4 581
Grantville	Cherokee	Ala	6,189
Grant Lake	Montgomery	Texas	8,683
Hesslerville	Cumberland	N. J	Special
Hawler	Henry	Ohio	9,051
Hudson	De Soto	Miss	7,234
Hudson	Steuben	Ind	Special
Helena	Kountz	Nebraska	Special
Homan	Miller (new)	Ark	28,002
Henryville	Coos	Oregon	44,134
Houston	Graham	Kan	34,095
Isla	Saunders	Neb	34,059
Jordan Springs	Reno	Kan	Special
Johnson	Racine	Wis	25,013
Jamesville	Yankton	Dakota T	Special
Krok	Kewaunee	Wis	25,163
Kensett	Worth	Iowa	27,010
Ledoux	Morrison	Minn	26,258
Lena	Fulton	Ohio	9,407
La Glorieta	San Miguel	New Mex	38,137
Lamar	Green	Wis	25,247
Lake City	Covington	Ala	6,805
Loreas	Vernon	Wis	Special
Limestone Hill	Wood	W. Va	1,490
Leiper's Fork	Williamson	Tenn	19,237
La Grange	Marshall	Kan	Special
Lineburg	Pickens	Al	6,902
Moark	Clayton	Ark	28,002
Mendota	Dane	Wis	25,010
Master's Farm	Fayette	W. Va	4,137
Murphy	Josephine	Oregon	44,138
McClary	Livingston	Ill	23,043
Majorsville	Marshall	W. Va	Special
Melrose	Carroll	Md	2,487
Middlebrook	Montgomery	Md	Special
Marietta	Van Zandt	Tex	8,617
Marshland	Buffalo	Wis	25,015
Markham	Cattaraugus	N. Y	Special
Morgan Hill	Buncombe	N. C	5,193
Mines	Blair	Penn	2,489
Mount Royal	Putnam	Fla	6,421
Nebawka	Cass	Neb	34,046
Nat Moore	Hardin	N. C	5,025
Nora	Humboldt	Iowa	Special
New Eureka	Jackson	Kan	33,048
Otter Creek	Wayne	Mo	28,265
Oak Station	Stearns	Minn	26,003
Oakfield Center	Kent	Mich	Special
Orearville	Saline	Mo	28,413
Peacock Ranch	Coryell	Tex	31,427
Plymouth Union	Windsor	Vt	462
Pettysville	Miami	Ind	22,026
Parkville	Champaign	Ill	23,361
Petrie's Corners	Lewis	N. Y	Special
Preachersville	Lincoln	Ky	Special
Peach Grove	Pendleton	Ky	Special
Piedra	Rio Grande	Col. T	38,132
Pearl City	Tipton	Tenn	19,014
River Bend	Elbert	Col. Ter	33,001
Rolling Green	Sumner	Kansas	Special
Ripley	Noble	Indiana	9,051
Ross Station	Colleton	S. C	5,605
Richison's Cove	Sevier	Tenn	19,133
Rockland	Warren	Ky	20 099
Santa Marie	Santa Barbara	Cal	Special
Smith Landing	Greene	N. Y	Special
Sedgwickville	Bollinger	Mo	28,200
Stanton Hill	Wayne	Pa	3,239
Sans Souci	Bertie	N. C	5,225
St. Louis Land'g	Phillips	Ark	7,504
South Newmarket Junction	Rockingham	N. H	255, 692
South Lee	Strafford	N. H	264, 371
Spring Valley	Sumner Co	Miss	Special
South Turner	Androscog'n Co.	Me	156
Seligman	Webster	Mo	28,280
Thompson	New Castle	Del	2,488
Town Center	Sheboygan	Wis	Special
Tine	Cherokee	Kan	Special
Tie Siding	Albany	Wy. T	34,001
Vernon Furnace	Montgomery	Tenn	19,009
Woodstock	Shelby	Tenn	19,014
White's	Meagher	Montana Ter	36,120
Walnut Grove	Knox	Neb	Special
White Sulphur	Surry	N. C	4,560
Weir	Cherokee	Kan	Special
West Depere	Brown	Wis	25 009
Webb City	Franklin	Ark	Special
Warnersville	Madison	Ohio	Special
Yordy	Ellsworth Co	Kan	Special

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Aberfoil	Bullock	Ala	6,779
Aioka	Cass	Ind	2,209, 22,016
Auburn	Fauquier	Va	Old route Catlett to Auburn
Burgess Mill	Hyde	N. C	Leechville, Beaufort Co., N.C.
Buffalo Gap	Augusta	Va	4,694—term'l pt.
Big Creek	Clay	Ky	20,172
Boston	Williamson	Tenn	19 237
Clarktown	White	Tenn	19,191
Cambria	Wayne	Iowa	N. Y.—Iowa
Cottage Grove	Klamath	Cal	46,263
Cedar Springs	Cherokee	Ala	6,680
Drewry's Bluff	Chesterfield	Va	Richmond, Va.
Duck Creek	Walker	Ga	6,690
Eden	Iroquois	Ill	Clifton
Fairview	Concordia	La	8,006
Kent's Mills	Wythe	Va	Bet. Max Meadow and Wytheville
Kiefer	Muskingum	Ohio	Special
Lookout	Fayette	W. Va	4.137
Molalla	Clackamas	Oregon	44,104
Mint Spring	Augusta	Va	4,612
New Boston	Lee	Iowa	Special
North Lubec	Washington	Me	Special
Panama	Lancaster	Neb	34,036
Powder Sp. Gap	Grainger	Tenn	19,144
Rockville	Kankakee	Ill	Doselm
Richardson's L'dg	Meade	Ky	20,097
Reedy Creek	Marion	S. C	5,619
S. Willow Creek	Lee	Ill	Paw Paw Grove
Saint Maurice	Winn	La	8,065
Swan Creek	Gallia	Ohio	Special
Sirel	Douglas	Kan	28,016
Sheridan	Van Buren	Iowa	27,120
Stony Man	Page	Va	4,677
Thayer	York	Neb	34,064
Warrenville	Laclede	Mo	28,372
Watervleit Centre	Albany	N. Y	1,212
Wild Cat	Gage	Neb	34,040

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Atlanta	Buchanan	Iowa	Troy Mills
Amity	New Haven	Ct	New Haven
Adamsville	Sumter	Fla	Leesburgh
Bartville	Potter	Pa	Williston
Billingsville	Cooper	Mo	Boonville
Beechville	Wayne	W.Va	Rockville
Barrettsville	Hampshire	W.Va	——
Boiling Springs	Spartanburg	S. C	Spartanburg
Beaverton	Sanford	Ala	Vernon
Clear Creek	Mecklenburg	N. C	Oak Grove
Colerain	Camden	Ga	St. Mary's
Cuba	Rutherford	N. C	Rutherfordton
Cross Bridges	Maury	Tenn	Columbia
Cannon's Store	Sevier	Tenn	Sevierville
Cooper Springs	Marion	Iowa	Columbia
Crescent	Pike	Pa	Pond Eddy, N. J.
Cave Creek	Walker	Ga	Lafayette
Coyote	Phillips	Kan	Bow Creek
Clyde	Somerset	N. J	Middlebush
Cary's Ferry	Cherokee Nation	Ind. T	White Water
Cedarville	Crawford	Ark	Van Buren
Chestnut Grove	Lycoming	Pa	Pine Summit
Christy's Prairie	Clay	Ind	Cory
Correnl Landing	Adams	Miss	Natchez
Carney Gap	Clinton	Ky	Albany
Dunneville	Monterey	Cal	Hollister, San Benito Co.
Dairy	Washington	Iowa	Riverside
Dayton	Lasser	Cal	Susanville
Due West	Lee	Ark	Moro
Eureka Mills	Harris	Tex	Houston
Etna	Missoula	Mon. T	Missoula
Enterprise	McDonald	Mo	Elk Mills
Elk Grove	Cook	Ill	Arl'gton Heights
East Ridge	Clearfield	Pa	Westovers
Enterprise	Carter	Ky	Upper Tygart
Freedom Mills	Henry	Ohio	Ridgeville Corners
Fall Creek	Pittsylvania	Va	Danville
Fruit Plain	Northumberland	Va	Heathville
Greenbackville	Accomac	Va	Stockton, Worcester Co., Md.
Gillen's Landing	Phillips	Ark	Haldsteadville
Gibsonville	Giles	Tenn	Campbellville
Griswold	Knox	Ind	Oaktown
Hoosier	Warren	Ind	Williamsport
Hollow Creek	Lexington	S. C	Lexington C. H.
Horse Creek	Barton	Mo	Sylvania
Hazel Grove	Oceana	Mich	Forest City
Huddleston	Pike	Ark	Antoine
Indian Hill	Tipton	Tenn	Randolph
Johnsville	Ottawa	Mich	Grand Haven
Jonesville	Cass	Mo	State Line
Kellogg	Douglass	Or	Oakland
Kingsville	Richland	S. C	Columbia
Long Run	Licking	Ohio	Rocky Fork
La Carp	Mason	Mich	Lincoln
Lesterville	Saline	Kan	Salina
Laurel Junction	Wood	W. Va	Volcano
Lorentz's Store	Upshur	W. Va	Buckhanon
Love Grove	Woodruff	Ark	Augusta
Maudeville	Butler	Iowa	Butler Center
Maryville	Maricopa	Arizona T	Phoenix
Muncy Bottom	Sullivan	Pa	Jonestown
Mount Tabor	Union	S. C	Union C. H.
Monroeville	Allegheny	Pa	Turtle Creek
McIlwaine's	Greenville	Va	Hicksford
Madison	Mower	Minn	Lansing
Mount Algor	Jackson	Iowa	Miles
Milburnton	Green	Tenn	Graysburgh
Mica	Mitchell	N. C	Grassy Creek
Newsom Creek	Nez Perces	Id'o T.	Mount Idaho
Naugart	Marathon	Wis	Wausau
Northward	Greenwood	Kan	Eureka
New Eureka	Jackson	Kan	Netawauka
North River	Warren	N. Y	North Creek
New California	Grant	Wis	Lancaster
New Hope	Izard	Ark	La Crosse
Oak Bluff	Orange	Fla	Leesburg, Sumpter Co.
Pine Creek	Nye	Nevada	Belmont
Pekin	Decatur	Ga	Bainbridge
Preston	Randolph	Ill	Evansville
Park Lane	Litchfield	Conn	New Milford
Powhattan	Richmond	N. C.	
Planters'	Phillips	Ark	Helena
Prairie Edge	Montgomery	Ind	Crawfordsville
Rocky Head	Dale	Ala	Ozark C. H.
Romulus Center	Seneca	N. Y	Ovid
Rainy Creek	Camden	Mo	Barnumton
Raceland	Le Fourche	La	Terre Bonne, Terre Bonne Co.
Swan Creek	Gallia	Ohio	Bush's Mill
Slickaway	Fayette	Ky	Lexington
Silver Lake	Van Zandt	Tex	Lincoln, Wood Co
Swartwout	Polk	Tex	Livingston
Scaffold Cave	Rockcastle	Ky	Berea
Sonora	Atchison	Mo	Watson
South Kortright	Delaware	N. Y	Hobart
Shirley	Cloud	Kan	Clyde
Salmon Fal's	El Dorado	Cal	Green Valley
Silver Spring	Nemaha	Kan	Albany
Soda Bar	Palo Alto	Iowa	Emmetsburgh
Salt Sulph. Spr'gs	Monroe	W. Va	Monroe
Scales' Diggings	Sierra	Cal	Fir Cap
Strafford	Greene	Mo	N. Springfield
Southport	Peoria	Ill	Rosefield
Tenn. Roll'g W'ks	Lyon	Ky	Eddyville
Thomas Bridge	Sullivan	Tenn	Union Depot
Texas	Union	Dak. T	Elk Point
Talbotville	Chester	Pa	Honey Brook
Tarr Farm	Venango	Pa	Columbia Farm
Urbanna City	Monroe	Iowa	Moravia, Appanoose Co.
Walnut Hill	Bourbon	Kan	Uniontown
Woodburn	Allen	Ind	Gar Creek
West Enfield	Penobscot	Me	Enfield
Wilton	Phillips	Kan	West Cedar
War Gap	Hawkins	Tenn	Kyle's Ford
Wolf Knob	McDowell	N. C	Old Fort
Welch Glade	Webster	W. Va	Webster C. H

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Bowman's Mills	Rockingham	Va	Cowan's Depot
Burnt Mills	Montgomery	Md	name and site to Four Corners
Carnac	Warren	Ga	to Carnak
Dry Creek	Lawrence	Ala	n. and s. to Hillsborough
Darbellay	Kewannee	Wis	N. and s. on the same mail route to "Thiry Daem"
Double Spring	Benton	Ark	N. to Bloomfield
Double Head	Chambers	Ala	N. and s. to Bloomingdale
Fort Browder	Barbour	Ala	Batesville
Fayette Ridge	Kennebec	Me	Fayet's Corner
Gilderay	Allen	Ohio	Hume
Garrote	Tuolumne	Cal	Groveland
Harris' Ranch	Linn	Oregon	Waterloo
Hanford's Land'g	Monroe	N. Y	N. and s. to Barnard's Crossing
Harvey's Store	Charlotte	Va	Madisonville
Harrisburgh	Callaway	Ky	Harris Grove
Jessup	Wayne	Ga	to Jesup
La Grue	Arkansas	Ark	Golden Hill
Leesborough	Montgomery	Md	Name and site to Wheaton
Monte	Los Angeles	Cal	El Monte
Mitchell	Kankakee	Ill	Tucker
Morris Chapel	Harrison	Mo	N. & s. to Lor'ne
Red Cloud	Dakota Terr		to Red Cloud Ag'cy in County, Neb.
Red Mound	Henderson	Tenn	N. and s. to Wildersville
Spotted Tail	Turner	Dak Terr	to Spotted Tail County, Neb.
Star	Warren	Penn	to Gra'd Val'y
Staunton Hill	Wayne	Pa	N. to Isla'd P'd
Star City	Beaver	Utah	N. and s. to Williamsburgh
West Irving	Tuna	Iowa	Irving
Worth	Tuscola	Mich	to Tuscola
Wood	Wood	Wis	N. & s. to Pittsville
Waverly Heights	Montgomery	Pa	N. & s. to Edge Hill

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for January, 1875.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

W. W. Dennison, Freeport to Centralia, Ill.
S. O. Prickett, Clinton to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
G. W. Pepper, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
S. A. McKinzie, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

G. P. Myers, Cleveland, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
C. Hamiel, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.
W. A. Long, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
C. Cullen, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
M. S. Hurd, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
F. Boone, Indianapolis, Ind., to Galesburg, Ill.
A. J. Compton, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
G. W. Porter, Freeport to Centralia, Ill.
S. J. Harper, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
W. B. Farmer, Memphis to Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. Houston, Cleveland to Cincinnati, O.
J. G. Bell, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

W. W. McIntire, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
W. H. Holzer, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
R. B. Hardy, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
C. M. Vreeland, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
E. H. Putnam, New York, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
G. E. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
C. E. Power, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
E. A. Robertson, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
A. B. Crumb, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
E. H. Herr, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
E. L. Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
L. H. Rudisill, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
P. L. Leggett, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
J. C. Van Orsdale, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. W. Davidson, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
W. C. Sweesy, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

H. P. Pouse, Green Bay, Wis., to Winona, Minn.
D. E. Catlin, Steven's Point to Worcester, Wis.
G. W. Bailey, White Pigeon to Grand Rapids, Mich.
H. M. Beebe, Detroit to Grand Haven, Mich.
D. Wanwig, St. Paul to Breckinridge, Minn.
W. K. Ball, Jr., Paducah, Ky., to Trimble, Tenn.
J. P. Kavenagh, Galveston to Houston, Tex.
N. C. Clark, Atchison to State Line, Kan.
W. T. McLaughlin, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
J. E. Eldridge, Wilmington to Charlotte, N. C.
P. T. Massey, Goldsboro to Charlotte, N. C.
J. K. Cassel, Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss.
J. W. Jackson, Little Rock, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.
R. R. Wilson, New Orleans, La., to Vicksburg, Miss.
J. H. Thurston, St. Paul, Minn., to North McGregor, Iowa.
T. D. Strait, Hastings to Glencoe, Minn.
I. B. Sawyer, Salisbury to Old Fort, N. C.
J. C. Few, Du Pont to Albany, Ga.
C. E. Gorham, Bridgeport, Ct., to Pittsfield, Mass.
H. C. Fisk, New Orleans to Brashear City, La.
J. Hamilton, Mobile, Ala., to West Point, Miss.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

F. L. Beals, Worcester to Winchendon, Mass.
E. A. Clark, Elroy, Wis., to Winona, Minn.
R. D. Eggleston, St. Paul to Mankato, Minn.
W. P. Morse, Marquette to Champion, Mich.
A. B. Brownlee, Toledo, O., to Detroit, Mich.
T. A. Sullivan, Belton, to Walhalla, S. C.
S. J. Dodd, Georgetown to Frankford, Del.

LOCAL AGENTS.

A. J. Welch, Corinth, Miss.
G. Emerson, Mendota, Ill.

HONEST criticism is a wholesome art, one to which the world is indebted for many of the improvements and progressions that contribute to our comforts and our tastes. We are not sure but the following criticism on the new envelopes, from *The American Journal of Philatiley*, might be beneficial in an æsthetic sense:

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.—Three values of the Plimpton contract envelopes are now before us, and after making due allowance for the hurry in which the dies were prepared, must pronounce them a decided failure. We understood that the contract called for the embossed stamps to be the same as those in use, and we are aware that it is far more difficult to make an exact copy of even an inferior engraving than to design and cut a fine original, but the stamps before us would ruin the reputation of Spiro Brothers or any other manufacturer of counterfeits. It would be very hard to decide which is the best as they are all very bad, but the two cent is decidedly the poorest, there being scarcely any trace of Jackson's hair visible. The figures of value and lettering are also very bad. The color is burnt sienna instead of chocolate. The profile on the three cent has but a small resemblance to Washington, and the figures of value being in ovals instead of circles are very noticeable. The lettering on this value is so badly done as to make it scarce-

ly decipherable. The profile on the one cent is the worst feature of this value. The stamping is equally bad on all. After finding so many faults with the engraving, it is a pleasure to be able to praise the paper, which is very good, as also the general make of the envelope, which is fully equal to if not better than their predecessors. We had almost forgotten to state that the watermark is also slightly changed, the U. S. P. being somewhat on a slant.

Tons of postal cards without addresses are destroyed in the Dead Letter Office, because people write their message first and then forget to address the card.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of February, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
Feb.	2	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	3	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	4	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	4	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	6	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	6	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	6	White Star	Queenstown.
"	9	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	9	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	10	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	11	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	13	White Star	Queenstown.
"	13	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	17	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	18	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	18	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	20	White Star	Queenstown.
"	20	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	20	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
"	23	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	23	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	24	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	25	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	26	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	27	White Star	Queenstown.
"	27	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
			FROM BOSTON.
Feb.	6	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	13	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	20	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	27	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Feb.	2	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	4	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	11	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	18	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	25	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM BALTIMORE.
Feb.	6	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	20	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
			FROM PORTLAND.
Feb.	6	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	13	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	20	Allan Line	Liverpool.
"	27	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
Feb.	6	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	13	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	20	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	27	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
Feb.	6	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	13	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	20	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	27	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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

			FROM NEW YORK.
Feb.	2	Clyde	Havana.
"	4	Bermuda	Bermuda
"	4	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana
"	5	Atlas	Kingston.
"	11	Clyde	Havana.
"	12	Atlas	Port au Prince.
"	13	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	16	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana
"	18	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	18	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	20	San Domingo	San Domingo.
"	20	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	22	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	23	Atlas	Kingston.
"	23	Clyde	Havana.
"	25	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	27	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Feb.	12	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
"	26	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
			FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Feb.	20	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

			FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Feb.	1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&Hong Kong
"	15	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama&Hong Kong
"	27	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1875.

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

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'nport & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 8, 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	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 4 p m	
California	7 a m 6 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, 11 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	7:30 a m
Freehold, N J	5 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, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:3 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	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, 8:30 a m 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
North, Bat'a, Buf'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er Syracuse & Utica	6 p m	7:30, 8:30 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	5, 10:30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:3 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, 3:30, 10:3 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	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, 4:30 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 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, 1 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	7 a m, 5:30 p m

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.*	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
16 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876 6 Jan.	1876 17 Jan.

[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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb. County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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" it 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 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.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

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 three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Newfoundland, Switzerland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps. To Canada without further charge than the original stamp on the card.

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, 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. 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, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *eight* cents; to 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, for *ten* sents. and Shanghae, in China, 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 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 and North German Union Mails.
Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British Mails.
San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, 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 if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof,—under the term "Newspapers" are included all periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, six 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.

7. TO OR FROM JAPAN.—Newspapers, 2 cents each. On all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces, whether sent or received.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) 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., 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.

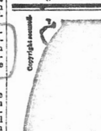
2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating 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.

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.



The cut shows the *outside of skirt*, with "ELEVATOR" fixed in.

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.

TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED CANCELLING INK.

I desire to call your attention to an improved Black Stamping Ink for cancelling postage stamps, which will neither dry in the box nor gum the stamp, and which for neatness has no superior now in use. This ink has been in use in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn., during twenty five years, is now in use in six States, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, here and elsewhere.
Your patronage is solicited.
Prepared for immediate use and put up in neat tin half-pound packages. Price, 50 cents; forwarded, prepaid, by mail. Address N. L. HOPE,
Feb-3m Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LARGE-sized general delivery case. For information in regard to same apply to CHAUNCEY HARRIS,
Postmaster, Elizabeth, N. J.

Lithographic Plans
OF THE
Model Post Office
OF THE UNITED STATES
can be had on application to the undersigned at a small cost.
Price Reduced to $5 50.
Years of experience and the combined wisdom of several old postmasters have now given to the P. O. fraternity the plan of the Model Office. Apply to
A. D. LUNDY,
j-75 WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

IMPORTANT.
J. W. SCOTT & CO, 75 & 77 NASSAU ST., pay 25 per cent. over face value for U. S. Postage Stamps of the 1869 issue, in any quantities. Wanted—1c. ochre, 2c. brown, 6c. blue, 10c. yellow, 12c. green, 15c. brown and blue, 24c. green and purple, 30c. blue and red. Very high prices paid for old U. S. envelopes.
j.75-1

Do Your Own Printing
$9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. Business Men do their printing and advertising, save money and increase trade. Amateur Printing, delightful pastime for spare hours. BOYS have great fun and make money fast at printing. Send two stamps for full catalogue presses type etc, to the Mfrs KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.
Dec.,'73-6m

SACKETT & MILLER,
No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York,
Having received the contract to furnish the Letter Carriers' Winter Uniforms for New York City, are also prepared to fill orders for other cities, as heretofore, at the following prices:

Overcoats	$20 00
Capes	10 00
Suits	24 00
Caps	2 50

SACKETT & MILLER,
Oct.-3m No. 6 Fourth avenue.

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. B. 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.

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 Railroad Mail Service.

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.

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-3m Philadelphia.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1875
Published Quarterly.—JANUARY NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 PAGES, 500 ENGRAVINGS, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, COLORED PLATE, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for one year. Published in English and German.
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THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL
POSTAL GUIDE.
REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

[FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL]
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.
"The United States Official Postal Guide," published by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., is compiled and published under a contract made with them by the Postmaster General, in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and is the only publication of the kind so authorized.
MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

NO. 2, for JANUARY, 1875,
NOW READY, CONTAINING
I. A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST of all the Post Offices in the United States.
II. A list of all the Post Offices ARRANGED BY COUNTIES under States.
III. A list of all the MONEY-ORDER OFFICES in the country, Domestic and International.
IV. RATES OF POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter to all parts of the world.
V. Arrival and Departure of FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.
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Terms $1.50 a Year, Postage Free.

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Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—FEBRUARY, 1875.

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.

COUNTRIES.

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☞ 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 one-quarter ounce	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts, Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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 via Southampton	....	28	4	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	v	v	....
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	....	13	8	F	12	....
Alexandria, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	8	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
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 ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h8
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, (See France						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v	....	h8
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 Sth'pton. See Portugal	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t8
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	....	3	k	k	k	h8
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Canada	....	3	k	k	k	h8
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	....	h8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	22	4	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	h8
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	4	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
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	....	h8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h8
do do closed mail via Bremen or Hamb'g	....	*7	4	E†	E†	10
East Indies, British, via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	v	v	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	4	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	*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	d	*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	h8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h8
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†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	I†	I†	h8
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	d22
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
France, direct or closed mail	....	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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.						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	m3	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9l	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h8
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	....	h8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	....	8
Holland, dir	....	*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h8

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	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
do. British mail	....	18	4	10	10	h8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h17
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	e e	15	2	v	v	10
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h8
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	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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, direct	....	*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick	....	3	k	k	k	h8
Newfoundland	e e	6	b 2	v	....	h5
New Granada (ex. Aspinwal and Panama) Br. mail	....	18	b 4	10	....	h8
do. direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
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	h10
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	....	h10
Nicaragua	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	....	....	....	....	....
do Stettin, (discontinued).						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.).	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	3	k	k	k	h8
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. N. Y	....	18	4	10	10	....
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h8
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†	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Prince Edward's Island, letters if unpaid 10 per hf oz.	b b	*6	n	n	n	h5
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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
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	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*11	7	G†	11	h8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)						
do do closed (See Turkey)						
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	n	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen 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	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8

☞ 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	Not exceeding one-quarter ounce	Not exceeding one half ounce	Newspapers (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	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	4	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	v	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
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,	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Stettin, discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Dede-Agatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuk, 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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	h8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	n	n	n	h5
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	....	h8
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	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	h8
[See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
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 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¼ oz.	Over 1¼ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¼ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 3¾ 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	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	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	....	....	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 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 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, 1 cent for each two 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., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 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 809, Reg. 1873

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.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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 in 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, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals one cent per two ounces. Matter of the second class to subscribers in Canada is chargeable with the same rates as to subscribers in the United States, and will be delivered free of farther charge, and no charge will be made on the delivery of such matter sent from Canada to subscribers in this country. Patterns and samples are limited to 8 ounces in weight, and not to be closed against inspection, the postage is 10 cents for each package weighing 8 ounces or less.

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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See "Rates of postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 30 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

e e.—See Miscellaneous Information, third page.

☞ *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
FROM HAVRE, every Friday.

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

FIRST CABIN .... [illegible]
SECOND CABIN .... [illegible]
STEERAGE .... [illegible]

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

FIRST CABIN .... [illegible]
SECOND CABIN .... [illegible]
STEERAGE .... (in currency) [illegible]

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

FIRST CABIN .... [illegible] 00
SECOND CABIN 123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, gold .... [illegible] 00
" FROM BREMEN, currency .... [illegible] 00

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 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 thi 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, " 276 " " 8 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, MERCHANDIZE, 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.	Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.	Newspapers (except weeklies), circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	1 ct. each.
Registered letters 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.		Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. each.
The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the caption "Carriers' Delivery."		Weekly newspapers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.
		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,
	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque.
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via* St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents for ounces.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Marignana, 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 Rice,
Inagua,	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-Platte, leaves New York via American packet about the 20th to 25th of each month. Postage, ten cents per half ounce on letters, and 2 cents on each newspaper, and 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof on other printed matter. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1875. WHOLE NO. 174.

Express Business in the Post Office.

Under the above heading a correspondent addresses the editor of the New York *Evening Post* in the following letter, which we publish as probably expressing the views taken of this matter by those whose interests were unfavorably affected by the low rate of postage on merchandise in the mails.

In your paper of the 9th a pleasing picture is drawn of the results of incorporating with our Post Office Department, the new function of transporting merchandise in connection with the mails; the same being limited to packages weighing four pounds or less. There is, however, another side to this question, which it is well to consider before final judgment on the part of the public is taken.

That the conveyance of merchandise by the mails is advantageous to no inconsiderable portion of the public cannot be doubted; but is that any reason why the Federal Government should in any degree take upon itself the office of a "common carrier?" If it is, why limit the weight of packages admissible to the mails to four pounds? Why carry a silk dress pattern for A which weighs less than four pounds, and refuse to carry a woolen dress or a blanket for B which weighs five pounds? Why carry fruit trees and boxes of snakes and not take timber and live cattle? In short, why not have the Federal Government black boots, draw water, build houses, publish newspapers, or do any and everything that the public thinks it would be well to have done better and cheaper? It does not seem to require much of argument to prove that the very moment Congress authorized a departure from the old-time theory and precedent that the post office was established for the purpose of diffusing information, and upon which theory alone is the annual levy of taxes for the support of the post office defensible, (this year over eight millions), at the same time a precedent of a most dangerous character—for enlarging the sphere of federal functions—was established; and one which, in the instance under consideration, is sure to exemplify itself at no distant day by converting the Post Office from its original intent into a great express company, in which the carrying of letters becomes but an insignificant part of its business. If to any this statement should seem an exaggeration, we have only to refer to the results of the recent investigation ordered by the Postmaster-General (December, 1874), from which it appears that already, with the public not yet fully informed in respect to the new law, the weight of merchandise transported by the mails is equal to two-thirds the entire weight of letters carried, is now upwards of four thousand tons per annum, and is increasing with great rapidity. But, waiving all question of principle involved in the transport of merchandise by the mails, it would be difficult to find a more pertinent illustration of the uneconomical, unpractical methods of our government than has been displayed in this very business. The idea of transporting merchandise in connection with the mails was undoubtedly borrowed from the continental governments of Europe by a class of officers in Washington who have of late become thorough converts to the anti-democratic doctrine that it is the business of the government of the United States to interfere as much in place of as little as possible with the pursuits of the people; but in so borrowing they have very curiously discarded the one essential feature of the post-office merchandise system as it exists in Europe, and in default of which it would have never there been adopted. Thus, in Europe the "Post" has been for a long period the general carrier, not only of letters but of passengers and express parcels, with separate bureaus for the management of each branch of the business. The "Post" also owned its own horses and vehicles, and when railways superseded stages the continental governments of Europe very generally built and owned the railways, and continued to perform the three branches of postal service as before. But in so doing they recognized at all times, as a principle absolutely essential to any degree of economic success, that, while in the case of letters whose average weight is a fraction of an ounce, distance becomes an insignificant factor in determining the rate of postage, they could no more afford to carry express packages at one uniform rate for all distances than they could afford to carry passengers on the same principle. But this economic principle the wise people of Washington have entirely ignored, and have, in place, adopted one and the same rate for sending a package from New York to San Francisco, or from New York to Jersey City, or as cheaply for three thousand miles as for one mile. Again, a letter weighing half an ounce pays three cents; but a parcel weighing four ounces, eight times as heavy and much more bulky, is carried for two cents. It would, therefore, seem to follow that either the profits on letters are very large, or the loss on the carriage of parcels must be correspondingly great. If the former be true, what becomes of the argument which the post office has so persistently put forth, that it cannot afford to give the people letter postage as cheap as exists in Great Britain? But if the latter supposition be the correct one, then what more effective measure than that of carrying packages of merchandise by mail at uniform rates, in a country which measures its distances by thousands of miles, could possibly be devised for largely increasing the present annual deficit of the post office, for increasing the annual burden of national taxation, and for postponing the day when the country shall be permitted to enjoy as cheap postage as is granted to the down-trodden paupers of Europe? It is very possible that, in establishing the post office merchandise transportation system, the odious express companies may be smashed; but is there not some other and more valuable crockery likely to be at the same time damaged?

ANTI-PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

Postage Stamp History.

Now that stamp-gathering is such a wide-spread recreation, it will be of interest to many to learn that the second postage stamp issued in the United States was engraved by Thomas Chubbuck, of this city, at Brattleboro, over 25 years ago. Mr. Chubbuck was in Brattleboro from 1845 to 1848, while his invalid wife was undergoing treatment at a water-cure there, and had an office directly over the post office, by which he became intimate with F. N. Palmer, the postmaster. At that time it cost five cents to send a letter, and prepayment was optional. Postmasters's salaries, moreover, were graded, as they are now to some extent, by the amount taken in at the office, and the postmaster at New York, thinking that people would be more apt to prepay their postage if they could do so by means of stamps, had some struck off at his own expense. One of these reached the Brattleboro post office, and the plan commended itself to Mr. Palmer's judgment, who determined to increase the revenues of his office, if possible, by the same means. Accordingly he employed Mr. Chubbuck to prepare a copper plate for him, containing eight stamps, and had five hundred printed. They were printed in black ink upon buff paper, and were of about the same dimensions as those now in use. The design was very simple, consisting of an octagonal center, differing from the border in the direction of the tinting lines. The center contained the initials of the Postmaster, "F. N. P.," in fac-simile of his handwriting; above it was "Brattleboro," below, "Five Cents, and on the sides "P. O." Before the issue of five hundred stamps was used up, the government began to publish postage stamps, and the destruction was ordered both of the stamps on hand and the dies. Hence has happened the extreme rarity of the stamps, which has led some to doubt their existence. Mr. Chubbuck had a single sheet of the stamps in his book of samples of his work, for a number of years, but finally sold them, about two years ago, to a New Haven gentleman, who gave him a dollar apiece for them, leaving the engraver chuckling over his bargain. Meeting the gentleman some time after, Mr. Chubbuck learned that he had sold the stamps for $10 apiece, "but the man I sold them to," said he, "got $20 apiece for them." This gentleman wrote an account of the stamps, which was published, without Mr. Chubbuck's knowledge, in an English postal magazine, with a woodcut of the stamps. In consequence of this publication Mr. Chubbuck has received numerous letters inquiring about the stamps, and offering generous prices for copies of them, one man being willing to give $100 for the original plate, if obtainable. The plate, however, has been destroyed, and the stamps are never met with except in the album of some philatilist who has been fortunate enough to secure a copy of the rare curiosity.—*Springfield Republican.*

An Engine of Torture.

The Evansville (Indiana) *Journal* has the following: The St. George Hotel has put a portable steam engine out on Locust street to heat water with while their regular boiler is being repaired. There is not much in the thing, but the general delivery clerk of the post office was next door to a raving maniac yesterday, caused by the course of curiosity that manifested itself about that engine. Early in the morning the first comer after his mail asked him casually the reason of the engine over the way.

"It's put there to heat water for the establishment while their regular boilers are being repaired," answered the affable clerk.

The next comer was a young woman on her way to work, looking for a letter from her sweetheart. She didn't get one, and asked the clerk, in place of it, why the engine was stationed across the way.

"It's put there to heat water for the establishment while the regular boilers are being repaired," he answered, smiling.

The maiden made way for an old maid, who was looking for a letter about a sick poodle, and she asked earnestly, after getting it, the reason why the engine was stationed across the way.

A sickly smile of politeness crept over the clerk's face as he answered: "It's put there to heat water for the establishment while the regular boilers are being repaired."

The moving crowd now began to pour in thick, and with each letter the clerk delivered a history of reasons why the boiler was placed over the way. At last, in agony and despair, he stepped back and wrote this notice and placed it beside the delivery window:

NOTICE.

In answer to numerous questions I will state that the engine across the way is there because the flues in their other engine are burned out. After they are repaired the portable engine will be removed.

Very respectfully,
CLERK GENERAL DELIVERY,
Post Office.

The next man who came in was a German, who was near-sighted, and he did not see the engine. He saw the notice, however, and read it through. Then the clerk came affably forward at his knock. "What for dis notice about a engine?" asked the German. Then a concise history of the transaction was given, and the German walked out, looking insulted and serious, and the clerk took down the notice.

THIS is a very good story to tell; we take it from the New York *Tribune:*

"Speaking of dogs and post-office reform, the attention of the Postmaster General is called to the state of the postal service in Milwaukee. There is said to be a man living there who is the proprietor of a bull-dog of unprecedented ferocity. This animal passes the day upon the front door steps of his owner. In consequence of this, four hundred letters addressed to the gentleman have accumulated in the hands of the post-office carrier. The dog has some objection to their delivery, and the postman, rather than else, prefers unlacerated legs. When the Department supplies iron trowsers, that carrier will do his whole duty—not before. Dogs on door steps will probably be discussed in the next report of the Postmaster General, and very curious we are to see what will be said about them."

And here is another:

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says: "Mr. Springfield is the Postmaster at Tyner, Tenn., and Mr. Tyner is the agent of the Post-Office Department at the postal-card factory in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, needing some postal-cards, ordered them from the Post-Office Department. The order from Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, was forwarded to Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, and Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, sent the cards to Mr. Springfield, of Tyner; but Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, not getting the cards from Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, wrote to Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, making inquiry regarding the cards ordered to be sent by Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, to Mr. Springfield, of Tyner; and this letter from Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, to Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, inquiring about the cards ordered to be sent to Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, by Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, now keeps to show to his friends when telling the story of the postal cards ordered by Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, and sent to Mr. Springfield, of Tyner, by Mr. Tyner, of Springfield, and finally received by Mr. Springfield, of Tyner."

BIG INVENTION.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

AMONG the mail lately received by the Mayor of this city was a package bearing a one-cent stamp, for which the postman demanded $1.30 additional postage. The package weighed nearly five pounds. When it was opened it was found to be an application for office from William Holdridge, and the accompanying documents were certificates of character and capacity dating back to 1840. He expressed his willingness to accept the position of head of any municipal department, or in case of no vacancy of this kind he would take anything that the Mayor had to give out in the way of office. The Mayor thought the applicant would make an economical official, but he objected to the practice of economy at his expense, more especially if there were to be many imitators.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR FEBRUARY, 1875.

1. Cards written or printed with a *pen* are subject to letter postage—3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof on packages to one address; but *printed* cards may be mailed as third-class matter, at one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof on packages to one address.

2. Only "newspapers and periodicals sent from a known office of publication or news-agency to regular subscribers or news-agents" can be mailed at the pound-rate of 2 or 3 cents, according to frequency of issue.

3. P. M.'s at mailing offices are not required to stamp second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals sent from a known office of publication to regular subscribers) as paid. Newspapers or periodicals reaching a post office addressed to regular subscribers must be presumed to be paid at the mailing office.

4. Transient printed matter not prepaid by stamps cannot be delivered, except at double transient rates—2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

5. A postal card having reached its destination and been delivered according to its address, cannot be re-mailed, except at letter rates of postage to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

6. Manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines, periodicals, or pamphlets, is subject to letter rates of postage.

7. If a weekly and monthly publication be mailed together the postage on the packages must be collected at the higher rate for monthly publications.

8. Packages of 3d-class matter must be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper, and be unaccompanied by any writing whatever, except the address of distinction. When packages of such matter do not conform to these regulations it is the duty of P.M.'s to rate them up with letter postage, to be collected on delivery.

9. Papers and periodicals sent by mail to subscribers, and prepaid at the mailing offices at the pound rate, are not subject to a further postage charge.

10. Newspapers, except weeklies, deposited in a letter carrier office for *city* delivery through the box or general delivery, or by letter carrier, are subject to a postage of one cent each, to be prepaid by postage stamp affixed. Weeklies, similarly deposited and delivered, are subject to a postage of two cents per pound or fraction thereof when addressed to subscribers.

11. Postal cards may be forwarded without additional postage from the office to which they were originally addressed, at the request of the person addressed or his order, provided they have not been delivered.

12. Newspapers, prepaid, may be forwarded at the request of the person addressed or his order, provided the P. M. at the office of delivery is furnished with postage for forwarding.

13. There is no provision for registering without fee letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States, sent to the Treasury of the United States for redemption, unless the requirements of the Regulations contained in Sec. 505, page 243 (L. and R.) are complied with.

14. Exchanges of publications between publishers are not entitled to pass by mail free of postage; but they may be mailed with the bulk mail sent to subscribers at the pound rate of two or three cents, according to frequency of issue.

15. It is contrary to the policy of the Department to permit the use of postal premises for any private purpose.

16. Publishers cannot send by mail sample copies of their newspapers at less than transient rates of postage—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

17. Third-class matter, including circulars, cannot be forwarded from one post office to another, or returned to the sender, unless the P. M. is furnished with postage for such purpose at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

18. When newspapers or periodicals, addressed to persons who are not subscribers thereto, reach an office without prepayment by postage stamps affixed, at transient rates, double transient rates should be collected on delivery.

19. Postal car clerks and route agents are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for the convenience of persons who desire to mail letters at the cars, but they are for no other purpose.

20. A P. M. cannot assign a box in his office to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter. L. and R., page 29, sec. 154. The mail of parties who do not desire boxes must be put in the general delivery.

21. To attach any matter, either written, stamped or printed, or to paste anything on a postal card, makes it unmailable as a postal card.

22. Clerks in post offices are appointed by the P. M.'s themselves, and letter carriers by the P. M. Gen'l on the recommendation of the local P. M.

23. "Ready printed outsides" can be mailed only as third-class matter—packages limited to four pounds, wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper and unaccompanied by any writing in addition to the address—postage one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

24. Specimen copies of newspapers can only be mailed at rates for third-class matter; "exchanges" may be mailed at the pound rate.

25. Matter of the second and third classes containing any writing whatever, except the address, will be charged with letter postage.

26. The adhesive stamps for newspapers and periodicals sent to *subscribers* are not placed on such mail matter, but are filed and canceled in the mailing office. The P. M. at the office of delivery should, therefore, presume that the postage has been prepaid, and deliver the same without further charge.

27. The rate of postage on books is *now* one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—packages limited to four pounds.

28. Under the new law no postage is to be collected at the office of *delivery* on newspapers and periodicals to *subscribers*, as they are prepaid in bulk at the mailing office.

29. Subscribers to county newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed in whole or in part, and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail, and provided the office of *delivery* is not a letter-carrier office. If the office of delivery is a letter-carrier office they must be prepaid at the mailing office at the two or three cents per pound rate, according to the frequency of issue.

30. No post office is made a money-order office unless the commission of the P. M. amounts to $25 a year.

31. The postal laws do not prohibit a P. M. from holding the office of Probate Judge, or other local office, provided it does not interfere with the proper discharge of his duty as P. M. An Executive order prohibits the holding of certain offices by P. M.'s where salaries are $1,000 or over. Laws and Regulations, page 137.

32. Newspapers and periodicals may be returned from one newsdealer to another under the new law, at the same rates in bulk as the same matter mailed by publishers to subscribers, and under the same regulations.

33. The compensation of a P. M. of the fourth class is made up of the box rents collected at his office and the commissions on the other revenues, as shown in the late blank forms of quarterly returns which have been sent to offices of this class.

34. P. M.'s are required to notify the publisher of any newspaper, or other periodical, when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or neglect to call for it for the period of one month.

35. There has been no modification of the Executive order prohibiting any P. M. (whose salary exceeds $1,000) from holding "any office under any State or Territorial government, or under the charter ordinances of any municipal corporation." See Postal Reg., page 138.

36. Merchandise may *now* be sent by mail, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, so wrapped as to admit of examination, at the same rate of postage as third-class printed matter, viz.: one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

37. A business card *printed* or *impressed* on the wrapper or envelope of any printed matter does not subject it to letter postage.

38. Circulars which contain any writing whatever, except the name and residence of the person addressed, are subject to letter postage when deposited for mailing.

39. Unmailable postal cards, instead of being sent to the Dead-Letter Office, should be burned at the expiration of sixty days after they are received.

40. The postal laws forbid a P. M. from being a mail contractor, or being in any way concerned in a contract for carrying the mails.

41. Packages containing any matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, or injure any one connected with the service, should be excluded from the mails. Laws and Reg., page 157, sec. 87.

42. It is the duty of a P. M. to collect the amount due on letters received at his office for delivery upon which the full amount of postage has not been prepaid at the mailing office.

43. Letters, written, whether sealed or unsealed, can only pass by mail when prepaid at letter rates of postage.

44. Newspapers for gratuitous circulation are transient printed matter of the third class, and subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

45. Letters addressed to fictitious persons are undeliverable, and must be sent at the end of each month to the Dead-Letter Office of this Department.

46. The postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) deposited in a letter-carrier office, for delivery through the box or general delivery or by carriers, is one cent each paper, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weeklies deposited in a letter-carrier office, for delivery by the same or its carrier to *subscribers*, are subject to postage at the rate of two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

47. News-dealers may retain their unsold newspapers and periodicals at the pound rates, but the packages must be weighed and paid as required by the Regulations governing second-class matter.

48. When a letter has been delivered according to its address, all connection with and responsibility for such letter on the part of the Post-Office Department cease, and the Department has no authority thereafter to settle or interfere in any question arising between parties as to the opening or other use of such letter or its contents.

49. Any writing in addition to the address upon a package of third-class matter subjects it to letter postage.

50. A Postmaster cannot withhold letters or papers addressed to any person who refuses to pay box rent. The law requires a Postmaster to collect box rents for at least one quarter in advance, and if the Postmaster obeys the law box holders cannot get in arrears for box rent.

51. The notice to publishers, required by Section 457, page 223, Regulations, should now be sent direct to the publisher and be prepaid by official postage stamps.

52. Postmasters have the right to read communications on postal cards and to exclude them from the mails when they contain obscene, scurrilous or abusive epithets.

53. Manuscript intended for publication in newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, is subject to postage at letter rates, but book manuscript may pass by mail at the rate of one cent for 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Postage on Steamboat Letters.—M. J. G., F——, Va.—We must reiterate that the postage chargeable on steamboat letters for local delivery is 4 cents the half ounce, as stated in Section 192 of Regulations of 1873. Section 242 of Regulations of 1866 has been omitted in the Regulations for 1873.

Second Mailing of a Postal Card.—C. L. C., G—— F——, N. H.—A postal card mailed a second time to the same address is chargeable with letter postage. We do not refer to forwarded or re-mailed postal cards which have not reached the addressee, but to those that have been returned by the addressee to the sender, and again sent to the addressee with additional information.

Prepayment on Papers to Regular Subscribers.—G. L. F. S., C——, S. C.—You evidently misapprehend the plan of prepayment on regular matter. The stamps are not affixed to the matter itself, but to a "stub" that corresponds with a receipt given to the publishers for the amount of postage paid, similar to the stub and receipt for a registered letter. See the third ruling in present paper.

Type Writing.—E. T. S., G——, O.—Letters writen on, or by means of, the type-writing machine are chargeable with letter postage.

Manner of Wrapping Packages.—T. J. B., S—— L——, N. Y.—1. We can give no better or clearer direction to wrap third-class matter than one given in the regulations (Sec. 99). Matter that cannot be safely wrapped in accordance with the regulations as third-class should be so wrapped as to make it first-class. 2. Porous plasters properly secured in the package may be sent by mail.

Distance Between Post Offices.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—The law, section 61 of code of 1872, empowers the Postmaster-General to establish post offices at such places on post roads as he may deem expedient; no restriction is placed on distance.

Newsdealers Sending Papers to Regular Subscribers.—J. H. S., F——, Cal.—A newsdealer that receives his stock by mail from other newsdealers may send to regular subscribers the same as a publisher, and on such matter postage is not chargeable at the office of delivery.

Post Office Supplies.—E. N. O., W——, Pa.—We cannot tell why you do not receive supplies for which you have made requisition on the Department. We have many such inquiries, particularly in the matter of postage stamps, so that you are not alone.

Postal Cards Chargeable with Letter Postage, &c.—W. O. A., O——, O.—1. Postal cards chargeable with letter postage require a three-cent stamp, the stamp on the card having become valueless in consequence of putting the card to other purposes than contemplated by law. 2. Newspapers in bulk received for one address, if afterward deposited in the post office for local distribution and delivery, require the local postage on each paper to be prepaid.

Postal Card Inclosed in Third-class Matter.—J. H. B., E—— H——, Mass.—A postal card with writing on it, inclosed in third-class matter, subjects the whole package to letter postage. It is an invariable and a very proper rule that a postal card put to any other use than that clearly designated by law loses its character as a postal card.

Postage on Manuscript Sermons.—J. F. O., S——, Tenn.—Postage on manuscript sermons should be charged at letter rates, unless they are for publication in a book. We do not exactly see how such sermons, sent for any other purpose than publication, can be called "book manuscript," even by the learned author.

Legal Holidays.—L. S. S., S——, N. Y.—The rule of the Department respecting holidays is the same as respecting Sundays, section 36, Regulations 1873. On such days as the business of the place is suspended, the business of the post office may be made to conform to the requirements for Sunday; but all mails must be received and dispatched as usual.

Redeeming Soiled Envelopes.—C. A. W., N—— Y——, N. Y.—Envelopes spoiled in directing may be redeemed in any quantities, from one upward. The redemption is, however, in stamps, not in money, and stamps of any one or more denominations may be obtained.

Definition of Regular Subscriber, &c.—R. P., P——, N. Y.—Section 103 of Regulations of 1873, defines a regular subscriber, while sections 104 and 127 sufficiently define a news-dealer. Any one who makes it the whole or a part of his business to procure and supply newspapers and periodicals is a news-dealer.

Dead Samples, &c.—G. R., C——, Me.—There is a ruling of the Department that dead packages of samples, or merchandise, of value, must be sent to the Dead-Letter Office, but if not of value they should be sold at the end of the quarter, and the proceeds credited to the Department.

Fractional Currency as a Legal Tender &c.—G. Z. L., L——, Texas.—1. Fractional currency is a legal tender for all sums less than five dollars. 2. Back numbers of a periodical publication, except those belonging to the current volume, should be rated as third-class matter, and if arriving at a post office unpaid, should be charged double transient rates.

THE subjoined letter contains some good hints, conveyed in a free-and-easy manner. The stamps referred to were a two cent and a ten cent, placed side by side, and we must allow that they were nearly as alike as two peas—so nearly that quick sight and close attention would be required to distinguish them:

"My January number has disappeared, and I can't allow my file, now perfect for a good many years back, to be broken; for though the MAIL is mainly useful to postmasters there is not a number without something interesting to an outsider.

"Now, couldn't you put title and date at top of each page. It would *so* facilitate reference. Besides, wouldn't it look *so* respectable?

"I put my foot into it badly when I took the Carrier List to task for entire lack of method, for you showed easily enough that there is method—and not without value, too—though I feel sure that the alphabetic arrangement would be the most generally useful and satisfactory. I should suppose—though being an outsider to a printing office, as well as to a post office, I may be mistaken about it—that the two columns of names of post offices and number of carriers must stand unchanged for months; indeed, until new carrier offices are added or the number of carriers changed.

"I inclose a ten-cent stamp for the January number, to be sent to Dr. A. J., 24 North Jefferson street, Dayton, O.

"FEB. 18, 1875.

"P. S.—In all other countries than ours, so far as I know, the mailing stamp gives the *year* of the date, as well as the month and the day of the month. And I can see a decided utility in it.

"Just look at those two stamps, so alike in complexion, so liable in a bad light or in haste to be mistaken one for the other. A reproach to the getter up, to the postal powers that accepted them and to the powers that retain them. A. J."

COMMUNICATIONS.

HAVANA, Ill., Feb. 11, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed please find money-order for one dollar. Please continue my subscription one year.

I most heartily indorse the prepayment of newspaper postage, but think the law does not go far enough. Postage should be prepaid on the county and town list, just as though it were going through the mails out of the county. I hold that publishers should not have privileges that any other enterprise could not have. It is very evident they would not send their papers if they did not get pay for them, or thought they were going to get it.

Very truly, O. C. EASTON, P. M.

FEBRUARY 12, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Please find inclosed $1.00, for which continue the U. S. MAIL for 1875. Although I take two other postal papers I cannot get along without the MAIL; it is my oldest postal friend and I think the best. I do wish the Department at Washington would add something like the following to the oath of postmasters:

"And I do most solemnly swear that I will subscribe for one or more postal papers and study them faithfully, so help me God."

I received a registered package one day last week, the stamp for the registering fee was "stuck on the return bill." I think such a requirement as the above would prevent such ridiculous blunders. Respectfully,

M. MCLARTY, P. M.

P. O., GOLDEN CITY, Cal., Feb. 5, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I have been quite amused at the various inquiries and answers, in your communication column, relative to how to dispose of our pennies. I had become "resigned" to the situation, and intended to give them to my daughter to take East with her—where pennies grow and where they belong—when "some kind friend to whom my heart responds with ties of everlasting gratitude" (Kossuth) broke into my office, and, among stamps, currency, nickles and cards, carried off my long-cared-for pennies. My advice to postmasters is, Go thou and do likewise.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. K. KIMBALL, P. M.

WOODSIDE, Cal., Jan. 22, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Please find inclosed one dollar for another year's subscription to the MAIL.

P. S.—Please consider me a life member on your subscription list, and should you ever be so unfortunate as to be "short of stamps" I will feel as though I owed you *something* more than gratitude for your kind services in aid of this glorious newspaper postage reform.

Yours very truly, R. O. T., P. M.

AUBURN, Cal., Jan. 25, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Herewith I hand you P. O. order for one dollar for the renewal of the U. S. MAIL, "the most valuable paper to a Postmaster published in America.

Very respectfully, &c.,
S. W. WILLIS, P. M.

THERE is a law maxim that "The greater the truth the greater the libel." We leave to the post-office clerks throughout the country to judge just how great a libel is this story of

HOW A WOMAN POSTS A LETTER.

Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the post office. She arrives there with the letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note inclosed in a white envelope. She halts in front of the stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away and looks at the letter to see if she made any errors in names or dates. It takes her five minutes to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind, "Perhaps it is overweight!" She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't, and she looks over every compartment of her portmonnaie before she finds the change to pay for it.

The fun begins as she gets the stamp. She sidles around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to "lick" it on or wet her finger. She finally concludes that it wouldn't be nice to show her tongue, and she wets her finger and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with the same success, and then, getting desperate, she gives the stamp a "lick" and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after five minutes' delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mucilage. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window and asks:

"Three cents is enough, is it?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And this will go out to-day?"

"Certainly."

"Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?"

"Just the same."

"What time will it reach there?"

"Day after to-morrow morning."

She sighs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks: "Shall I drop it into one of those places there?"

"Yes, ma'am."

She walks up in front of the orifices through which letters fall upon the table, closely scans each one of them, finally makes a choice and drops—no, she doesn't. She stops to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her nose out of shape, and she doesn't drop it into the place she meant to. She, however, releases it at last, looks down to make sure that it did not fail on the floor, and turns away with a sigh that she didn't take one more look at the superscription.—*Ex.*

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for February, 1875.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

John C. Belden, at large.
Charles Adams, at large.
Wm. Hartsuff, at large.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE HEAD CLERKS.

C. B. Ladd, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
F. E. Batcheler, Flint to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
M. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. A. Taylor, Dubuque, Iowa, to Centralia, Ill.
C. W. DeMotte, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
L. E. Cole, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

H. L. Judd, Quincy, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo.
M. E. Stockbridge, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
F. C. Penniman, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
H. M. Morgan, Chicago, to Freeport, Ill.
G. Adams, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
F. L. Southwick, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
W. A. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
J. R. Hardenburg, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
E. S. McIntire, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
G. D. Lewis, Cincinnati, O., to Louisville, Ky.
C. H. Eaton, Cleveland to Cincinnati, O.
J. L. Chamberlin, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. A. Scandrett, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
H. D. Barnitz, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
C. C. Dow, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
J. W. Scales, Boston, Mass., to St. Albans, Vt.
J. H. Willey, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
J. M. Clough, Boston, Mass., to St. Albans, Vt.

ASSISTANT RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

A. Ford, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
A. Twichell, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
A. T. Joyner, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
D. C. Dougherty, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
W. Wilson, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
F. H. Nash, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
W. H. Wilkerson, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
E. C. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

J. M. De Ball, Kansas City, Mo., to Baxter Springs, Kan.
S. Williamson, Greenville to Columbia, S. C.
G. W. Smetts, Akron to Dayton, O.
H. Parish, Houston to Longview, Tex.
W. F. Miller, Worcester, Mass., to Peterboro, N. H.
M. J. Coughlin, Harvard, Ill., to Winona, Minn.
P. Berry, Peoria to Warsaw, Ill.
G. Kenneday, Peoria to Jacksonville, Ill.
A. G. Parker, Pekin to Decatur, Ill.
W. E. Dale, Jacksonville to Enterprise, Fla.
B. F. Cox, Savannah, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla.
J. A. Allerman, Fernandina to Cedar Keys, Fla.
T. D. Talbot, East Saginaw to Ludington, Mich.
H. O. Cole, New Bedford to South Framingham, Mass.
C. C. Blodgett, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
G. B. Allis, Leavenworth to Parker, Kan.
D. Nicolson, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss.
S. A. Holt, Grand Rapids to New Buffalo, Mich.
R. M. Hays, Cincinnati, O., to Fort Wayne, Ind.
H. H. Bjoraker, St. Paul, Minn., to Sioux City, Iowa.
W. H. Butrick, Rome to Ogdensburg, N. Y.
S. T. Seigman, Harrisburg, Pa., to Martinsburg, W. Va.
C. L. Shaffer, Racine, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill.
C. Simmons, Mobile, Ala., to West Point, Miss.
G. L. Lewis, St. Paul, Minn., to Sioux City, Iowa.
F. J. Spech, Dwight to Washington, Ill.
F. Pitman, Herndon to Pottsville, Pa.
W. H. Miller, Easton, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y.
J. Day, Goldsboro to Charlotte, N. C.
P. W. Lanier, Opelika to Kellyton, Ala.
H. A. Gumberts, Evansville, Ind., to Bowling Green, Ky.
C. M. Stevens, Boston, Mass., to Groton Junction, N. H.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. H. Chesnut, Jacksonville, to Enterprise, Fla.
G. H. Demmon, Missouri Valley to Sioux City, Iowa.
A. C. Hibbard, Bangor to Bucksport, Me.
C. F. Hayden, Kalamazoo to South Haven, Mich.
J. B. Reynolds, Mankato to Wells, Minn.
W. Lewis, Opelika to Buffalo, Ala.

LOCAL AGENTS.

J. H. Kimberlin, assistant, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. C. French, Otis, Ind.
G. P. Fowler, Cedar Keys, Fla.

Post-Office Department—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for January, 1875.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	379	2,911,961	1,775,[illegible]	695,621	4,121,345
Philadelphia	217	1,421,434	828,972	645,799	1,951,729
Chicago	144	1,326,329	237,099	348 614	1,832,363
Boston	136	968,667	434,168	358,722	1,409,266
St. Louis	100	765,011	74,673	241,485	459,942
Cincinnati	63	444 745	78,361	116,801	262,641
Baltimore	60	442,377	38,714	138,704	418,245
Brooklyn	86	389,749	79,567	194,436	304,095
Detroit	31	348,201	40,010	138,684	168,782
Buffalo	34	268,532	25,327	114,925	189,108
Cleveland	30	263,818	37,340	121,887	194,210
Milwaukee	24	262,770	18,037	64,439	186,957
Louisville	29	235,062	22,106	81,657	136,469
New Orleans	45	233,839	36,480	130,616	378,557
Rochester	23	229 898	15,182	90,387	197,654
Washington	37	228,483	34,549	121,264	168,451
Indianapolis	26	207,698	18,535	77,648	142,479
Albany	25	207,072	19,933	85 780	129,898
Pittsburgh	34	194,298	48,440	81,663	155,262
Newark	21	146,024	36,447	67,775	82,969
Syracuse	17	142 044	13,419	68,331	86,847
Troy	15	129,363	22,153	52,944	99,729
Memphis	23	117,136	6,192	30,861	71,350
Toledo	13	111,342	8,464	48,512	91,745
Jersey City	14	103,583	8,204	30,736	39,951
Richmond	16	100,397	5,977	37,465	57,210
Kansas City	10	100,225	5,519	60,374	49,847
Nashville	12	94,276	5,582	46 276	50,806
Allegheny	11	89,334	10,798	43 204	43,195
Utica	13	88,920	12,374	40 466	71,123
Dayton	12	86,929	8,277	47,032	71,453
Grand Rapids	8	82,658	8,451	51,046	51,055
Fort Wayne	7	77,392	8,098	47,105	70,995
St. Paul	10	71,761	3,705	51,302	67,720
Hartford	11	67,345	22,523	43,933	44,267
Columbus	12	65,157	5,567	35,126	49,314
New Haven	14	65,141	16,519	43,069	48,572
Atlanta	6	64,116	5,183	24,732	24,773
Springf'd, Mass.	8	64,817	11,323	28,771	39,314
New Bedford	6	61,733	3,739	30,743	23,579
Minneapolis	7	56,345	4,690	53,852	38,407
Worcester	10	54,082	8,384	29,446	35,424
Wilmington	10	53,075	11,901	23,956	24,787
Lawrence	8	51,964	2,376	40,370	44,992
Lowell	8	51,516	4,505	21,679	52,301
Erie	7	48,530	5,630	37,008	27,524
Wheeling	5	47,294	4 412	29,651	46,028
Portland	10	46,470	6,159	38,[illegible]	59,568
Omaha	6	44,017	4,745	22,739	27,887
Elmira	6	42,737	3,010	18,563	18,995
Easton	6	42,375	2,950	20,544	35,307
Reading	9	42,313	5,358	23,068	22,664
Manchester	7	42,080	3,378	34,706	21,306
Poughkeepsie	6	40,722	3,289	20,533	44,920
Evansville	7	40,235	1,579	31,034	26,935
Lynn	7	39 847	2,862	19,543	27,259
Peoria, Ill.	8	38,121	2,386	19,786	30,113
Lancaster	6	37,757	1,992	20,609	10,023
Savannah	9	37,741	4,376	18,212	23,954
St. Joseph	6	36,988	2,387	28,941	28,446
Elizabeth	6	36,870	6 461	22,202	24,663
Quincy	7	36,840	3,004	34,924	27,585
Norfolk	6	36 202	2 321	14,603	39,027
Burlington	6	36 175	2,461	33,949	27,012
Des Moines	6	35,662	3,649	22 494	25,262
Davenport	7	35,405	2,709	22,705	21,998
Charleston	8	33,846	3,296	23,396	28,940
Paterson	8	32,333	5,196	17,628	18,563
Trenton	5	31,845	3,362	19,514	25,904
Oswego	6	30,782	2,291	15,796	29,283
Harrisburg	5	30,602	2,378	22,415	10,922
Salem	6	30,004	5,463	20,864	24,698
Camden	6	29,769	3,706	15,214	14,996
Petersburg	5	29,354	1,900	11,196	21,419
Springfield, Ill.	4	28 391	1,728	24,411	12,720
Dubuque	5	28,376	1,431	22,659	26,853
Bloomington	6	28,037	2,744	19,541	15,862
Leavenworth	5	27,257	2,278	17,389	22,483
Fall River	8	27,066	2,987	18,056	15,388
La Fayette	4	27,171	1,941	21,030	18,032
Pottsville	4	20,913	2,263	17,882	10,608
Bangor	5	20 811	1,371	11,050	26,308
Covington	4	20 382	1,297	11,917	10,080
Mobile	6	18,501	1,608	17,891	24,557
Hoboken	4	18,184	1,543	5,126	7,110
San Francisco	Report not received.				
Providence	"	"	"		

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

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1875.

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.

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☞ 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 174 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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Appointment.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.
JAMES N. TYNER, of Illinois.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
E. W. BARBER, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BANGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
R. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
N. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
GEO. D. CHENOWETH.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
C. SHEATS, of Alabama.
J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post Office Department and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
Roswell Hart, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
L. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.
Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Barrett, C. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. Bcides, Salem, N. J.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brown, S. D., Louisville, Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Clarke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
*David, E. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgarton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, C. R., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., New Orleans, La.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McDannold, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Fetherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramsdell, Z. E., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Scharnte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Sharretts, R. K., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Strong, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, W. B., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Walborn, C. A., Middletown, Pa.
*Wickes, S. R., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
*Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
*Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Baird, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Carels, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. S., Meadville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.

L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent Office Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Office Postal Stamps.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
R. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

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.]

PARTIAL REGULATIONS

Under 5th and 7th sections and part of sec. 3 of an act, approved March 3, 1875, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1875.

Ordered, That postmasters be, and they are hereby, required and directed to pass free through the mails the Congressional Record, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the Congressional Record, upon which the word "*free*" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided, there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free," over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, all public documents—including the Congressional Record and speeches and reports therein contained—already printed or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a Member or Delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications, printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-Member or ex-Delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as Members or Delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Member of or Delegate to Congress, or ex-Member or ex-Delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free," printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Member or Delegate, or ex-Member or ex-Delegate of Congress, written by himself.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

The following are the sections referred to:

SECTION 3. * * * That the provisions of section thirteen of the act of June 23, 1874, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," shall apply to ex-Members of Congress and ex-Delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as Members and Delegates, and postage on public documents mailed by such persons shall be as provided in said section.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act, the Congressional Record, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained, shall, under the frank of a member of Congress or delegate, to be written by himself, be carried in the mail free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe; and that public documents already printed, or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress may pass free through the mails upon the frank of any member or delegate of the present Congress, written by himself, until the 1st day of December, A. D. 1875.

SEC. 7. That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress or delegate receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with Agricultural Reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, pass through the mails free of charge, and the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of the terms of members and delegates.

[OFFICIAL.]

Postage on Miscellaneous or Third-Class Matter.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPORTIONMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1875.

To the Postmaster at ....

SIR.—You are hereby instructed that, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," the postage to be hereafter charged on 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 8, 1872, shall be at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, instead of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, as heretofore provided by law.

(Signed) J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assist. P. M. General.

Public Documents to be Franked by Clerk of House of Representatives to Governors of States and Territories.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for fiscal years ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

Transient Newspapers, Merchandise, &c., to be One Cent an Ounce Instead of One Cent for Two Ounces.

* * * * That section eight of the act approved June 23, 1874, "making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert the word "ounce" in lieu of the words "two ounces."

Approved, March 3, 1875.

[OFFICIAL.]

Circular Respecting New Locks and Keys for Street Letter-Boxes.

(No. 152.)

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
(MAIL EQUIPMENT DIVISION,)
WASHINGTON, D. C. ....187..

SIR:

The Postmaster General has adopted a new and improved kind of padlocks and keys for the use of street letter-boxes. They are to be used in lieu of all locks and keys of the old kind now in service for that purpose.

There will be sent to you, to-morrow..........of such locks and.......... of such keys. The latter are numbered consecutively from .....to......, both numbers included. These locks and keys are contained in......pouch, excepting the lock securing, and the key (herein) opening the same.

You will immediately substitute these new locks and keys for all the old ones now in use for the free-delivery system, connected with your office, and return to this office all the latter when displaced by the former. If the number of locks or keys sent be insufficient, for the purpose please apply for such additional quantities as may actually be needed.

Each of these keys has a safety-chain attached to it, from which it must not be detached until the key, from damage or defect, shall be returned to this office, to be replaced by another.

Every carrier, while in possession of a key, must be required to keep the same securely attached to his person by its chain, and he must be held to a strict daily account for its proper use and safety. These keys must never be handled nor examined by any person not authorized to use them. Therefore it is deemed expedient, as far as it may be practicable, to require every carrier to turn in his key every day to the proper person in your office, as soon as his duties of the day requiring him to use it shall have been performed; the same key to be returned to him daily, or whenever his duties shall require its use again.

Each key is easily identified by its peculiar number, and should, as far as practicable, be always assigned exclusively to the use of the same carrier. You will always keep an exact record of the number stamped on each of the keys furnished to your office, and of the disposition made of the same. The mislaying or loss of any of these keys will be deemed a grave offense, and probably sufficient cause for the removal of the offender, whose name, in every instance, must be reported, together with a statement of the circumstances of the case.

Every casualty concerning such locks and keys must be promptly reported to this Office, and every key, when referred to, must be designated specifically by its number. Damaged or defective locks or keys must not be detained in your office, but returned immediately to this Office with an explanatory letter.

Applications for these locks or keys must always explain fully why they are called for.

Respectfully you obedient servant,

....
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

N. B.—Cut off, fill up, sign and send back to this office the blank receipt at the bottom of the following page.

Postmaster,

....
....

The above circular is endorsed in blank, as follows:

State of..........
County of..........
Post Office at..........

Received this .... day of ...., 187 , of the Post-Office Department, for the use of the free delivery system connected with this office,.......... new street letter-box locks; also.......... keys to same, numbered consecutively from .... to ...., both numbers included.

.... *Postmaster.*

To the
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

MANUSCRIPT IN THE MAILS.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

An experience the writer of this article has had during the present week with the practical working of our postal laws leads us again to call attention to a needed change in their provisions. In spite of the frequent explanations to the contrary, there is quite a general belief that all manuscripts for publication can go through the mails at the rate charged for third-class matter, viz., one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. Acting under this belief, a Boston correspondent mailed to us last Tuesday a manuscript from which he expected to lecture last evening, with the understanding that we should put it in type and return it to him in time for use. The manuscript not arriving on Wednesday, a search for it was instituted in the New York Post Office, but without success. The Boston Postmaster was consulted, and he ascertained that it had not been detained there. On Thursday a second search was made in the post office in this city, and then the manuscript was found among the mail matter on which additional postage was required of the receiver. The sender had stamped it as third class matter, and had been informed at the Boston Post Office that such postage was sufficient—showing that the law is not understood even by those who have the business officially in charge.

The perplexing point is this: All "book manuscript" can pass as third-class matter; all other manuscripts have to pay letter postage. The justice of this distinction will hardly be maintained. So far as size is concerned, many manuscripts intended for newspapers and magazines are larger than many others which are intended for publication in book form. Very few, if any, manuscripts of books pass through the mails, so that the law is of hardly any benefit to the public. Nor is it in consonance with the theory of our postal system that any manuscripts should pay postage as first-class matter. We collect letter postage on communications which are of a private nature, and which require the greatest care in their transmission and delivery, and we are thus enabled to transmit bulkier and less important matter at correspondingly lower rates. Manuscripts can be rolled up as a newspaper is, with unclosed ends, thus classing themselves with the cheaper kinds of matter, and if so classed they should be charged with only the cheaper rates of postage. If any writer wishes his manuscript more carefully wrapped, he can always send it under letter postage rates.

We do not of course expect the present Congress to take any action in this matter, but we hope that it will engage the attention of their successors. The postal laws within the last two years have been made to exact largely increased dues from publishers. On their exchanges, on which they had paid no postage, they now pay full rates, and they are now required to prepay all postage on their own publications, which in most cases is done without additional expense to their subscribers. These changes have been submitted to without complaint, and they doubtless greatly increase the postal revenues. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that publishers should now ask that the manuscripts which they receive be classed in the postal laws where they belong. Such a change, while of some pecuniary advantage to publishers themselves, will be of great convenience to thousands of writers throughout the country, and will save many embarrassing delays.

We are inclined to agree in the *Post's* opinion so far as the propriety of a uniform rate of postage on *all* manuscript is concerned. There is no doubt that much inconvenience, misunderstanding and delay result from the distinction which is made, under the present law, between manuscript intended for publication in book form and that intended to appear in the columns of a newspaper, or in a pamphlet or magazine. It is, for example, next to impossible for a postmaster to know to which of the above classes a package of manuscript deposited in his office belongs. If the sender marks it as "*Book MS.*," it is chargeable with letter-rates under the regulation which forbids it to bear "any writing other than the address." If he does not so mark it, the postmaster is obliged to guess at the use for which it is intended, and in nearly every case has nothing to guide his conjectures. We know of nothing short of inspiration which could enable him to say whether a roll of manuscript addressed to the Messrs. Harper, or Scribner, or Appleton, is intended for publication in one of the newspapers or magazines issued by those firms, or in some of the numerous books which they publish.

But, conceding the justice and desirability of a uniform postage charge on all manuscripts, the question as to the rate at which that charge should be made is not so easily settled. To allow all "manuscript" to pass at third-class rates would open the door to frauds upon the postal revenues—small frauds, it is true, in individual cases, but serious in their aggregate amount. One would suppose that our low rate of letter postage would obviate the temptation to evasion of its payment, yet every post-office clerk knows that nothing is more common than to find letters concealed in newspapers, books and packets of "samples;" and there is no doubt that the word "manuscript" would soon find a much more liberal signification than that intended by the law, if the distinction now made between book and other manuscripts were abolished, without some effective precautions were taken against the abuse.

"The theory of our postal system," mentioned by the *Post*, we take to be that a low rate of postage is charged on printed matter in recognition of the educational and other benefits to be derived from encouraging its circulation throughout the country. But we think the concession thus made goes far enough when it includes only such matter as has been actually put into the form in which alone it can be useful for the increase of education and the dissemination of intelligence among the people—namely, in the form of a book, newspaper or pamphlet—and not in the form of "copy." An editor or publisher need look no further than his waste-basket, overflowing with rejected "manuscript," poetical and prosaic, to judge how much of said matter, after passing through the mails, is ever destined to gladden the eyes of its authors, or add to the instruction or amusement of mankind, by its appearance in the printed page. We greatly doubt whether any editor, carefully pondering the subject, would deliberately ask that additional bounty be offered to recruits for the army of his volunteer contributors, and we think that the number of youths and maidens who have been compelled to devote themselves to occupations for which they were really fitted, by the wholesome suppression of their misplaced literary ambition to shine in print, consequent on the necessity of paying letter postage on their crude effusions, is greatly in excess of the actual Miltons whom the postal laws have thus condemned to remain mute and inglorious.

We fail to see the force of the argument in the last paragraph of the above extract. The new postal law surely did no injustice to publishers, that they should seek, by way of reparation, a reduction of postage on the communications of their contributors. They are now simply required, as are all other citizens, to prepay the postage on matter which they deposit in the mails. If this be a hardship, it would seem to have its compensation in the fact that while previous to the beginning of the present year the postage on 78 copies (one quarter's issue) of the *Evening Post* was 30 cents, it is, under the present law, but a fraction over 19 cents.

We believe that the uniform rate of postage on all manuscripts should be the same as on letters—but are not at all hopeful that Congress will ever establish that rate; and so would modestly venture to suggest, as a remedy for the evils which the *Post* complains of, the passage of an Act in some such form as the following:

"That the rate of postage on all manuscript intended for printing and publication in a book, newspaper or periodical, when sent by or to any person concerned in the writing, printing or publication thereof, shall be one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, to be prepaid in full by postage stamps; *provided*, that the same shall be unsealed, and so wrapped or enclosed, with open sides or ends, as to permit an examination without destroying the wrapper, and shall contain no private letter or communication whatever. And provided further, that the words 'manuscript for publication,' or their equivalent, may be written on the envelopes or wrappers of packages of such manuscript, without additional postage charge."

MAILING OFFICE FOR REGULAR PAPERS.

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in New York City, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city.

Great Spring Mail Lettings.

The Contract Office of the Post-Office Department is now in active operation on "Mail Transportation," and we learn that the lettings of this Spring will embrace nearly fifteen hundred routes over any previous year since the organization of our Government.

We particularize as follows, viz.:

Regular Section—Term Four Years.—Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri; total, 1,090 routes.

Three Years.—Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; 594 routes.

Two Years.—Virginia and West Virginia; 579 routes.

One Year.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; 1,077 routes.

Under a second advertisement the mail service is, by recent laws of Congress and other authorities, perfected in twenty States and ten Territories, and corresponds with the regular close of their sectional terms, making 250 routes.

During the month of March the Postmaster General will issue another advertisement, for similar periods, in all the States and Territories which may not be provided for at that date.

The entire service will cover 4,800 routes exclusive of railroad, all of which will be put in operation on the first day of July next.

The Postmaster General's annual report of Mail Transportation to the first session of the Forty-second Congress (1871), showed about 2,500 routes; to the second session 2,846 routes; to the second session of the Forty-third Congress say 3,500 routes. The next report, 4,800.

Notes for the Month on our Foreign and Domestic Postage Tables, and Miscellaneous Information.

The only change to note this month is in Prince Edward's Island, which is a part of the Dominion of Canada.

THOSE MISSING LETTERS

from delinquent subscribers to the U. S. MAIL have not all come to hand yet. Postmasters will please keep a look-out for them and *send them forward* without delay.

POSTMASTERS who wish to keep postage stamps arranged in the most convenient way possible for sale, will do well to write to J. L. Skinner, Postmaster, Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass., for a circular describing his stamp cabinets and cases.—[Adv.]

THE *Witness*—which paper we mentioned last month as a faithful "witness"—has in this number of THE MAIL advertisements offering a series of premiums to those obtaining subscribers. These advertisements will be found on the third and fourth pages. We ask the attention of our readers to them.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Animas Forks	La Plata	Colorado	Special
Amador	Butler	Kan.	Special
Ash Grove	Franklin	Neb	Special
Agnew	Saginaw	Mich.	24,009
Algernon	Lewis	Wash. T.	Special
Arlington	Otoe	Neb.	34,006
Apple Grove	Ashe	N. C.	5,190
Barnardsville	Buncombe	N. C.	5,306
Bairdstown	San Bernardino	Cal.	Special
Bois Brule	Perry	Mo.	28,180
Berg	Buffalo	Neb.	Special
Brookdale	Rush	Kan.	33,246
Bluffville	Ellsworth	Kan.	Special
Bondville	McPherson	Kan.	Special
Bridgeville	Bracken	Kan.	Special
Blue Bell	Guernsey	Ohio	9,052
Briggs	Washington	Ohio	9,032
Brown's Station	Boone	Mo.	28,009
Baxter	Jefferson	Pa	2,489
Crew Lake	Richland	La.	8,103
Cedar Grove	Frederick	Va.	Special
Chelsea	Chippewa	Wis.	25,017
Caledonia	Racine	Wis.	25,117
Coal City	Grundy	Ill	23,0?7
Cedarville	Crawford	Ark.	7,590
Cana	Davie	N. C	Special
Cedar Creek	Cowley	Kan.	33,231
Cold Spring	Douglas	Mo.	28,261
Covington	Lauderdale	Ala.	6,6?4
Cacoo Pier	Kewanee	Wis	25,372
Cowallis	Smith	Kan.	33,242
Clemmonsville	Forsyth	N. C.	5,124
Chase	McLennon	Tex	8,665
Cinnabar	San Benito	Cal.	46,119
Dix	Oneida	N. Y	1,239
Darnell's Gin	Sabine	La.	31,360
Duncan's Bridge	Monroe	Mo.	28,173
Dalton	Cass	Tex.	Special Supplied from Cusseta.
Ekin	Tipton	Ind.	22,271
Elkhart	McPherson	Kan.	Special
English	Menominee	Mich.	24,031
Elm Spring	Chickasaw Nat'n.	Indian Ter.	7,647
Furnace	Worcester	Mass.	Special
Fancy Prairie	Menard	Ill	23,617
Fairland	Montgomery	Md	3,692
Flat Bayou	Jefferson	Ark.	Special
Forman	Lake	Mich.	24 0?5
Fountain Springs	Tulare	Cal.	46,041
Ferris	Carbon	Wy'g Ter.	Special from Seminole
Fontainbleau	Andrews	Mo.	28,142
Gas Point	Shasta	Cal.	46,249
Garden City	Cass	Mo.	28,350
Garden Valley	Boise	Idaho Ter.	Special
Grand View-on-Hudson	Rockland	N. Y.	2,108
Grover	Johnson	Mo	Special
Hodgeman	Hodgeman	Kan	Special
Hanover	Allamakee	Iowa	Special
Hyannis Port	Barnstable	Mass	Special
Hart's Store	Greenville	S. C.	5,200
Harlow's Mills	Texas	Mo.	28,370
Hurricane Island	Knox	Me.	Special
Irwin	Putnam	Fla.	6,464
Idaville	Reno	Kan.	Special
Isabellas	Pottawattamie Nation	Indian Ter.	32,002
Iselin	Middlesex	N J.	2,103
Jonesville	Alachua	Fla.	6,487
Jennison	Hinsdale	Col.	38,141
Jefferson Mines	Jefferson	Ala.	6 604
Joelson	Fortage	Wis.	Special
Kampeska	Hamlin	Dak. Ter.	Special
Long Branch	Morton	Kan.	33,101
Lake Fork	Wood	Tex.	8,505
London Mills	Knox	Ill.	23 325
Lost River	Lake	Or	Special
Lovelocks	Humboldt	Nev.	46,001
Lead Mines	Henry	Ky.	Special
Laurence Cove	Morgan	Ala	17,070
Laurel	York	Pa	2,496
Mann ville	Marathon	Wis	25,017
Mountain Spring	Cooke	Tex.	31,257
Marlow	Effingham	Ga.	6,009
McHenry	Garrett	Md	3,634
May's Station	Edgar	Ill	23,848
Middle Creek	Chase	Kan	33,136
Monument City	Huntington	Ind	Special
Mule Creek	Ellsworth	Kan.	Special
Maple Valley	Otsego	N. Y.	Special
Milan	Sumner	Kan	33,114
Malta	Cloud	Kan	Special
Maine	Otter Tail	Minn	Special
Maple	Macon	Mo.	28,436
Mate Creek	Logan	W. Va.	4 291
Moulton	Shelby	Mo.	Special
Northfield	Hall	Neb.	Special
Norman	Livingston	Ill	23,013
New Britain	Valusia	Fla.	6,4?1
Noble	Rice	Kan.	Special
Neighborville	Norton	Kan	34,691
New Road	Colleton	S. C	5,606
North Epping	Rockingham	N. H.	371
New Lyme Stat'n.	Ashtabula Co.	O.	9,043
Oyster Creek	Brazoria	Tex	8,514
O'Kean	Randolph	Ark.	23,001
Oldham	Guernsey	Ohio	9,044
Ochesee	Jackson	Fla.	6,414
Puria Agency	Puria	Arizona Ter.	39,110
Paw Creek	Mecklenburg	N. C.	5,007
Padue	Coffee	Ala.	6,787
Parkerville	Monmouth	N. J.	Special
Panther Gap	Bath	Va.	4,406
Potomac Mills	Westmoreland	Va.	4 426
Posen	Presque Isle	Mich.	24,098
From May 1 to Nov. 14, and on 24,363, Nov. 15 to April 30.			
Ranches of Taos	Taos	New Mex.	39,113
Redden	Butler	Kansas	Special
Renfrow's Station	Lincoln	Tenn.	Special
Riverton	Reno	Kan.	Special
Red Valley	Monmouth	N. J.	2,191
Roger's Store	Orange	Va.	4,423
Ridgefield	Bergen	N. J.	2,168
Saint Anthony	Wayne	Mich.	Special
Silverton (C. H.)	La Plata	Col. T.	38,141
Span. Dry Dig's	El Dorado	Cal.	Special
Sutler	Hancock	Ill.	23,413
Saint Joseph	Lawrence	Tenn.	19,247
South Tunnell	Sumner	Tenn.	20,0?5
Stillwater	Wolfe	Ky.	20,163
Stolzenbach	Marshall	Kan.	Special
Superior	McPherson	Kan.	33,118
Stebbinsville	Rock	Wis	25,126
Seabrook	Prince George	Md.	3 514
Sunshine	Boulder	Col. T.	Special
San Carlos	Socorro	New Mex.	39,106
The Forts	Plaquemine	La.	8,010
Tule Lake	Lake	Or.	Special
Town House	Smyth	Va.	Special on Atlantic, Miss. & O. R. R., Lynchburg to Bristol
Venango	Ellsworth	Kan.	Special
Vinton	Valley	Neb.	Special
Vanceville	Buncombe	N. C.	5,306
Weston	Pottawatomie	Iowa	27,014
Westboro	Chippewa	Wis.	25,017
Whitehall	Mendocino	Cal.	46 220
Williams Mill	Jackson	Ark.	Special
Wayside	Castilla County	Col. T.	38,139
White Sul. Sp'gs.	Lincoln	New Mex.	39,104
Wetypquin	Wicomico	Md.	3,590
Walterville	Lane	Or.	44,159
Marble Spring	Cherokee	N. C.	Tomotola
Meyerhoeffer's Store	Rockingham	Va.	Crosskeys
Muddy Station	Linn	Ore.	Harrisburgh
Nicholsonville	Cleveland	N. C.	Shelby
Ora Oak	Grant	Wis	Patch Grove
Ogemaw	Josco	Mich.	Tawas City
Poor Fork	Harlan	Ky.	Harlan C. H.
Paris	Anson	N. C.	Wadesborough
Platten	Jefferson	Mo.	Victoria Station
Pitville	Shasta	Cal.	Fall River Mills
Peeled Oak	Bath	Ken.	Howard's Mills, Montgomery Co.
Prosperity	Lawrence	Ky.	Blaine
Russell	Geauga	O.	Chagrin Falls
Sweden	Monroe	N. Y.	Brockport
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	N. C.	Micaville
Stephens	Boone	Mo	Columbia
Taylors	Sumter	S. C.	Sumter C.H.
Union Valley	Madison	Neb.	Madison
Waterloo	San Joaquin	Cal.	Stockton
Wesley Furnace	Dickson	Tenn.	Dickson
West Deering	Hillsboro	N. H.	Deering
Zoun Creek	Brunswick	N. C.	Wilmington, New Hanover, Co., N. C.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Barrsville	Columbia	Fla.	6,461
Bluffton	Llano	Texas	8,736
Bucktown	Dorchester	Md.	3,701
Carey's Ferry	Cherokee Nation	Indian Ter.	7,669
Crescent	Pike	Pa.	Special from Pond Eddy, N. Y.
Collier Creek	Winston	Ala.	6,848
Cannon's Store	Sevier	Tenn.	19,140
Chismville	Sarber	Ark.	7,646
Freedom Mills	Henry	Ohio	Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio
Hydesville	Green	Ala.	6,835
Howe	Newago	Mich.	Special from Woodville
Harn's Prairie	Calloway	Mo.	28,176
Henderson's Sp's	Sevier	Tenn.	19,136
Hawkinsville	Sussex	Va.	4,466
Kingerstown	Schuylkill	Pa.	Special
Laurel Junction	Ritchie	W. Va.	B. & O. R. R. Grafton to Parkersburg
Musson	Iberville	La.	8,003
Mount Hilliard	Bullock	Ala.	6,755
Nangart	Marathon	Wis.	25,211
Pine Bluff	Laramie	Wyoming T.	34,601
Peytonia	Montgomery	Mo.	28,174
Raceland	La Fouche	La.	8,0?0
Slickaway	Fayette	Ky.	20,130
Shorterville	Henry	Ala.	6,814
Salmon Falls	Eldorado	Cal.	46,170
Shutesbury	Franklin	Mass.	710
Young's Store	Laurens	S. C.	5,663

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Near at Office
Adamsville	Harrison	W. Va.	Boothsville, Marion Co., W. Va.
Brooksville	Blount	Ala.	Blountsville
Bass Lake	Faribault	Minn.	Winnebago City
Bayard Mound	Carroll	Mo.	Carrollton
Belknap	Young	Tex.	Graham
Bono	Douglas	Ill.	Camargo
Curran	Stone	Mo.	Marionville, Lawrence Co.
Clayton	Obion	Tenn	Hickman, Fulton Co., Ky.
Costigan	Bath	Ky.	Olympian Springs
Crabtree's Mills	Jackson	Ohio	Flat, Pike Co., Ohio
Curtis	Clark	Ark	Arkadelphia
Cha-we-tah	Stevens	Wash. T.	Ft. Colville
Clinton	Stanton	Neb.	Stanton
Davis' Creek	Fayette	Ala.	Fayette C. H.
Diane	Washington	Kan.	Albion, Republic Co.
East Richland	Rice	Minn.	Faribault
Elm Creek	Lapeer	Mich.	Lapeer
Fulton	Clarendon	S. C.	Manning
Funk's Mill	Decatur	Iowa	Westerville
Freel's Ranch	Laramie	Wy. T.	Hawk Springs
Funkhouser	Effingham	Ill.	Effingham
Grantsville	Horry	S. C.	Conwayboro
Garner's Station	White	Ark.	Beebe Station
Gambie's Store	Rutherford	N.C.	Duncan's Creek
Haysville	Green	Ala.	Greenville C. H.
Hagley	Cass	Ill.	Petersburg
High Valley	Lake	Cal.	Lower Lake
Howth Station	Walter	Tex.	Hempstead
Huffpower	Avoyelles	La.	Evergreen
Highland Grove	Jones	Iowa	Anamosa
Island Creek	Jefferson	O.	Sloan's Station
Jauneys	Richland	Wis.	Richland Centre
Jenny Lind	Sebastian	Ark.	Greenwood
Little Warrior	Blount	Ala.	Blountsville
Lovilla	Hamilton	Ill.	Delafield
Latty	Des Moines	Iowa	Sperry
Millbrook	Fairfax	Va.	Lincolnia
Mount Elba	Dorsey	Ark.	Toledo

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Appleton	Bourbon	Kan.	n. & s. to Memphis
Ausable	Josco	Mich.	Osceola, from July 1, 1875
Bernhardsville	Guadaloupe	Tex.	Clear Spring
Davis' Mills	Benton	Miss.	Michigan City
Elston	Labette	Kan.	Altamont
Euharley	Barton	Ga	Euharlee
Fort Hamblin	Washington	Utah	Hamblin
Factoryville	Cass	Neb.	Union Mills
Guildford	Freeborn	Minn.	n & s to Oakland
Galesville	Washington	N. Y.	Middle Falls
German Settlem't	Preston	W. Va.	Aurora
Grant	Wabaunsee	Kan.	Mission Creek
Harmony Center	Susquehanna	Pa	Brandt
Hughesville	Saginaw	Mich.	County Line
Isabella	Pot'wat'me Res've	Indian T.	Clardyville
Isthmus	Coos	Oregon	n. & s. 3 miles north to Utter City
Lines Hollow	Crawford	Pa.	Lyona
Lafayette	Chippewa	Wis.	n. & s. to Badger Mills
Lick Run	Athens	Ohio	Bretland
Mouth of Indian	Summers	W. Va.	Crumps' Bottom
North Clymer	Chautauqua	N. Y.	n. & s. to Clymer Center
Running Bay	Franklin	Va.	n. & s. to Long Branch
St. Lawrenceburg	El Dorado	Cal.	Kelsey
Shark River	Monmouth	N. J.	Hamilton
St. Vra'n	Weld	Col. T.	Plattville
Suitsville	Prince George	Md	Brightseat
Sagamore	Washington	Pa.	California
Tecolote	San Miguel	New Mex.	to Rincon
Talloc̈us	Brooks	Ga.	Tallokas
Willow Spring	Cook	Ill.	n. & s. to Mount Forest
Young's Grove	Patrick	Va.	Christian's Rest
Yorkville	Sevier	Ark.	Yorkville

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 10:50 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 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.

LABELING OF MAIL BAGS.

Much detention and annoyance has been caused of late by the frequency with which express mails have been carried past their destination by train baggagemen, and this has led to the explanation that the bags are often tagged in a careless and slovenly manner and the baggagemen also claim that sometimes only the initials of routes are given on the address and these they cannot always be expected to understand.

These are practices that must be corrected both in post offices and on routes, as they are even more reprehensible than the defacement of the printed wooden tags about which so many injunctions have been issued.

The wooden tags are intended to replace entirely the leather ones as the latter tear off the bags too easily to be considered secure.

The Department does not provide printed card paper labels but it does issue printed wooden labels upon requisitions which in this division should be addressed to Geo. S. Bangs, Esq., Gen. Supt. R. M. S., and forwarded through this office for revision.

There are now fixed official titles for all routes which have been widely made known in various ways, and must be used in the addresses on tags and on facing slips.

In order to insure the safe and prompt return of receipts for registered packages, Route Agents and Railway Post-office Clerks should always fill out the blank provided for their name and post-office address.

Way mail service is now performed between Georgetown and Selbyville, Del. The following is the schedule:

Le. Georgetown 2:44 p. m.; Arr. Selbyville 4:10 p. m.
Le. Selbyville 8:25 a. m.; Arr. Georgetown 9:50 a. m.

RIDING IN MAIL CARS.

The following is a copy of an order made by the General Superintendent R. M. S. Railway Post office Clerks and Route Agents within this division will govern themselves accordingly:

OFFICE OF THE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT R. M. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1875.

Please instruct all Railway Post-office Clerks and Route Agents within your division that they must not *under any circumstances* allow persons who have been discharged from the Railway Mail Service to ride in mail cars.

Any clerk or agent who does this will be dismissed from the service.

(Signed) GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent, R. M. S.

LOAN OF R. R. PASSES.

A similar penalty to that indicated above awaits any employee of this service who loans his pass or disposes of it for any object different from that for which it was provided by the company.

The passes are furnished to enable clerks to travel between their homes and their work, or to travel on business for the Department and a moment's reflection about the matter ought to suffice to show each clerk that his personal interests and those of the Department are identical as regards the proper use of the passes, not to speak of the dishonor involved in the improper use of them.

CUSTODY OF MAILS.

Railway Post-office Clerks, Route Agents and Mail-Route Messengers, when accompanying mails between a post office and a railway station, are held as fully accountable for their safety as under any other circumstances, and the utmost vigilance must be exercised to render it certain that neither depredation nor loss occurs on the way. One man should always ride with his back to the driver, so that if a bag falls off he cannot fail to see it.

FACING SLIPS.

The following are a portion of some excellent instructions recently issued by Mr. W. L. Hunt, Superintendent R. M. S. Seventh Division, respecting the use of label or facing slips, and they are hereby especially commended to the attention of all persons in this division whom they may concern:

Label or facing slips must be used upon all letter packages FOR DISTRIBUTION, in accordance with Sec. 9, Instructions to R. P. O. Clerks, and Sec. 8, Instructions to Route Agents, with the following modifications and special instructions:

1. In addition to name and postmark with correct date upon the slip, add the initials N., E., S. or W., to indicate the direction running at the time of making up the package.

2. It is indispensable to a proper handling of the slips that the address, postmark, name, etc., be uniform throughout, and all clerks and agents will therefore observe the same order in making up their slips, to wit: The upper half of the slip to be devoted to the address of the package, the lower right hand to the postmark, and the lower left hand corner to the name of clerk or agent.

3. All slips received must be forwarded to my address at the end of each round trip, and the face of the address slip must show in each case the date of arrival on inward trip. The head of the route will invariably be the Northern or Eastern terminal. Routes running from northwest to southeast to be classed as North and South routes. No slips must be destroyed in the cars.

4. In noting errors, clerks and agents will exercise no discretion concerning the propriety of certain checks, but will in every case endorse on the slip everything foreign to the matter which the address does or should represent. The validity of the checks will be determined by this office, and where an office or route is authorized to mass any matter contrary to the general practice, or letter of the scheme, R. P. O. Clerks and Route Agents will be duly notified. Errors will be noted on the reverse side (outside) of the slip, and upon the face of such slip a large X to take the place of the word "Over" or "Error." The person noting errors must in every case sign his name or initials thereto.

CASUALTIES.

On the 19th ult. the Southern Ex. Pitts., Cin. and St. Louis R. R., bound East and due at Pittsburgh 2:33 a. m., ran upon a broken rail when near Steubenville, Ohio, by which the cars were thrown from the track and (the stoves being overturned) were entirely consumed, together with all mails and baggage.

These are the mails leaving St. Louis at 7 p. m.; Cincinnati, 1:20 p. m.; and Columbus, 6:25 p. m.

IRREGULARITIES.

Derangements in the transportation of the mails have

been remarkably numerous during the past month, and, in fact, many instances have occurred in the Northern and Western parts of the State of railways blockaded for days and even weeks by snow, or in some manner through the severity of the weather.

In the vicinity of New York City, the N. Y., Whiting and Phila. route has suffered the most. The boats were hemmed in by ice at Sandy Hook from the 5th to the 22d ult., inclusive.

On the 25th ult., by direction of the Gen. Supt. R. M. S., mails for States West of Georgia and South of the Ohio River were ordered via Cincinnati, Ohio, until countermanded, the more southerly routes being seriously disarranged by high water, bridges down, &c.

In throwing mail from the cars while in motion, great care should be exercised so as not to endanger life or property.

Mails for Baltimore, Md., now close at the New York P. O. at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.

R. P. O. clerks and Route Agents making up mail for the New Haven and New York Agent will please make up letter matter separately by States.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE.

Way mail service over the U., Ith. and El. R. R. between Van Ettenville and Elmira ceased on the 5th ult., and the route is now supplied by means of direct bags made up at Elmira and at Van Ettenville.

On the New Berlin and Sidney Plains route trains ceased running on the 1st ult. Cars seized for debt.

On the Norwich and Cortland route the last regular trains were run the 5th ult., and on account of storms and other causes none have run regularly since.

On the 27th ult. the receivers of the N. Y. and Os. Mid. R. R. announced that they would no longer be able to run regular trains on the road and its branches, and it would therefore be impossible to continue the mail service over them.

DISTRIBUTION FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Homestead New Durham	Monsey and N. Y. Agent.
Arlington	N. Y. D. P. O., South table.
Bayonne Bergen Point *Port Johnson Greenville Saltersville *Centreville *Pamrapo	N. Y., Somerville and Easton Agent E. of Elizabeth.
Guttenburg *Union Hill Weehawken West Hoboken	Hoboken Dis.
*Bergen *Bergen Hill *Bergen Heights *Bergen Square *Center Hill *Clairmont *Communipaw *Hudson City *Five Corners *Jersey City Heights *Lafayette *Marion *Meadows *Pavonia *Snake Hill *South Bergen *Washington Village *West Bergen *West End	Jersey City.

Particular attention is requested to the above, for the reason that much missent mail matter is constantly being received at the Jersey City Post Office.

CHANGES IN ROUTES, ETC.

N. Y.—1,764.—Change route to run from Martinsburgh by Glendale to Glendale Station, omitting East Martinsburgh.

Pa.—2,709—Wilkesbarre to Nanticoke. Embrace the office of Askam next after Wilkesbarre.

Pa.—2,496—York to Cross Roads. Extend service from Cross Roads by Hopewell Center to Muddy Creek Forks.

Pa.—3,143—Butler to Emlenton. Reduce service between Butler and Greece City to three times per week.

Pa.—2,313—West Chester to Glenmore. Curtail service to end at Ewchland from March 10.

N. J.—2,229—Rocky Hill to Woodville. Annul contract and discontinue service.

N. J.—2,190—New Brunswick to Millstone. Annul contract and discontinue service.

N. J.—2,118—Greensburgh Station to Pennington. Extend route from Pennington by Hopewell, Blawenburg to Harlingen, Millstone and Middlebush to New Brunswick.

N. Y.—1,540—Mount Morris to Byersville. Curtail route to end at Union Corners, omitting Byersville.

N. Y.—1,461—Westport to Schenevus. Extend route to commence at Maple Valley.

ROSWELL HART, Superintendent R. M. S.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1875.

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.¶	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of March, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
March 2	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 3	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 4	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 4	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 6	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 6	White Star	Queenstown.
" 6	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 9	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 10	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 11	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 13	White Star	Queenstown.
" 13	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 16	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 17	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 18	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 18	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 20	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 20	White Star	Queenstown.
" 20	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 22	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 23	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 24	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 25	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 27	Inman	Queenstown.
" 27	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 31	Cunard	Queenstown.
		FROM BOSTON.
March 6	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 13	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 20	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 27	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
March 4	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 10	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 11	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 18	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 25	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
March 6	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 20	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
		FROM PORTLAND.
March 6	Allan Line	Liverpool.
" 13	Allan Line	Liverpool.
" 20	Allan Line	Liverpool.
" 27	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
March 6	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 13	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 20	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 27	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
March 6	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 13	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 20	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 27	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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

		FROM NEW YORK.
March 4	Clyde	Havana.
" 4	Atlas	Port au Prince.
" 9	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 11	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 11	Bermuda	Bermuda
" 13	Atlas	Kingston.
" 13	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 16	Clyde	Havana
" 18	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 22	Atlas	Port au Prince
" 23	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 25	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 25	Clyde	Havana.
" 25	San Domingo	San Domingo.
" 27	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 30	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 31	Atlas	Kingston.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
March 5	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
" 19	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
March 13	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
March 1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
" 15	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
" 27	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1875.

[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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices:

1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "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 ounce 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 ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—**1 cent for each ounce 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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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.**

For instruction respecting the transmission of Public Documents and other Congressional matter, &c., &c., see the official Partial Regulations on the second page.

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 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.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragragh renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

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 three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Newfoundland, Switzerland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps. To Canada without further charge than the original stamp on the card.

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, 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. 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, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *eight* cents; to Prince Edward's Island, it is *eight* 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, for *ten* sents, and Shanghae, in China, 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 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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, 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 if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof,—under the term "Newspapers" are included all periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, six 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.

7. TO OR FROM JAPAN.—Newspapers, 2 cents each. On all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces, whether sent or received.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) 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 post age and fine, in cases of insufficient prepayment.

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.

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.

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The cut shows the inside of skirt, with "Elevator" fixed in.

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.

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To this end we hereby offer twelve premiums, amounting to

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Third	30
Fourth	25
Fifth	20
Sixth	18
Seventh	16
Eighth	14
Ninth	12
Tenth	10
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Feb-3m

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j-75

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To Business, Professional and Literary Men.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

[FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.

"The United States Official Postal Guide," published by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., is compiled and published under a contract made with them by the Postmaster General, in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and is the only publication of the kind so authorized.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

NO. 2, for JANUARY, 1875,

NOW READY, CONTAINING

I. A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST of all the Post Offices in the United States.

II. A list of all the Post Offices ARRANGED BY COUNTIES under States.

III. A list of all the MONEY-ORDER OFFICES in the country, Domestic and International.

IV. RATES OF POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter to all parts of the world.

V. Arrival and Departure of FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.

VI. Full information respecting REGISTRY of letters.

VII. Suggestions to the Public, and

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—MARCH, 1875.

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: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns of Samples: Newspapers. (f)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	4	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	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	8	8	....
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	6	G	11	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c. per ½oz	....	12	6	G†	G†	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
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 ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h8
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, (See France						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v	....	h8
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 Sth'pton. See Portugal	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Baken, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botoschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton	....	24	8	C†	C†	t8
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	....	3	k	k	k	h8
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	2	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Canada	....	3	k	k	k	h8
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	....	h8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	22	4	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	h8
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	4	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)	....				....	
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	....	h8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h8
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	4	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	*20	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 Germany to places in East Indies not in British possession.]						
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	....	22	b 4	10	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h8
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†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*17	10	I†	I†	h8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10l	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	d22
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
France, direct or closed mail	....	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
do via England	....	CC	....	....	....	h8
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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, Brit'sh mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain.						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	m2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9l	H	12	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h8
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	....	h8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S.Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	....	8
Holland, dir	....	*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	A†l	h8
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*11	7	E	11	h8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
do. British mail	....	18	4	10	10	h8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h17
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	e e	15	2	v	v	10
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	h8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h8
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	h8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
do French mail	e					
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	.	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
do French mail	e					
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. from N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Morocco, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y.	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
Netherlands, direct	....	*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick	....	3	k	k	k	h8
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 3	v	v	h5
New Granada (ex. Aspinwall and Panama) Br. mail	....	18	b 4	10	....	h8
do. direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
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	h10
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	....	h10
Nicaragua	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	....	....	....	....	....
do Stettin, (discontinued)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	3	k	k	k	h8
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. N. Y.	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h8
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†	..
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Piatra, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Ploieschti, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
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	....	*10	5	D	8	h8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	10	h8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
Prince Edward's Island	....	3	k	k	k	h8
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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
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	h8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
Russia, do do direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	*11	7	G†	11	h8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do do closed (See Turkey)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands	b b	6	n	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco. see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h8
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		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	4	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	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
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	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Stettin, discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, 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	h8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h8
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	h8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	....	12	8	F	12	h8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	h8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	n	n	n	h5
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	....	h8
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	h8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h8
West Indies, direct	..	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	h8
[See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan.						
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	8
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 1¼ oz.	Not over 1½ oz.	Over 1 oz. and not over 2 oz.	Over 1½ oz. & not over 2¾ oz.	Over 1¼ oz. but not over 2½ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 3¾ 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	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	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	....	....	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	....	....	18
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 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 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, 1 cent for each two 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., 20 cents; over 2-3 oz. and not over 1 oz., 26 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 209, Reg. 1873

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, one cent per two ounces. Matter of the second class to subscribers in Canada is chargeable with the same rates as to subscribers in the United States, and will be delivered free of further charge, and no charge will be made on the delivery of such matter sent from Canada to subscribers in this country. Patterns and samples are limited to 8 ounces in weight, and not to be closed against inspection. the postage is 10 cents for each package weighing 8 ounces or less.

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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See "Rates of postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 30 cts. a half oz.

s.— " " " 31 "

t.—10 cts. reg. fee additional for every ¼ 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

e e.—See Miscellaneous Information, third page.

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

☞ 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 heading 'Carriers' Delivery.'

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	Each 1 oz.
Newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Merchandise and samples, in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct.
Newspapers (except weeklies), 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.
Weekly newspapers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.

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, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Cayman (Great & Little), Caymanbrack, 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 St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents for ounces.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, 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, Cuche, Guagua, Culebra, Curacoa, Desecado, Guadeloupe, Hayti, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, Oruba, Porto Rico, Saba, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, 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 2 cents on each newspaper, and 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof on other printed matter. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

POSTMASTERS,

HAVE YOU SEEN THE OFFER OF

IN PRIZES $250 IN PRIZES

FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WITNESS

For full particulars see advertisement in third page.

PORTRAIT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL IN THE WEEKLY WITNESS OF 13th MARCH,

POSTMASTERS MAY HAVE A COPY SENT FREE

On application by postal card to

JOHN DOUGALL,
Editor and Proprietor,
2 Spruce street.

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 Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday

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

FIRST CABIN.............(gold) $100
SECOND CABIN.............(gold) 50
STEERAGE.............(currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN.............$120
SECOND CABIN............. 72
STEERAGE.............(in currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN.............$225 00
SECOND CABIN............. 123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, currency.............
FROM BREMEN, currency............. 29 50

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.

Excelsior Portable Printing Presses

Do Your Own Printing

$9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. Business Men do their printing and advertising, save money and increase trade. Amateur Printing, delightful pastime for spare hours. BOYS have great fun and make money fast at printing. Send two stamps for full catalogue presses type etc, to the Mfrs KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.

Dec.,'73-6m

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1875. WHOLE NO. 175.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR MARCH, 1875—NO. 34.

1. A postmaster is required to keep his office open during the business hours of the place. The business hours of a place are held to be the hours during which the stores and places of business generally are kept open. Laws and Reg., page 154, sec. 36.

2. Third-class mail matter deposited in a post office for transmission by mail is subject to postage at the rate of *one* cent for every ounce or fraction thereof. Act March 3, 1875.

3. The owners of boxes in post offices have the right to take them away, but so long as they permit them to remain it is the duty of the postmaster to collect rent for those that are used. Laws and Regulations, page 29, sec. 154, and page 186, secs. 205 and 206.

4. Under act of March 3, 1875, the Commissioner of Agriculture and members of Congress can send, until December, 1875, seeds from the Department of Agriculture, free of postage, under their frank, written by themselves.

5. Ordinarily letters should be delivered according to their address, but parents have the right to control the correspondence of their minor children residing with and depending upon them for support.

6. The new law (act of March 3, 1875) changes the rates on merchandise from one cent for every *two* ounces or fraction thereof to one cent for *every* ounce or fraction thereof.

7. The postage rates fixed by Laws and Regulations, page 61, sec. 39, on newspapers (excepting weeklies), periodicals and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the same office or its carriers, are not changed by the act of March 3, 1875.

8. *Transient* newspapers and periodicals sent by mail from one post office to another are subject to a pre-paid postage charge of one cent for *every* ounce or fraction thereof, under the act of March 3, 1875.

9. Printed matter cannot be forwarded from the office to which originally addressed unless the request is accompanied with money or postage stamps sufficient to prepay the postage at the rate for transient printed matter, *i. e.*, one cent for every ounce or fraction thereof.

10. So much written matter is concealed in third-class matter that the Department does not deem it advisable to authorize any relaxation in the regulations governing its transmission.

11. The Executive order (Laws and Regulations, page 137) prohibits postmasters, whose salaries are $1,000 or upward, from holding municipal offices.

12. The postage on *all third-class* matter is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof—packages limited to four pounds—seeds included.

13. Postal cards, not deliverable sixty days after receipt, should be burned.

14. For proper disposition of unclaimed matter see sections 455 and 456, page 233 of Laws and Regulations.

15. It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to affix postage stamps to letters. He may do so, however, as an act of courtesy.

16. The law requires that the postage on letters shall be prepaid by stamps affixed, and letters not having one full rate (three cents) prepaid by stamps affixed should not be forwarded by mail.

17. Specimen copies of newspapers or periodicals must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for *every* ounce or fraction thereof by stamps affixed to each package to one address, when sent by mail from one office to another; but when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the same office or its carriers each *paper* must be prepaid by a one-cent stamp affixed without regard to weight of paper.

18. The weight of any package to be sent by mail must not exceed four pounds, except books and documents printed by order of Congress, or emanating from any of the Executive Departments.

19. The rules governing the transmission of third-class matter are as follows: Packages limited to *four* pounds; must be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper, and when not so wrapped the packages are subject to letter postage; must contain no writing in addition to the address. To write the words "printed matter," for example, subjects the package to letter postage. There is, however, no objection to a card *printed* or *impressed* on the wrapper; postage *one* cent for *every* ounce or fraction thereof.

20. Any book containing *written* matter is subject to letter postage—three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof—when sent by mail.

21. Newspapers issued for gratuitous circulation cannot be sent by mail, except at the rates for *third*-class matter—that is, *one* cent for *every* ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

22. The pound postage rates apply *only* to "newspapers and periodicals mailed from a known office of publication or news-agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news-agents."

23. The persons to be benefited by the law relative to the free distribution of county papers must be actual subscribers and must reside in the county in which the papers are printed and published. It is not necessary, however, that a subscriber's post office should be in the county in which he resides, provided it is the office at which he regularly receives his mail.

24. Anything whatever attached to a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card.

25. The Department does not furnish boxes for post offices, unless such offices are in government buildings. Postmasters at other offices who desire boxes must put them up at their own expense.

26. Under no circumstances can this Department authorize the violation of the sanctity of a seal. It is the duty of a postmaster to deliver all letters that come in the mail to the persons named in the address, or according to his order as soon as practicable after their arrival. (See No. 5.)

27. Clerks in post offices are appointed by the postmasters themselves, and letter carriers by the Postmaster-General on their recommendation.

28. The Postal Laws do *not* authorize the *free* transmission of "exchanges" between publishers. They may, however, be mailed with the bulk mail to regular subscribers at the pound rate.

29. The postage on third-class matter passing by mail from one office to another is one cent for every ounce or fraction thereof, instead of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, as heretofore.

30. Copies of papers on file in this Department cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit pending in a court of law.

31. An almanac, published quarterly and sent to regular subscribers, is entitled to pass by mail as second-class matter.

32. All third-class matter must be *fully* prepaid by postage stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for *every* ounce or fraction thereof.

33. Publishers may write or print upon their publications sent to 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.

34. Letters upon which one full rate (three cents) of postage has been paid should be forwarded to their destination charged with the deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

35. The Department has no authority to allow postmasters at offices of the fourth class any compensation other than that specified in sec. 82, Act of June 23, 1874.

36. Packages containing fruits, or any matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mails, should be rigidly excluded from the mails.

37. Persons who send letters concealed in packages which pass by mail at less than letter rates of postage, not only subject such packages to letter postage, but make themselves liable to a penalty of five dollars for every such offense. Laws and Regulations, page 63, section 142.

38. No person can hold the office of postmaster who does not reside in the city or town wherein the post office is situated, or within the delivery of his office.

39. Magazines or newspapers having any writing whatever, except the address of the party to whom sent, are subject to letter postage. Laws and Regulations, page 167, section 86.

40. Contractors and mail carriers are forbidden to carry out of the mail any letter or packet, unless the same is inclosed in a stamped envelope of the proper denomination, properly addressed and sealed.

41. The words, "seeds," "books," plants," etc., written on the wrapper of a package subjects the entire package to letters rates of postage.

42. Citizens who *own* the boxes in a post office have the right to take them away, but so long as they permit them to remain it is the *duty* of the postmaster to collect rent for every box before assigning it to the use of any person. Laws and Regulations, page 29, section 154; also page 186 sections 205 and 206.

43. All third-class matter must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. When such matter arrives through inadvertence at the office of destination without being prepaid in full, the unpaid rates must be collected at double the prepaid rates, that is, two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

44. Publishers are entitled to mail newspapers and periodicals to newsdealers upon prepayment of postage at the pound rate of two or three cents, according to the frequency of issue.

45. While a postmaster is prohibited from canvassing outside of the delivery of his office for the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards, he is nevertheless permitted to sell to any person applying in good faith for them; but the application must be unsolicited upon the part of the postmaster.

46. News agents are only entitled to send newspapers and periodicals by mail at less than transient rates of postage when such matter is addressed to other news agents or publishers, or when mailed regularly to subscribers, and in the latter case they must comply with the requirements of Laws and Reg. page 174, sec. 127.

47. News agents may return their surplus stock of periodicals and newspapers to other news agents and publishers, by mail, postage to be prepaid according to weight, by special adhesive stamps, in accordance with instructions on page 15 "Postal Guide," edition of January, 1875. [The same instructions may be found on the third page of the MAIL.]

48. As prepayment of postage at the office of mailing is now required upon all matter of the second class a postmaster must presume that all such matter received by mail at his office has been duly prepaid in accordance with the law.

49. *Postmasters should give personal attention to the duties of their office.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Writing on Samples.—G. M. L., B——, N. Y. —Any writing whatever on samples subjects the package to letter postage. But samples may be numbered to correspond with numbered descriptions in a letter that may be sent at the same time.

Cards Containing Writing.—C. W. L., C—— S——, N. Y.—Cards issued by private parties, which contain any written matter whatever, are subject to letter rates of postage. Sec. 384, Reg. 1873. The sample you send is such a card.

Delivery of Pension Papers.—W. M. H., C——, Me.—Pension papers should be delivered strictly in accordance with the Regulation. Even a written order from the addressee will not justify or excuse a delivery to an attorney, claim agent, or broker. Sec. 161, Reg. 1873.

Redemption of Spoiled Envelopes.—P. N., S—— G——, Utah.—Stamped envelopes redeemed under section 398, must be sent with a special letter to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, stating the number and amount. The package must be registered. Sec. 400, Reg. 1873.

Postage on Regular Papers to Subscribers in the Sandwich Islands.—W. & B——, S— F——, Cal.—Regular papers may be sent to subscribers and newsdealers at the pound rate the same as to subscribers and newsdealers in the United States. The practice of the New York office is correct.

Remailing Postal Cards.—C. H. W., F——, Md.—Postal cards that have been delivered, cannot be remailed, except by a new postage at letter rates. If inclosed in envelopes, even if the envelopes should be left unsealed, they would likewise require letter postage.

Books containing Writing.—C. H., F—— P—, N. J.—Books containing any writing whatever are subject to letter postage; the rule applies whether the books are sealed or unsealed.

Notifying Publishers.—D. M., D—P—, Mass. —There has been no change in the regulation concerning the "notification" to publishers, though, as you say, the benefit is now only to the publisher. It is a requirement of the law which should be obeyed.

Returning Newsdealers' Packages.—M. J. G., F—, Va.—Newsdealers may return their packages as second class matter. The principle of the law evidently is to allow newsdealers the greatest facilities in procuring newspapers and periodicals.

Carrying the Mails on Holidays.—G. W. S., N—H—, Pa.—The mails must be carried by mail contractors on holidays the same as on other days, if there is a means of conveyance.

Circulars in Bulk.—J. P. C., T— R—, N. J. Circulars in bulk sent by express, to a postmaster to be by him delivered singly through his office, if received by him, should be so distributed if the proper local postage is paid. Of course the postmaster may refuse to receive them from the express agent, but there would be no advantage in this, for the package could be delivered to another, who would deposit the circulars in the office in the ordinary way, and then the postmaster would be compelled to deliver them. If the postage is insufficient, they would not be deliverable, and if they contain offensive matter they should not be received.

Requisition Blanks.—D. F., B—— S——, O.— A copy of the requisition blank can be found in Section 64 of the Regulations. Every postmaster has, or should have, a copy of the Regulations. If you have not a copy, send to the First Assistant Postmaster General for one. The chapter (V.) which contains the section referred to should be thoroughly read and understood by postmasters.

POSTMASTERS who wish to keep postage stamps arranged in the most convenient way possible for sale, will do well to write to J. L. Skinner, Postmaster, Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass., for a circular describing his stamp cabinets and cases.—ADV.

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 9 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* 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.

PRINTED WOODEN LABELS.

There are, apparently, clerks on routes and in offices who do not yet understand the heinousness with which the offense of mutilating or defacing tags is viewed by the Department.

Very great pains have been taken to provide printed wooden labels, and they are useless as soon as they are cut or written on in any manner, for the expense of replaning and reprinting equals, if it does not exceed, the original cost; besides that, the mutilation exhibits a wanton disregard of the repeated injunctions respecting the use of the tags.

One aggravated phase of the defacement is the cutting off the abbreviation for the State on tags for States as massed to routes. Another is the writing of an address on the blank side of a tag, thus often causing serious delay to some important mail. And still another is the pasting on of a paper address, which is liable to come off with the first moisture.

But whatever shape or form the mutilation assumes, it is none the less unnecessary and disgraceful, and, (as already announced), when a wilful perpetrator of it is discovered the fact will be considered a sufficient cause to warrant a recommendation for his dismissal from the service.

ERRORS.

When noting errors on facing slips, clerks should never fail to affix their signatures; without this the slip is no better than an anonymous accusation.

On the 17th ult. the breaking of the ice gorge at Port Jervis, N. Y., carried away the Erie Railway bridge over the Delaware River three miles west of that place, in consequence of which the company ran its through trains and mails over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from the 17th until the 28th ult.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES NEAR NEW YORK.

The following order was issued March 16 by the Post-office Department:

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Order—Discontinue the following named post offices in the State of New York, viz.: Mott Haven, Morrisania, High Bridge, Tremont, West Farms, Fordham, Spuyten Duyvil, King's Bridge, Riverdale and Woodlawn. Establish branch offices as follows: At Morrisania, to be known as Morrisania; at Tremont, to be known as Tremont; at West Farms, to be known as West Farms; at Fordham, to be known as Fordham; at Spuyten Duyvil, to be known as Spuyten Duyvil; at King's Bridge, to be known as King's Bridge; at Riverdale, to be known as Riverdale; at Woodlawn, to be known as Woodlawn. All to be under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster at New York City and within the delivery of that office.

Notwithstanding the discontinuance of post offices as above, the several routes heretofore supplying these places with mail continue doing it, except that mail for Mott Haven and High Bridge now goes to Morrisania.

Service was commenced by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. over the Midland R. R., between Utica and Sidney Plains, and over the Rome Branch, between Rome and Clinton, on the 18th ult. The offices on the Utica Branch are supplied by direct pouches from Utica, and those on the Rome Branch by direct pouches from Rome.

Service over the Del. & Hud. Canal Co.'s R. R., between Schenectady and Quaker Street, N. Y., was commenced on the 16th ult. Direct pouches are made up at both terminal offices and dispatched twice daily, viz.: from Schenectady at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., and from Quaker Street at 12:40 p. m and 6:55 p. m. Mails arrive at Schenectady by this route at 2:10 p. m. and 8:10 p. m., and at Quaker street 8:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

Railway Post Office Clerks and Route Agents before vacating their cars at termini or other points on their routes should make a careful examination that no mail is left behind.

Double daily way mail service is now performed northward over the Canandaigua and Elmira route. The following is the schedule:

Le. Elmira 7:15 a. m., 12:15 p. m. Ar. Canandaigua 10:45 a. m, 3:25 p. m.

Le. Canandaigua 11:25 a. m. Ar. Elmira 2:38 p. m.

Trains commenced running over the Ellenville Branch of the N. Y. & O. M. R. R. on the 16th ult., and an agent assigned to the route on the 25th ult. to perform way mail service between Ellenville and Middletown.

Way mail service is being performed between Parker's Landing and Karns City, Pa.

CHANGES OF TIME.

Rutland, Salem and Troy Agent—March 1, 1875.

Le. Rutland, 1 p. m. Arr. Troy, 4:35 p. m.
Le. Troy, 5 p. m. Arr. Rutland, 9 p. m.

Manchester and Tuckerton Agent—March 8, 1875.

Le. Manchester, 7:20 p. m. Arr. Tuckerton, 9:05 p. m.
Le. Tuckerton, 10:45 a. m. Arr. Manchester, 1:03 p. m.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Cattaraugus Co.

Markham—station on Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, two miles south of Dayton.

Lewis Co.

Petrie's Corners—2¼ miles northeast of Chase's Lake, and supplied from it.

Oneida Co.

Dix—station on Rome Branch of N. Y. and O. M. Railroad, two miles north of Bartlett.

Otsego Co

Maple Valley—2¼ miles north of Westford and supplied from it.

Rockland Co.

Grand View, on the Hudson—station on Northern Railroad of N. J., 2¼ miles south of Nyack.

Washington Co.

Dunham's Basin—station on Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, three miles north of Fort Edward.

Yates Co.

Gage—station on the Northern Central Railroad. two miles southwest of Bellona.

Wayne Co.

Butler Center—three miles north of South Butler, and supplied from Westbury.

NEW JERSEY.

Gloucester Co.

Mickleton—Station on Swedesborough R. R., 5½ miles southwest of Woodbury.

Middlesex Co.

Iselin—Station on New York Division of Pennsylvania Railroad, two miles northeast of Menlo Park.

Monmouth Co.

Parkersville—Two miles southeast of Red Bank and supplied from it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny Co.

Castle Shannon—Station on Castle Shannon and Pittsburgh Railroad, six miles south of Pittsburgh.

Fair Haven—Station on Castle Shannon and Pittsburgh Railroad, 3¼ miles south of Pittsburgh.

Berks Co.

East Berkely—Station on Reading and Lehigh Branch of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, three miles northwest of Temple.

Blair Co.

Mines—Station on Williamsburgh and Springfield Railroad, four miles southeast of Royer.

Huntingdon Co.

Union Church—Six miles northwest of Huntingdon and supplied from it.

Jefferson Co.

Baxter—Station on Allegheny Valley Railroad Extension, four miles west of Brookville.

York Co.

Laurel—Station on Peachbottom Railroad, three miles southeast of Felton.

CHANGES IN SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Oneida Co.

Dix and Point Rock to Rome Dis.

Otsego Co.

Maple Valley to Albany and Binghamton Agent.

Rockland Co.

Grand View, on the Hudson, to Monsey and N. Y., Agent.

Saratoga Co.

Day, Edinburgh and West Day to Adirondack R.B.

Queens Co.

Port Washington to Whitestone and N. Y., Agt.

Washington Co.

Dunham's Basin to Rutland, Whitehall and Troy Agent.

Wayne Co.

Butler Center to Albany and Buffalo R. P. O.

NEW JERSEY.

Gloucester Co.

Mickleton to Woodbury Dis.

Middlesex Co.

Iselin to N. Y., Trenton and Philadelphia Agent.

Monmouth Co.

Parkersville to Red Bank Dis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheney Co.

Castle Shannon and Fairhaven to Pittsburgh Dis.

Berks Co.

East Berkely to Slatington and Reading Agent.

Blair Co.

Mines to Williamsburgh Br.

Huntingdon Co.

Union Church to Huntingdon Dis.

Jefferson Co.

Baxter and Driftwood to Red Bank Furnace Agent.

York Co.

Laurel to York Dis.

MARYLAND.

Bethlehem, Fowling Creek, Gilpin's Point, Potter's Landing and Preston are supplied on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from Federalsburgh. On the alternate days mail for these offices should be sent to Denton.

CHANGES IN ROUTES, ETC., AS RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPT. R. M. S.

NEW YORK.

West Farms from R. R. Station.

Authorize P. M. at New York to employ a carrier to perform service twice daily each way between West Farms and Tremont.

Deposit to Rock Rift.

Extend route to end at Walton.

Authorize the P. M. at McConnelsville to employ a mail messenger to supply the offices at Bernhard's Bay, Cleveland, West Vienna and North Bay, with mail three times a week from McConnelsville.

Purvis Station to Shin Creek,

extend route, to commence at Morsston, omitting Purvis Station.

Discontinue service between Walton and Delhi.

Discontinue service between Oswego and Middletown.

Discontinue service between Sidney Plains and New Berlin.

Discontinue service between Norwich and De Ruyter.

Delhi to Oneonta.

Increase service to six trips per week.

Binghamton to Harpersville Station.

Curtail route to end at West Windsor, omitting Windsor, Onaquaga, Doraville, Ctr. Village and Harpersville.

Quaker Street to Schenectady.

Order transportation of the mails by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. from Quaker Street by Duanesburgh to Schenectady, twelve times per week.

Ninevah Junction to Jefferson Junction.

Order the transportation of the mails by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. from Nineveh Junction by Nineveh, Harpersville, Centre Village, Doraville, Onaquaga, Windsor and Lanesboro, Pa., to Jefferson Junction twelve times per week.

State Bridge to Lakeport.

Extend six times a week service on this route, to commence at Durhamville.

Callicoon Depot to Calicoon.

Extend route to end at Rockland.

Canastota to Peterborough.

Extend route from Peterborough by Morrisville to Eaton.

East Branch to Downsville.

Omit three of the weekly trips and extend service from East Branch by Fish's Eddy to Hancock.

NEW JERSEY.

Woodsville from Hopewell.

Authorize Postmaster at Woodsville to employ a carrier to perform daily service.

DELAWARE.

Woodside to Mt. Moriah.

Curtail service to end at Petersburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Oxford to Goshen.

Order transportation of mails on the Peach Bottom R. R. from Oxford via Hopewell Cotton Works to Goshen, six times a week, or as much oftener as trains may run.

Serena to Muncy Bottom.

Curtail service to end at Unityville.

Coudersport to Wellsville.

Curtail service to end at Stannard's Corners and increase service between Genesee Forks and Stannard's Corners to six times per week.

Coudersport to Wellsville.

Curtail service to end at Eleven Mile.

Herndon to Ashland.

Change service to begin at Dornsife, omitting Herndon. Curtail to end at Pitman and increase to three trips per week.

ROSWELL HART,
Superintendent R. M. S.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1875.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, Conn., March 12, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—I take pleasure in handing you my subscription. It is by far the best investment for a postmaster that can be found. Return receipt in next issue.

Yours, with highest regards,
J. A. RATHBUN, Postmaster.

BLACKINTON, Mass., Jan. 12, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Inclosed please find $1 for my subscription for the ensuing year. I consider the MAIL as staple and necessary as postage stamps. Yours truly,
E. W. BLACKINTON, Postmaster.

LEBANON, Ky., Jan. 12, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Please find inclosed postal order for $1 to pay my subscription to the MAIL for another year. Please excuse my seeming neglect in not remitting sooner. The fact is, I mislaid your bill and have just found it. The MAIL is too valuable an assistant to be dispensed with. You may therefore count me as one of your readers so long as I have anything to do with the United States mails.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. HILPP, Postmaster.

GOSHEN, CLERMONT COUNTY, Ohio, March 19, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Find $1 and bill, which you will receipt, for my subscription to the U. S. MAIL.

Your paper I have taken for ten years. It is certainly a "means of grace" around a well-regulated post office. Yours very truly.
J. N. WESTERFIELD, P. M

BRASHEAR, ST. MARY COUNTY, La., March 19.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Inclosed you will please find $1, the amount of my subscription for one year, also 20 cents to cover postage; and I have great pleasure in saying that the information I have received through the columns of your valuable paper render it worth ten times the amount of the subscription to *me*, and, I believe, all other postmasters.

I am, sir, yours very truly,
CHAS. MILLER, P. M.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 14, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Inclosed please find money order of $1 to renew my subscription of your invaluable paper, without which no postmaster can, according to my opinion, run his post office to the satisfaction of U. S., his patrons, or his own self. Yours truly,
WM. M. WINKLER, P. M.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 12, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Please find herewith my fourteenth (14th) dollar for your useful paper with the compliments of the season and the assurance that it is ever welcome at this office; in fact the only fault we find with it is that it does not come often enough. I think you could make a weekly live, and I am sure there is no office that would not be benefited by being oftener posted on rates and decisions. Please put me down for the first subscriber when it comes out.

I see some one suggests in your last issue that subscribers inclose an amount to prepay the postage with. I accept the amendment and inclose. Truly yours,
C. W. RUGGLES, Postmaster,
Brookline, Mass.

BETHEL, Fairfield Co., Conn., Jan. 28, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Inclosed find $1.03 for which please send me the MAIL another year. As other postmasters have said, so I say, "Can't do without it." Respectfully yours,
AMOS WOODMAN, Postmaster.

Waiting for a Letter.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

You see, the people at the post office soon recognize faces and names, and after a man or woman has appeared at the general delivery window three or four times they are pretty well known. It is a real pleasure to hand out letters to some, while the clerks care little for the calls of others to get hold of their epistles.

One day, a year or two ago, a funny-looking little old woman, wearing faded garments, but having a tidy look and a motherly face, appeared at the window and asked for a letter. There was one for her sent from a distant city, and any one could have told that an unlearned boy directed the envelope. There was a little "d" in "Detroit," with a big "T" to end the word, and it seemed wonderful that the letter ever reached its destination.

The old lady felt so good that, tears in her eyes, and yet trying hard to smile, she put her hand into the window and said:

"Thanks! It's from my boy Dan, and you don't know how much good it does me."

The lady delivery clerk rose up to look after the old woman, and when a second letter came she was looking and watching for "Mother" a whole day before the letter was passed out.

"It's from my little Dan again," cried the old woman as she noted the superscription. "He's in Buffalo learning a trade. He's only a bit of a boy, and there wasn't a show for him in Detroit, and besides he was running out nights and going to the bad. I sent him away and he's working hard and trying to be good. God bless my Dan! I'm a lone widow with only him to love, and I hope he'll be good!"

"I hope so, too," added the clerk, and after that the two were friends. Sometimes the letters were far between, and when the old woman would worry over the delay, and the big tears would fall, the lady would almost shed tears with her. "Mother" would open her letters at the window, and if Dan was feeling brave-hearted and getting along well both would rejoice, while both would still be anxious if he complained and was discouraged.

Almost every week for a year and a half the old lady received a letter, and just as regularly she came to post an answer. She wrote in a quaint old hand; but the boy could make out every word, and once when he wrote that her writing was improving she felt all the pride which a school girl could have shown. He improved as well. By and by he wrote "Detroit" plain and fair, and he took extra pains to commence his "Dear Mother" with a grand flourish, and to add something extra after the words, "Your Son, Dan."

Those letters were food and drink to the old lady, and she seemed to actually grow younger. Little Dan had many friends in the post office, and had the mother been ill any carrier would have hunted till midnight to find her and hand her the long looked for letter. Three or four weeks ago when she opened her letter she wept and smiled as over the first. Dan wrote that he was coming home for a week, and her heart was full. She said she'd have the cottage looking like new for him, and she'd be at the depot to welcome him first of all. Everybody felt glad with her, and the lady clerk was to go up some evening and have tea with her and see little Dan, and praise and encourage him. for the more kind words a boy can have the better will he seek to do.

There was no letter the next Tuesday, but the two excused its absence by saying that Dan was getting ready to come home. That was early in February, and he was to come about the 1st of March. The next Tuesday there was a letter, but the handwriting was not little Dan's. It was a strange, business hand, and the clerk felt a chill go over her as she turned it over. It might be good news, but she feared not. "Mother" came in at the regular hour, and she turned pale as she took the envelope. Her fingers trembled as she opened it, and she had to wipe the mist out of her eyes before she could decipher a word. She hadn't read over four or five words when she uttered a moan and sank right down, like one crushed by some awful weight. They lifted her up and took her home, the letter clasped in her stiff fingers, and though she came out of the faint after a while, her heart was broken, and in a week she was in her grave.

Dan was dead! The letter said that he had been taken suddenly ill, and that nothing could save him. The blow was too heavy for one with her gray hairs and childish heart, and her little cottage is without a tenant.

No more letters commencing "Dear Mother" come for the dead, and the trembling hands which used to linger fondly over the words, "My dear boy Dan," are folded over a lifeless breast, there to rest till the angels unclasp them.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for March, 1875.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Henry Booth, At Large.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERK.

W. F. Cawford, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. G. Reeves, Cairo to Centralia, Ill.
C. Woodson, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
E. C. Coffin, Burlington to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
A. F. Campbell, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.
E. Blasier, Davenport to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
B. E. Eberhart, Dubuque to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
M. Morrison, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
W. P. Nolan, Chicago, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. H. Johnson, New York, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
S. Clough, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
F. A. Perley, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
B. F. Burnside, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.

ASST. R. P. O. CLERKS.

H. S. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
A. D. Blake, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
G. W. Hummer, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. J. Vaughan, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
R. S. Mitchell, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
H. H. Hanover, Grafton, W. Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROUTE AGENTS.

S. H. Terry, New Haven to New London, Ct.
J. Hunnell, Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill.
W. Wood, Jr., Cincinnati, O., to Louisville, Ky.
T. D. Baird, Jackson, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Ind.
J. A. Herwig, Herndon, to Pottsville, Pa.
D. Stewart, Springfield, to Sandusky, O.
S. T. Platt, Louisville, Ky., to Evansville, Ind.
W. H. Small, Nashua, to Rochester, N. H.
C. E. Barney, Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria Ill.
J. C. Buchanan, St. Paul, Minn., to Sioux City, Iowa.
G. S. Eddy, Fitchburg, to Hoosac Tunnel, Mass.
G. C. Sims, Omaha, Neb., to Davenport, Iowa.
H. P. McEntire, Montgomery, to Decatur, Ala.
L. P. Hills, Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C.
J. Gibson, Raleigh, N. C., to Norfolk, Va.
G. Baird, St. Paul, Minn., to North McGregor, Iowa.
E. S. Petit, Port Huron, to Flint, Mich.
A. S. Nicolson, Jr., Selma, Ala., to Meridian, Miss.
S. P. Kyle, Syracuse, to Rochester, N. Y.
G. E. Eberhart, Burlington, to Plymouth, Iowa.
A. H. Gaston, Savannah, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla.
C. P. Craft, Savannah, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla.
K. Rayner, Galveston, to Houston, Tex.
H. W. Dorsey, Harrisburg, to Luling, Tex.
G. Humphrey, New York, N. Y., to Philadelphia, Pa.
T. E. Hollingsworth, Fremont, to St. Marys, Ohio.
L. H. Havens, Indianapolis, Ind., to Hamilton, Ohio.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. Prewitt, Memphis, to Covington, Tenn.
C. S. Fox, Jr., Towanda, to Bernice, Pa.
G. W. Jenks, St. Louis, Mo., to Duquoin, Ill.
E. D. Adams, Parker, to Karns City, Pa.
J. H. Orr, Jr., Pittsfield, to North Adams, Mass.

LOCAL AGENTS.

M. Pratt, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. Christopherson, Omaha, Neb.
J. H. Green, Assistant, Louisville, Ky.

Post-Office Department—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for February, 1875.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	379	2,709,460	1,738,350	581,215	4,084,954
Philadelphia	247	1,363,539	836,274	640,483	1,879,658
Chicago	144	1,172,162	256,503	334,064	1,584,068
Boston	139	891,044	351,470	332,907	1,565,561
St. Louis	100	735,560	120,727	214,790	455,777
Cincinnati	63	429,761	84,372	110,484	274,943
Baltimore	60	421,843	78,375	131,790	413,765
Brooklyn	86	389,417	106,213	177,962	270,856
Detroit	31	325,241	37,230	139,207	174,403
Buffalo	34	247,840	30,990	114,634	168,446
Rochester	23	243,874	17,475	86,269	192,467
Milwaukee	24	241,671	23,207	53,815	115,622
Cleveland	31	241,151	41,167	110,646	181,370
New Orleans	47	228,261	64,258	116,815	288,559
Louisville	29	221,551	29,234	81,245	134,946
Washington	37	219,512	36,000	96,877	167,439
Indianapolis	26	194,611	27,168	72,719	141,348
San Francisco	36	190,349	101,286	80,290	269,297
Albany	25	186,975	21,733	80,462	136,672
Pittsburgh	34	186,613	31,167	78,862	138,759
Newark	21	139,414	34,099	63,629	82,187
Syracuse	17	135,681	16,400	70,631	68,148
Troy	15	127,939	15,573	51,590	112,219
Toledo	13	107,144	9,713	46,093	90,311
Memphis	13	106,733	10,002	28,889	61,930
Jersey City	14	104,474	12,129	31,425	41,251
Kansas City	10	98,794	7,276	58,746	49,667
Richmond	16	97,347	8,525	38,759	57,684
Nashville	12	85,125	7,675	43,011	52,003
Dayton	12	83,610	10,507	41,057	71,169
Utica	13	79,696	9,985	35,300	64,639
Allegheny	11	79,144	6,999	43,433	41,160
Fort Wayne	7	78,964	10,020	46,089	76,088
Providence	21	76,417	18,721	36,791	36,416
Grand Rapids	8	74,066	8,895	47,214	48,210
Hartford	11	67,470	14,745	43,467	40,240
St. Paul	10	63,522	5,379	39,670	63,936
New Haven	14	63,390	9,367	42,462	46,623
Columbus	12	62,632	8,727	32,783	109,170
Atlanta	6	60,583	3,848	26,018	38,537
Springf'd, Mass.	8	58,277	7,890	22,462	37,633
New Bedford	6	57,961	3,055	28,504	22,250
Minneapolis	7	51,735	5,544	44,724	35,416
Lowell	10	51,643	5,119	21,610	51,337
Worcester	10	50,237	7,130	26,772	32,191
Lawrence	8	49,479	3,845	36,179	44,429
Wilmington	10	49,051	6,403	22,825	24,403
Erie	7	46,053	4,370	32,435	22,251
Wheeling	5	43,785	3,947	27,413	41,118
Portland	10	43,629	4,173	37,600	59,220
Easton	6	42,189	5,364	19,766	34,717
Manchester	7	40,423	4,229	35,358	21,960
Omaha	6	40,406	6,525	22,700	23,500
Poughkeepsie	6	40,253	4,062	21,596	44,346
Elmira	6	40,145	3,821	17,684	18,648
St. Joseph	6	39,611	5,067	28,879	33,443
Reading	9	38,169	5,808	24,657	22,367
Evansville	7	38,041	2,410	30,925	26,782
Savannah	6	37,968	6,852	17,621	48,010
Lancaster	6	37,654	3,201	21,345	11,422
Lynn	7	37,189	3,359	19,917	27,983
Burlington	6	36,427	4,074	30,122	27,967
Elizabeth	6	36,144	6,277	22,503	25,684
Peoria	8	35,302	3,571	19,101	42,667
Norfolk	6	34,540	2,801	13,234	43,163
Quincy	7	34,155	3,229	29,812	20,431
Des Moines	6	33,283	4,450	21,347	25,388
Charleston	8	32,811	3,986	19,502	29,393
Davenport	7	32,245	3,617	22,206	20,767
Paterson	7	30,684	5,011	16,542	18,175
Camden	6	30,649	4,145	15,982	16,257
Trenton	5	29,467	3,883	18,086	23,213
Harrisburg	5	28,942	3,133	24,125	11,608
Petersburg	5	28,802	3,329	11,484	17,594
Salem	6	27,739	3,113	19,078	21,790
Springfield, Ill.	4	27,116	3,224	20,972	14,928
Fall River	8	26,322	4,737	13,470	15,960
Bloomington	6	26,751	3,417	18,888	15,501
Oswego	6	25,672	2,740	18,352	20,377
La Fayette	4	24,933	2,443	22,034	17,301
Dubuque	5	24,831	2,942	19,727	26,022
Leavenworth	5	24,438	2,605	13,392	23,331
Covington	4	19,941	1,832	11,115	8,811
Hoboken	4	19,563	2,942	5,020	6,818
Bangor	5	18,808	1,758	10,755	23,169
Pottsville	4	17,939	2,809	15,675	10,340
Mobile	6	17,423	3,422	13,869	23,530

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

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1875.

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 175 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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Appointment.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.
JAMES N. TYNER, of Illinois.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
E. W. BARBER, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
A. D. HAZEN, Chief Div. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BANGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
B. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
N. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
C. SHEATS, of Alabama.
J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post Office Department and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
Roswell Hart, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
L. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.

Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Beldon, J. C., Salem, N. J.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brown, S. D., Louisville, Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Clarke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
*David, E. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgerton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, U. R., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., New Orleans, La.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McDaniels, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramsdell, Z. F., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Sharretts, R. K., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Strong, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, W. B., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. R., Eugene City, Oregon.
Walborn, C. A., Middletown, Pa.
*Wicker, S. R., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Carola, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. S., Meadville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.

L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General.
JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
G. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent Office Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Office Postal Stamps.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
B. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster-General.

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.]

Specimen Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
DIVISION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1875.

The Department is prepared to furnish, upon application, at face value, specimens of adhesive postage stamps issued under its auspices, as follows:

ORDINARY STAMPS FOR USE OF THE PUBLIC.

1. Issue of 1847.—Denominations, 5 and 10 cents. Value of set, 15 cents.
2. Issue of 1851.—Denominations, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cents; also two separate designs of one cent carrier stamps. Value of set, $1.77.
3. Issue of 1861.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.92.
4. Issue of 1869.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.
5. Issue of 1870, (current series).—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1. Executive.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 10 cents. Value of set, 22 cents.
2. Department of State.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents, and $2, $5, $10 and $20. Value of set, $39.
3. Treasury Department.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.
4. War Department.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.
5. Navy Department.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $2.
6. Post-office Department.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.
7. Department of the Interior.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.
8. Department of Justice.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents. Value of set, $1.93.
9. Department of Agriculture.—Denominations, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 24 and 30 cents. Value of set, $1.03.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

1. Issue of 1865.—Denominations, 5, 10 and 25 cents. Value of set, 40 cents.
2. Issue of 1874.—Denominations, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96 cents, $1.92, $3, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48 and $60. Value of set, $204.66.

The 1847 and 1851 stamps are obsolete, and no longer receivable for postage. The subsequent issues of ordinary stamps are still valid. The newspaper and periodical stamps of 1865 are also uncurrent; those of the issue of 1874 can be used only by publishers and news agents for matter mailed in bulk, under the act of June 23, 1874. The official stamps cannot be used except for the official business of the particular Department for which provided.

All the specimens furnished will be *ungummed;* and the official stamps will have printed across the face the word "Specimen," in small type. It will be useless to apply for *gummed* stamps, or for official stamps with the word "Specimen" omitted.

The stamps will be sold by sets, and application must not be made for less than one full set of any issue, except the State Department official stamps, and the newspaper and periodical stamps of the issue of 1874. The regular set of the former will embrace all the denominations, from 1 cent to 90 cents, inclusive, valued at $2; and any or all of the other denominations ($2, $5, $10 and $20) will be added or sold separately from the regular set, as desired.

The newspaper and periodical stamps will be sold in quantities of not less than two dollars' worth in each case, of any denomination or denominations that may be ordered.

Under no circumstances will stamps be sold for less than their face value.

Payment must invariably be made in advance in current funds of the United States. Mutilated currency, internal revenue and postage stamps, bank checks and drafts, will not be accepted, but will in all cases be returned to the sender.

To insure greater certainty of transmission, it is strongly urged that remittances be made either by money order or registered letter. Applicants will also include a sufficient amount for return postage and registry fee, it being desirable to send the stamps by registered letter. Losses in the mails or by any mode of transmission must be at the risk of the purchaser.

☞ Applications should be addressed to "The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C."

Specimens of stamped envelopes will not be furnished in any case.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Circular to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
DIVISION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1875.

TWO-CENT NEWSPAPER-WRAPPERS.

The recent act of Congress increasing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter from one cent for two ounces to one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, will render it necessary to issue newspaper-wrappers of the denomination of two (2) cents. The two-cent wrappers will accordingly be furnished to postmasters upon requisition, and they will be sold for $21.20 per thousand, and proportionately for smaller quantities.

The one-cent wrappers now in the hands of postmasters must not in any case be returned to the Department. They may be used for papers weighing less than an ounce, and, by adding adhesive postage stamps when required, for papers of greater weight.

The issue of one-cent wrappers will not be suspended, and requisitions for them will be filled as heretofore.

TWO-CENT CIRCULARS.

The Department will also issue, upon requisition, the No. 4 and No. 6 ungummed envelopes in the denomination of two (2) cents. The former will be sold for $21.80 and the latter for $22.00 per thousand. It is not expected, however, that there will be much demand for these, as circulars seldom weigh over one ounce each with the envelope. Postmasters will therefore not order them, except in special cases, and when parties want them in considerable quantities.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

[To guard against a chance of a misunderstanding in the reference above "to one-cent wrappers being used for papers weighing less than an ounce," postmasters should remember that the postage on third-class matter is one cent for each ounce or less. This is the true meaning of the reference.—ED.]

[CIRCULAR.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1875.

To Postmaster at ——

SIR: By a circular issued from this Department, of date March 6, 1875, you were informed that, by a late act of Congress, the postage to be charged on mailable matter of the third class was changed from one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof to one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. By the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," it was enacted as follows: That section 8 of the act approved June 23, 1874, "making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert the word "ounce" in lieu of the words "two ounces," so that section 8 of the act approved June 23, 1874, as amended, will read as follows: "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 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 ounce or fraction thereof; but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act."

You are therefore hereby instructed that on all mailable matter designated in section 133 of the act approved June 8, 1872 (Postal Laws and Regulations, 1873, page 63), postage must be charged and prepaid thereon at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

To all Railway Post-Office Clerks, Route Agents and Mail-Route Messengers.

The Postmaster General directs that hereafter all railway post-office clerks, route agents, mail-route messengers and local agents shall assist in the weighing of the different mails upon railroads.

You will therefore hold yourself in readiness to comply promptly with any orders issued by the Superintendent of your Division for extra duty during the continuance of such weighings, and in no case will any excuse be accepted for failing to comply with the same.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BANGS,
General Superintendent R. M. S.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT R. M. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ——— 187–

SIR:

The Postmaster General directs that hereafter the weighing of mails upon railroads for the purpose of adjusting the compensation for mail transportation shall be made under the supervision of agents of the Department, and unless the weights are thus made, no action, will be taken upon them.

The various railroad companies will be expected to furnish such assistance and facilities as may be necessary—such as labor to handle the mails in all cases where the agents of the Department are unable to do so, scales, blanks, &c.

As it will add to the convenience of both the Department and railroads to have the daily memoranda of weights kept upon uniform blanks, a specimen form is inclosed, with full explanations.

In printing these blanks, the stations, in regular order, commencing with the initial station, should be printed in column 2.

A duplicate statement of the weights taken upon each train or day will be furnished to such person as may be authorized by the railroad company to receive the same.

As one of the objects of the above order is to lessen the expense of the weighings to the railroad company, it will only apply to weighings ordered by the Postmaster General. In all cases where the weighing is requested by the railroad companies, and when the regular agents of the Department cannot supervise the same, all expense incurred by the employment of additional agents must be bourne by the railroad company.

The Superintendents of Railway Mail Service will have the general direction of all weighings in their respective divisions, and they will confer with the officers of the railroads respecting the same, and are expected, in all cases, to render such assistance as may be in their power.

Mr. .... is Superintendent of Railway Mail Service of the division in which your road is situated.

Very respectfully,

....
General Superintendent, R. M. S.

[COPY.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1875.

SIR: The postage rates fixed by Laws and Regulations, page 61, sec. 99, on newspapers (excepting weeklies), periodicals and circulars, when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the same office or its carriers, are not changed by the act of March 3, 1875. The latter act merely substitutes the word "ounce" for the words "two ounces" in the act of June 23, 1874, which latter act provides that nothing in itself shall be held to change or amend section 99 above referred to. Transient newspapers and periodicals sent by mail from one office to another are subject to a prepaid postage of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, under act March 3, 1875.

(Signed) J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postmaster ——.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1875.

SIR: I have to call your attention to the fact that the Post Departments of Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey positively prohibit the transmission in the mails of those countries of watches, jewelry and coin money: therefore correspondence originating in the United States and addressed to any of the countries named, whether ordinary or registered, should not contain these interdicted articles.

You will accordingly take measures to prevent, as far as practicable, the mailing of such articles at your office for transmission to the above-mentioned countries.

P. M. at ——

THE NEW "THIRD-CLASS" RATE.

We suppose that most postmasters have had from the public, within the past thirty days, "all they want" in the way of comment, inquiry and objurgation concerning the increase in the rate of postage on third-class matter, and therefore will not be specially anxious to hear from us at any great length on the subject. In fact, it is so clear a case of "spilled milk," that the expenditure of words or the shedding of tears over the matter would be the merest waste; and there is not much to be said, after all. Somebody having (in a casual way) suggested to the capital fellows—(capital I fellows, many of them)—whom "the people" sent to Congress to make their laws and generally to attend to the public interests—that it would be a good thing to substitute for the words "two ounces," in Section 163 of the Postal Code, the words "one ounce"—and the capital fellows not having the least idea what Section 163 was, and not having time to find out—and thinking that an ounce or so couldn't make much difference any how—and being, in those last days of the session, a good deal pressed with "Department business," and preparing to joyfully tell Brown, at home, how they had at last succeeded in "taking care" of him, or to mournfully explain how they had found their Herculean efforts to that end frustrated by the fiend in human shape who had "got ahead of them"—why they just voted for the change from two ounces to one ounce, and forgot all about it. But, bless your soul, if they had only known!—And that's all.

Of course there can be no remedy for the injustice which this piece of somnambulistic legislation has effected until Congress again meets in December, when, doubtless, the oppressive overtax on transient printed matter and seeds will be promptly removed, and the vexed question of "merchandise in the mails" thoroughly discussed, and we hope settled, as it ought to be.

And in regard to that question, we venture the opinion that it is certainly not desirable for the post office to bid for the parcel-carrying business of the country *in competition* with the express companies. We have never agreed with those who would add to the legitimate functions of the Post Office all sorts of extraneous "æolian attachments" in the shape of "postal telegraphs," "life insurance and annuity business," and the like, all of which may be well adapted to the social and political conditions of other countries in connection with their postal operations, but would be utterly out of place here. But, nevertheless, we think that there can be no good reason for excluding light packages of merchandise, or any articles other than letters and printed matter from the mails, provided a reasonably remunerative rate of postage on such matter be established. But we do not see how that rate can meet those conditions if made uniform for all distances. Of course the establishment of a certain rate per mile or for each 100 or 20 miles would lead to endless vexation and confusion. No postmaster needs to be told that "that way madness lies." But there would be no such difficulty in the way of a postal tariff based on rates within each State, and (increasing in proportion to distance) between each State and each of all the other States. A glance at a very simple table would enable a postmaster or citizen in any State to ascertain the postage charge on merchandise to any point in the Union. The rates *within* each State should be uniform, and the distances between the capitals of the different States could be made in general the basis on which to calculate the proper inter-State rates, though certain other conditions might also have to be considered as factors in that problem. We believe that under some such plan as this the public could be greatly accommodated, and the revenues of the post office increased, without subjecting the express companies to the trouble and expense of protecting the interests of their stockholders against post office competition by means of traps and gins for the ensnarement of the good-natured and unwary M. C.

The principal ground of complaint in regard to the recent legislation, so far as the increased rates on "merchandise" are concerned, is the fact that those rates went into *immediate* effect—thus seriously embarrassing the business of a numerous class of dealers who had made contracts and issued advertisements based on the former rates, and who found themselves obliged, at a day's notice, to provide for double expenditure for postage. This is very unfair; and we hope that in all future legislation establishing any increase in the rates of domestic postage some one will be found thoughtful enough to secure the insertion of a proviso that such increase shall not take effect until at least six months after the passage of the act establishing it.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—The table giving rates of postage to foreign countries, published in your paper, is almost impossible to understand. A different form should be adopted. The reference marks are very unintelligible. Your attention will oblige an old subscriber.

The above communication is anonymous, and, although it is a rule with the MAIL, as with all well-conducted papers, not to notice anonymous communications, yet as there are times when rules are more "honored in the breach than in the observance," we depart from the rule and publish the communication in full, as a text for an explanation of our foreign postage table.

The United States has postal treaties with some twenty to twenty-four countries. Each of these countries has its own rates of postage, and laws and rules for the conduct of its Post Department. Many of these countries are also intermediaries for postal communication with countries with which we have no postal treaties. In the negotiation and completion of these treaties each of the contracting powers had embraced in the respective treaties as much of its mode of business as was possible, both parties yielding till they met upon common terms. It was the difficulty of meeting upon common terms that so long delayed a postal treaty with France, that country insisting upon terms to which the United States would not agree, and the United States, in turn, insisting on terms to which France would not agree.

Scarcely two of these countries agree in the character of its mail matter. Some restrict mail matter to letters and newspapers, some add printed matter, some go further and allow flexible patterns and samples, some allow anything—restricted only to a certain weight (and harmlessness of character); some allow registration, some do not; some allow registration of letters only, others registration of all mail matter; some have one standard of weight, some another; some rate newspapers by the piece, others by the weight; some require prepayment in full on all mail matter, some on all matter but letters; some exact a fine for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters or other mail matters. How much more we might add to this list we will not venture to say, nor is it necessary; we have already stated enough for our object, which is to prove that it needs no argument, no more indeed than a passing thought, to show that a table which will embrace the postage rates to all the countries with which postal communication may be had, must necessarily be apparently complicated, must be something like an English grammar—made up of distinct rules, but each rule with so many exceptions that one must be well versed to know, without reference, whether to use the rule or the exception.

And yet in both cases a little study and application will clear away the fog of uncertainty and let in the sunshine of certainty.

We claim that our foreign postage table is about as clearly constructed as our space and the form of our page allows. It has a column of countries, one of rates for letters, another for newspapers, one for printed matter, one for patterns or samples, and one for registration fees. But owing to the peculiarities of the postal regulations of different countries, as mentioned above, it is impossible to insert in these columns in all cases the specific rates; as in some a knowledge of a peculiarity of weight or character of the matter is necessary, as well as of the rate, to secure its transmission. These exceptions could only be given in two ways, by a supplemental table and by foot notes. Where the exceptions had sufficient similitude of character, they admitted of being tabulated, as has been done in the supplemental table; where they were widely different, and would not admit of tabulation, foot notes had to be used.

No one should consult our Foreign Postage Table without making that consultation thorough. In all cases where there is a letter in place of a figure, or a letter alongside a figure, the corresponding note in the foot notes, or rate in the Supplemental Table should be consulted. The notes at the top of the columns should also be consulted—no, we will say thoroughly learned—by which the various columns will be more readily used and understood.

The Miscellaneous Information on Foreign postage, on the third page, should also be read and thoroughly understood in connection with the Table.

By pursuing this course, our "Old Subscriber"—the writer of the communication which heads this article, and all our other old subscribers, and all the new subscribers which time will add to our list, will find our table in question easy to understand, and our "reference marks" very intelligible.

MAIL SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The contract office of the Post Office Department yesterday "closed out" its advertisement for all mail service authorized by the last session of Congress, or on routes not previously disposed of owing to "too high" bids, or to consider improvements suggested or schedules changed. The number of routes is 365, and the time for receiving proposals is extended this year to the 31st of May.

Routes are embraced in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1879. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876. In Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Virginia and West Virginia, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1877. In Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and California, with Territories of Dakota, Indian, Washington, Idaho and Montana, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1878.

Receipts of moneys at the post office in this city for the quarter ended March 31, 1875:

From sale of postage stamps	$677,688 84
From sale of newspaper and periodical stamps	83,376 39
From box collections	11,798 19
From box rents	19,804 00
From station and carriers' postage	10,285 88
From postage on transient papers	577 74
From sale of waste paper, &c.	2,229 87
Total	$805,760 82
To which add discount allowed to licensed agents	2,747 16
Grand total	$808,507 98

This is an increase of nearly $100,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year, but from this increase should be deducted the amount received for newspaper and periodical stamps, in consequence of the law requiring prepayment on matter to regular subscribers, when we have nearly $20,000 actual increase over that quarter.

Statement of the Registered Letter Business at the New York Post Office for the quarter ending March 31, 1875:

Registered letters delivered in the city	120,442
Registered letters received for distribution	60,335
Letters registered at New York Post Office	80,615
Total	261,392
For quarter ending March 31, 1874	221,382
Excess over first quarter, 1874	40,010

Postage collected on newspapers and periodicals (second-class matter) during January, 1875:

Albany, N. Y.	$564 39
Baltimore, Md.	887 08
Boston, Mass.	5,557 17
Buffalo, N. Y.	295 05
Chicago, Ill.	5,476 55
Cleveland, Ohio	960 01
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,716 88
Detroit, Mich.	1,541 45
Hartford, Conn.	419 20
Indianapolis, Ind.	509 24
Louisville, Ky.	785 93
Memphis, Tenn.	188 64
Nashville, Tenn.	594 99
New Haven, Conn.	116 14
New Orleans, La.	469 98
New York, N. Y.	26,310 23
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,489 38
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,098 37
Richmond, Va.	367 72
Rochester, N. Y.	426 75
St. Louis, Mo.	2,925 47
San Francisco, Cal.	1,134 88
Washington, D. C.	305 57

Notes for the Month on our Foreign and Domestic Postage Tables, and Miscellaneous Information.

The rates on newspapers and printed matter to Brazil, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela have been changed to conform to the requirements of the act making domestic postage 1 cent an ounce.

A GREAT many of those "missing letters containing $1 each" (see U. S. MAIL for February last) have turned up and been received. Some of them were in the subscribers' pockets and others had never been written; but there are still a couple of hundred or so, more or less, that have not come to hand. It would be too much of a task to give here the names of all who did send or *should* have sent them, and besides each one knows for himself. But recollect when sending that *Harper's Monthly, Weekly or Bazar* can be had for $3 a year by sending $4 to the publisher of the U. S. MAIL.

Postal Palaces on Wheels.

Three cars, styled the "Palace Drawing Room Postal Cars of New England," have just been completed at Allston for the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. They are sixty feet feet in length, the longest on the road, are constructed of the choicest materials, are finished in hard-wood in natural colors, and are provided with all the modern improvements ingenuity could suggest. A large and novel lamp, manufactured by the company and having four burners and four large reflectors, is suspended from the roof of each car, giving ample light. About twenty feet in length of each car is partitioned as a store room for through mails, while the remaining space is divided into sections devoted to different purposes. The section in the middle is intended for letter sorting, another section is specially designed as a newspaper department, and still another section is used as a receptacle for bags, and is provided with racks, hooks, and other conveniencies for facilitating the making up of the mails. Each car is provided with water tanks and set bowls similar to those in palace passenger cars. In the letter department of each car are 470 boxes with wire netting bottoms, which prevent the accumulation of dust, while the newspaper department of each has 27 boxes, and the whole are labelled with the names of the postal stations, and the principal postal routes in the country. When leaving Boston, these cars each require four clerks or route agents, but when returning to Boston, only two clerks are requisite. These cars make runs of four hundred miles a day, but the postal clerks only run half that distance a day.

There was received at the Dead-Letter Office of the Post-Office Department, one day last month, a package containing one-half dozen snakes, two of them dead and the remainder alive. One of them is a copperhead five feet long. The reptiles were inclosed in a tin box, perforated with holes, and were addressed to Germany, but had been stopped at New York on account of overweight, the postage which had been paid on them not being sufficient to secure their transmission to the point to which they were addressed.

Among the articles transmitted by mail from the New York Post Office lately was a horse-collar.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* give the following items in regard to the French post office:

"The *Annuaire des Postes*, just issued, contains some interesting statistics regarding the postal service of France during the year 1873, for I may observe that French official publications are generally tardy. In America we should have obtained the figures for 1874 by this time.

"The receipts of the French post office in 1873 amounted to $22,083,271; the expenses to $14,599,423.40. The letters prepaid numbered 334,694,165 in all, against 349,847,632 in 1872, showing a decrease of more than 15,000,000; but on the other hand the number of postal cards, journals and printed documents of all sorts which passed through the post office in 1873 was 332,785,728, against 272,990,711 in the preceding year, an increase of nearly 60,000,000."

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of March, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Amherst Junction	Portage	Wis.	25,015, 1,017 RR
Bluffton	Clay	Ga.	Special
Bradshaw	Union	Ill.	23,304
Berkley	Berks	Pa.	2,491
Brown Branch	Taney	Mo.	28,381
Bear's Mouth	Deer Lodge	Montana T.	38,114
Bon Secour	Baldwin	Ala.	6,945
Bear Creek	Weakley	Tenn.	Special
Bethel City	Marion	Iowa	27,158
Bridger	Uintah	Wy'g T.	34,001
Bloomington	Ringgold	Iowa	27,463
Castle Shannon	Allegheny	Pa.	Special
Castor Sulphur Springs	Catahoula	La.	30,117 from 1st July next
Camp Grant	Pima	Arizona T.	Special
Corona	Bergen	N. J.	2,119
Clifton	Pima	Arizona	Special
Cassin's Run	Harford	Md.	4,589
Chesterfield	Macomb	Mich.	24,097
Coe	Vernon	Mo.	28,303
Curtis	Steuben	N. Y.	1,307
Castor	Caldwell	Ky.	8,046
Camp Polk	Wasco	Oregon	44,139
Camp Brown	Sweetwater	Wy'g T.	37,105
Curtis	Roane	W. Va.	4,131
Cumberland	Barron	Wis.	Special
Claimanda	Lawrence	Ark.	7,546
Dunham's Basin	Washington	N. Y.	1,229
Delta	Coahoma	Miss.	7,649
Day	Cass	Mich.	24,138
East Barrington	Strafford	N. H.	371
Engle's Mills	Garrett	Md.	2,633
Elbert	[illegible]	Col. T.	Special
Excelsior	Sonoma	Cal.	46,209
Edgewood	Chickasaw Nation	Ind. T.	7,647
Economy	Polk	Neb.	Special
Ezel	Morgan	Ky.	Special
East Waterboro	York	Me.	Special
Edgar	DeKalb	Mo.	28,130
Fairhaven	Allegheny	Pa.	Special
Farmersville	Jasper	Iowa	27,014
Foster Pond	Monroe	Ill.	23,386
Fulkerson	Cumberland	Ill.	Special
Freewater	Harlan	Neb.	"
Farmer's	Randolph	N. C.	"
Fingerville	Spartanburg	S. C.	" 13,296 after July 1
Fort Maginnis	Choteau	Montana T.	Special
Floreyville	Rooks	Kansas	31,868
Farleigh	Hardin	Ky.	20,011
Fountain Grove	Linn	Mo.	28,013
Gage	Yates	N. Y.	1,255
Guadalupe	Kendal	Tex.	Special till July 1, then on 31,145, Leon Springs to Curry's Creek
Glenwood	Cook	Ill.	23,043
Goodwin	Pima	Arizona	Special
Goode's Crossing	Bedford	Va.	4,414 R. R.
Glen Burn	Douglas	Kansas	33,013
Granger	St. Joseph	Ind.	24,020
Granger	Scotland	Mo.	28,019
Granite	Baltimore	Md.	Special
Gageville	[illegible]	Mo.	28,207
Grange	Pottawatomie	Kan.	Special
Hoosier Prairie	Clay	Ill.	23,250
Horace	[illegible]	Dakota T.	35,041
Highland Spr'gs	Lake	Cal.	46,221
Horse Prairie	Beaver Head	Montana T.	38,115
Hartsel	Park	Col. T.	Special
Harrod's Creek	Jefferson	Ky.	Special
Honey Creek	Hamilton	Tex.	8,358
Higginson	White	Ark.	26,602
Isleton	Sacramento	Cal.	Special
Jollietville	Hamilton	Ind.	22,270
Jonestown	Alcorn	Miss.	Special
Jewell	Terre Bonne	La.	"
Knightsville	York	Me.	"
Kings Bridge	Lancaster	Pa.	Special P. R. R. R. on route April 1
Lompoc	Santa Barbara	Cal.	Special
Lajara	Conejos	Col. T.	38,133
Laniers	Duplin	N. C.	5,022
Leigh	Colfax	Neb.	34,035
Lander	Sweetwater	Wy'g T.	37,105
Liberty centre	Wells	Ind.	Special
Limestone Gap	Choctaw Nation	Indian T.	26,011
Mill Creek	Union	Ill.	23,301
Mitchell Station	Bullock	Ala.	6,098
McGehees	Montgomery	Ala.	4,612
Mott's Mill	Lee	Ala.	6,673
Maple City	Leelanaw	Mich.	Special on 24,393 after July 1
Mickleton	Gloucester	N. J.	3,209
Muddy	Caldwell	Mo.	28,414
Moore's Creek	Jackson	Ky.	Special
Mossy Rock	Lewis	Wash T.	Special
Martin's Station	Pocahontas	W. Va.	4,169
Mount Salem	Lincoln	Ky.	20,214
Josely's Bluff	Union	Ill.	23,301
Mount Zion	Phillips	Ark.	26,580
Millersville	Lewis & Clark	Montana	Special
Frozen Camp	Jackson County	W. Va.	4,121
New Sodalia	Hancock	Tenn.	19,127
New Hanover	Monroe	Ill.	23,063
New Alsace	St. Louis	Mo.	Special
Nappanee	Elkhart	Ind.	9,061
Newaukum Prairie	Lewis	Wash T.	Special
Nettle Creek	Grundy	Ill.	Special
Olney	Clatsop	Oregon	44,109
Oakland	Merriwether	Ga.	6,180
Old Agency	Choteau	Montana T.	Special
Point Farm	Terre Bonne Co.	La.	Special
Point Rock	Oneida	N. Y.	Special
Pond Fork	Jackson	Ky.	Special
Pasadena	Los Angeles	Cal.	Special
Poplar Hill	Dickinson	Kan.	Special
Port Neuf	Oneida	Idaho Ter.	41,126
Port Morris	Morris	N. J.	2,106
Raccoon Bend	Laurel	Ky.	Special
Radford	Christian	Ill.	23,021
Rock Spring	Meigs	Tenn.	Special
Bardin	[illegible]	Fla.	Special
Starrville	Choctaw Nation	Indian Ter.	7,092
Slagle	Keokuk	Iowa	27,498
Stonewall	Gillespie	Tex.	8,731
Stanton	Lincoln	Col. Ter.	[illegible]
Safford	Pima	Arizona Ter.	Special
Seven Points	Northumberland	Pa.	2,276
Stover	Scott	Mo.	28,263
Salida	Stanislaus	Cal.	46,010
Silver Creek	Lewis	Wash. Ter.	Special
Spruce Grove	Lancaster	Pa.	Special
Sebec Station	Piscataquis	Me.	75
Scenega	Ventura	Cal.	46,129
Steelmanville	Atlantic	N. J.	2,221
Settle's Station	Platte	Mo.	28,017
Sulphur Springs	Cloud	Kan.	Special
Taunton	Warren	Iowa	27,157
Tunnel Hill	Hardin	Ky.	20,025
Twelve Mile Ho'se	Sacramento	Cal.	46,274
Tallac	Eldorado	Cal.	46,273
Union Church	Huntingdon	Pa.	Special
Valley Creek	[illegible]	Tex.	Special; R. 31,284, 1 July
Vista	Waseca	Minn.	25,172
Whitehall	St. James	La.	8,014
West View	Cleveland	Ark.	Special
Wheatland	Webster	Neb.	Special
Wolf Run	Marshall	W. Va.	Special
Wacasassee	Alachua	Fla.	6,467
Wesley	Worcester	Md.	3,517
West Farmington	Franklin	Me.	19
Whitney	St. Clair	Ala.	6,342
Wallace	Montgomery	Kan.	33,047
Walnut Prairie	Clark	Ill.	23,050

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Adamsville	Harrison	W. Va.	4,221
Brooksville	Blount	Ala.	6,651
Beaverton	Sanford	Ala.	6,674
Beaver Creek	Ashe	N. C.	5,189
Baldwin	Duval	Fla.	6,401, 6,402
Bogard Mound	Carroll	Mo.	28,135
Cuba	Rutherford	N. C.	5,175
Cairo	Edgefield	S. C.	5,677
Campbellsville	Woodruff	Ark.	26,410
Drewry's Bluff	Chesterfield	Va.	Special
Eureka Mills	Harris	Tex.	Special
Fort Fetterman	Albany	Wyoming Ter.	37,111
Greenbackville	Accomac	Va.	Special
Homer	Grant	Wis.	25,061
Howth Station	Waller	Tex.	Special
Harding	Crawford	Wis.	Special
Horse Creek	Barton	Mo.	28,385
Little Warrior	Blount	Ala.	6,676
Little Orange	Orange	Tex.	8,115
Manhattan	Keokuk	Iowa	27,133
Meca	Monroe	Ga.	6,194
[illegible]	Tallapoosa	Ala.	6,749
Old Richmond	Forsyth	N. C.	5,106
Paderia	Crawford	Ark.	26,401
Pemberton	Goochland	Va.	4,599
Pineville	Marengo	Ala.	6,747
Rosiere	[illegible]	Wis.	25,085
Rural Hall	Forsyth	N. C.	5,106
Stafford	Greene	Mo.	28,617
Sylacauga	Talladega	Ala.	6,618
Somerset	Saline	Ill.	23,369
Sardis	Hardeman	Tenn.	19,106
Soda Bar	Palo Alto	Iowa	27,404
Tucker's Pond	Edgefield	S. C.	5,677
Verona	Boone	Ky.	20,094
W. Baton Rouge	W. Baton Rouge	La.	N. and a one day on Mississippi River, to Albin (C. H.)
Winterborough	Talladega	Ala.	6,760
Wewokaville	Tallapoosa	Ala.	6,749
Walkersville	Lewis	W. Va.	4,217

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Near at Office.
Arica	De Kalb	Mo.	Cameron
Allen's Corners	Cumberland	Me.	Stevens Plains
Benham's Store	Ripley	Ind.	Olean
Black Creek	[illegible]	Ga.	Middle Ground
Big Tush	Choctaw Nation	Ind'n Ter.	Pleasant Ridge
Champville	Perry	Mo.	Chester, Ill
Cooperville	Wapello	Iowa	Port Richm'd
Clay Landing	Levy	Fla.	Cedar Keys
Coal City	Grundy	Ill.	Braidwood, Will County
Cottage Grove	Henry	Tenn.	New Boston
Castle Garden	Blue Earth	Minn.	Good Thunders Ford

Chestnut Ridge	Lincoln	Tenn	Shelbyville
Corrieville	Wabash	Ill	Friendsville
Double Branch	Hamilton	Tenn	Dunlap, Sequatchie Co., Tenn
El Paso	Barry	Mo	Washburn
English	Crawford	Ind	Marengo
Estell Flats	Carter	Ky	Olive Hill
England's Point	Cherokee	N. C	Murphy
Elkland	Tuscola	Mich	Cass City
Frenchman's Bay	Mississippi	Ark	Recan Point
Farmersville	Caldwell	Ken	Princeton
Fordham	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Friend Grove	Wabash	Ill	Carmel
Felts	Ingham	Mich	Bunker Hill
Fancy Prairie	Menard	Ill	Williamsville, Sangamon County
Garden Prairie	Blue Earth	Minn	Mapleton Station
Harding	Luzerne	Pa	Pittston
Hughes	Nodaway	Mo	Marysville
High Bridge	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Hickory Ridge	Monroe	Ark	Cypress Ridge
Johnson's Sp'ngs	Goochland	Va	Perkinsville
Junction	Madison	Montana T	Nevada City
Jollity	Shelby	Ind	Edinburgh
Jordan	Scotland	Mo	Prospect Grove
Kent's Mills	Wythe	Va	Wytheville
Kinnick-Kinnick	Saint Croix	Wis	Pleasant Valley
Kingsbridge	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Ladentown	Rockland	N. Y	Haverstraw
Lenox	Kane	Ill	Hampshire
Lake Roland	Baltimore	Md	Mt. Washington
La Paz	Yuma	Arizona	Ehrenberg
Manhattan	Keokuk	Iowa	Richland
Market Lake	Oneida	Idaho	Malad City
Milroy	Knox	Ill	Victoria
Morgan's Mines	Columbia	N.Y	Boston Corners
Mott Haven	Westchester	N.Y	New York
Morrisania	Westchester	N Y	New York
Noth Butte	Sutler	Cal	Yuba City
Olio	Scott	Ark	Blue Ball
Oasis	Saline	Kan	Salina
Old Cotton Grove	Madison	Tenn	Jackson
Okamon	Waseca	Minn	Elysian
Petersburg	Cleveland	N. C	Shelby
Philopolis	Baltimore	Md	Glencoe
Russell	Greenup	Ky	Greenup
Round Oak	Caroline	Va	Fredericksburg
Ross City	Howard	Kan	Sedan
Riverdale	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Raynold	Montcalm	Mich	Howard City, Mich.
Spuyten Duyvil	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Springfield	Greene	Ala	Eutaw
Twin Springs	Linn	Kan	Fontana
Truesdell	Phillips	Kan	Phillipsburg
Tallahoma	Jones	Miss	Erata
Tibbatt's Cross Rs.	Campbell	Ky	Kane
Tabernacle	Tipton	Tenn	Covington
Tremont	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Town Centre	Sheboygan	Wis	Sheboygan Falls
Toto	Stark	Ind	North Judson
White Feather	Bay	Mich	Pinconning, Bay County, Mich.
White Oak	Houston	Tenn	Erin
West Farms	Westchester	N. Y	New York
Woodlawn	Westchester	N. Y	New York

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Bellevue	Dallas	Ala	Brown's
Big Bend	Jewell	Kan.	to Spring Valley (n. & s.), Nuckoll's County, Neb
Barracks	Valley	Neb. (n. & s.)	Casamus
Campbell Switch	Alcorn	Miss	Wanasoga
Comanche Springs	McLennan	Tex	Coker
Erie	Ottawa	Ohio	La Carne
Fowlersville	Columbia	Pa	Whitmire
Gray's Station	Greene	Ark	De La Plane
Hean Creek	Benton	Mo. (n. & s.)	to Boescheuville
Hop Bottom	Susquehanna	Pa	to Foster
Manor	Lancaster	Pa	Wash'ton Bo'gh
Nelson	Muhlenburg	Ky (n. & s.)	to Richmond Mines on R. R.
Prairie Plains	Republic	Kan (n. & s.)	to New Tabor
Rockford	Elkhorn	Neb	O'Neill City, Holt Co
Summit Station	Nevada	Cal	Soda Springs
Tremont	Jackson	Wis	to Hatfield
Tibby Station	Colfax	Miss. (n. & s.)	to Tibbee Station
Tumey's Store	Travis	Tex	Saint Elmo
White Lake Centre	Oakland	Mich	Ox Bow
Walnut Creek St'n	Pottawattomie	Iowa	Walnut
Yellowhead	Kankakee	Ill	Grant Park

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Bristol Co., Mass., Dec. 31, 1874.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Inclosed please find $1.10 for the U. S. MAIL to Jan. 1, 1876, as I do not feel as if I could get along without it. I have been a subscriber for the last 12 years, with the exception of the last few months, which was more my neglect in not sending the money for it than that I did not want it.

Yours respectfully,
T. R. JONES, Postmaster.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of April, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
April 1	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 1	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 3	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 3	White Star	Queenstown.
" 3	Anchor	Glasgow
" 3	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 6	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 6	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 7	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 8	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 10	White Star	Queenstown.
" 10	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 10	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 13	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 13	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 14	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 15	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 15	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 15	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 17	Inman	Queenstown.
" 17	Anchor	Glasgow
" 17	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 17	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 20	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 20	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 21	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 22	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg
" 24	White Star	Queenstown.
" 24	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 24	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 27	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 27	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg
" 28	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 29	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg
" 29	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
		FROM BOSTON.
April 3	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 10	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 17	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 24	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
April 1	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 3	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 8	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 15	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 22	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 27	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 29	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
April 3	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 17	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
		FROM PORTLAND.
April 3	Allan Line	Liverpool.
" 10	Allan Line	Liverpool.
" 17	Allan Line	Liverpool.
" 24	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
April 3	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 10	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 17	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 24	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
April 3	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 10	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 17	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 24	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

		FROM NEW YORK.
April 1	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 1	Bermuda	Bermuda
" 1	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 6	Clyde	Havana
" 6	San Domingo	San Domingo.
" 6	Lunt Brothers	Bermuda.
" 8	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 9	Atlas	Port au Prince.
" 15	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 15	Clyde	Havana.
" 15	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 17	Atlas	Kingston.
" 20	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 21	Lunt Brothers	Bermuda.
" 22	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 22	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 23	U. S. & Braz'l Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 26	Atlas	Port au Prince
" 27	Clyde	Havana.
" 29	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 29	Bermuda	Bermuda.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
April 9	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
" 23	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
April 3	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	
" 24	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

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

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1875.

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.*	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

[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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices:

1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in New York City, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city. This decision applies equally to publishers in other places.

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 ounce 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 ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—**1 cent for each ounce 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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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.

Postmasters are required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, upon which the word "*free*" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the 1st day of December, 1875, all public documents—including the Congressional Record, and speeches and reports therein contained—already printed or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a member or delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents, which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free" printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

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 emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

Watches, jewelry and coin money should not be sent in the mails to Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey, as those countries positively prohibit their transmission in the mails within their respective territories.

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 three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Newfoundland, Switzerland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps. To Canada without further charge than the original stamp on the card.

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, 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. 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, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *eight* cents; to Prince Edward's Island, it is *eight* 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, for *ten* cents, and Shanghae, in China, 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 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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, 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 if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof,—under the term "Newspapers" are included all periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, six 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.

7. TO OR FROM JAPAN.—Newspapers, 2 cents each. On all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces, whether sent or received.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) 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., 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.

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.

The cut shows the inside of skirt, with "ELEVATOR" fixed in.

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.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NO. 3, for APRIL, 1875,

NOW READY, CONTAINING

TWO ALPHABETICAL LISTS of all the Post Offices in the United States.
LISTS OF MONEY ORDER and Letter Carrier Offices.
FULL DIRECTIONS about Money Orders and Registered Letters.
RATES of Foreign and Domestic Postage.
HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING of Mails in all the Principal Cities.
DISTANCES by shortest mail routes between the Principal Cities.
RULINGS of the Post-Office Department during the last quarter, including
THE NEW LAW about postage on Third-class Matter, and
ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO USE THE MAILS.

TERMS: Single copies, 50 cents, for sale at the News Stands and Book Stores. Subscriptions, $1.50 a year, received at any Post Office, or on application to the Publishers,

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

All Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for the POSTAL GUIDE, at the regular published rates of $1.50 a year. Posters and circulars will be promptly forwarded, free, whenever requested, and a liberal cash commission will be allowed for all subscriptions.

☞ Postmasters will greatly facilitate their business by inducing those having considerable correspondence to subscribe to the POSTAL GUIDE. It will answer all the questions that are so constantly asked, and prevent many mistakes that arise from an imperfect understanding of the postal regulations.

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Ridgeway, Orleans County, N. Y.

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Newspapers folded and mailed with neatness and dispatch, with the latest improved folding and mailing machines. Open day and night.
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TO POSTMASTERS.

IMPROVED CANCELLING INK.

I desire to call your attention to an improved Black Stamping Ink for cancelling postage stamps, which will neither dry in the box nor gum the stamp, and which for neatness has no superior now in use. This ink has been in use in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn., during twenty five years, is now in use in six States, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, here and elsewhere.

Your patronage is solicited.

Prepared for immediate use and put up in neat tin half-pound packages. Price, 50 cents; forwarded, prepaid, by mail. Address N. L. HOPE,
Feb-3m Hartford, Conn.

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Send your subscriptions through H. A. Kenyon's Club, Dwight, Illinois; the largest and cheapest list in America; 350 papers and magazines. POSTAGE PAID. New York Tribune, $1.50; Times, $1.60; Herald, $1.65; World, $1.35; Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, $2.65; Harper's, Galaxy, Scribner and Atlantic, $3.40; American Agriculturist, $1.10; Rural New Yorker, $2.10; Toledo Blade, $1.50; Chicago Times, Journal, Post and Mail, $1.30; Inter-Ocean, $1.10; Tribune, $1.25.

20 per cent. discount on books of all kinds. Club Lists free. Book Catalogue, 10 cents. ap175-12t

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. j-75-1y

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. j-75-1y

TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—APRIL, 1875.

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. Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters. Not exceeding one-half ounce.	Newspapers. (F)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	4	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	8	
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	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.		12	6	G†	G†	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
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 ½oz.	a	13	7	G†	G†	h8
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, (See France)						
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v		h 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 Sth'pton. See Portugal		16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York		3	b 2	v		
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	e e	*6l	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do closed mail	e e	*8l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct		8	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas		18	4	10	10	h 8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda		10	b 2	v		
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall		18	b 4	10		h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon		22	4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England		*10	7	E	11	h 8
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		*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England		*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia		3	k	k	k	h 8
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	17
Canada		3	k	k	k	h 8
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		h 8
Central America		10	b 2	v		
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies		22	4	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	h 8
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	4	A	A	
do do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	
Constantinople, via North German Union direct		*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng		*11	7	G†	11	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles		20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
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		h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	F	10	h 8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.		*10	7	F	12	h 8
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	4	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	*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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama		20	2	v		
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
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†	h8
do (Middle) do do do		*17	10	I†	I†	h8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10i	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	d22
do do via Brindisi		*24d	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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct or closed mail, via England	e e	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
Galatz, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
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						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton		16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland		*6l	m2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct		*14	9l	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*15	10i	H	14	h 8
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		h 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas		18	4	10		h 8
Guatemala		10	b 2	v		
Guiana (British French and Dutch)		18	4	10		h 8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)		10	b 2	v		
Heligoland		*6	3	A†	6	8
Holland, direct		*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas		18	4	10	10	h 8
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	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	[illegible]		
Ibraila, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark		10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)	e e	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	e e	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	e e	*11	7	E	11	h 8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct		10	b 2	v		h 8
do. British mail		18	4	10	10	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	A	A	
do do via Brindisi		34	8	20	20	
do via North German Union direct		23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England		24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do American packet, via San Francisco	e e	15	2	v	v	10
Jassy, via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e					
do British mail, via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	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	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England		*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e				
Moldavia, via North German Union direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e					
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton		28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi		34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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, direct		*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England		*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick		3	k	k	k	h 8
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	v	h 5
New Granada (ex. Aspinwall and Panama) Br. mail		18	b 4	10		h 8
do. direct		10	b 2	v		
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	h 10
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		h 10
Nicaragua		10	b2	v		
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct						
do Stettin, (discontinued)						
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Nova Scotia		3	k	k	k	h 8
Panama		10	b 2	v		h 8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Penang, British mail, via Southampton		28	4	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	h 8
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†	
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Plo[illegible], via North German Union, direct		*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct		*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct		*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)		*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry		10	b 2	v		
do via Southampton		22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan		18	4	10		h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct		*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*17	10	H	14	h 8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island		f 3	k	k	k	h 8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England		*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	e e	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	e e	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)						
do do closed (See Turkey)						
Salvador, via Colon		10	o	o		
Sandwich Islands,	b b	6	n	4		
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall		18	4	10		h 8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct		*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7 u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct.		*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)		*7 u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.		12	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct		11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng		13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct		8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng		9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e					
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China		10	b 2	v		h 8
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		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	4	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	8	8	
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct		*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.		*12	8	F	12	h 8
Spain, via New Orleans	e e	10	b 2	v		
do British mail, via Marseilles	e e	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	e e	*4				
do via Belgium	e e	AA	T	U	U	
do via Bremen or Hamburg	e e	11	6	G†	9	
do closed do, via England	e e	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,						
do via Stettin, discontinued						
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.						
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)		*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, 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	e e	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	e e	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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)	e e	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	e e	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)		18	4	10	10	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N. Y.		18	4	10	10	
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	n	n	n	h 5
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	BB	BB		
do British do		18	4	10		h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng		*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies, direct		10	b 2	v		
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana		18	4	10	10	h 8
do (not British), do do		18	4	10	10	h 8
[See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.]						
Yanaon, by direct mail		10				
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan.						
do North German Union via Brindisi.	a	*20	N	O	P	8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8

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 2¼ oz.	Over 2 oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2½ oz. and not over 4 oz.	Over 2¼ oz. and not over 3¾ 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*	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	5			10					15	
O.— do do via England & Brindisi	[illegible]			[illegible]					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			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			18
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* 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

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

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 209, Reg. 1873

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, one cent per ounce. Matter of the second class to subscribers in Canada is chargeable with the same rates as to subscribers in the United States, and will be delivered free of further charge, and no charge will be made on the delivery of such matter sent from Canada to subscribers in this country. Patterns and samples are limited to 8 ounces in weight, and not to be closed against inspection, the postage is 10 cents for each package weighing 8 ounces or less.

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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See "Rates o. postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 20 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

e e.—See Miscellaneous Information, third page.

☞ *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 Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday

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

FIRST CABIN..........(gold) $100
SECOND CABIN..........(gold) 60
STEERAGE..........(currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN..........$120
SECOND CABIN.......... 72
STEERAGE..........(in currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN..........$225 00
SECOND CABIN..........123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, currency.......... 200
" FROM BREMEN, currency.......... 28 50

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, Newspape

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.
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.

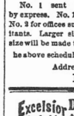
Full directions for using the book will be found upon a fly-leaf in the front part thereof.

No. 1, containing 64 pages, price $3 00
No. 2, " 108 " " 5 00
No. 3, " 204 " " 6 00
No. 4, " 276 " " 8 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.



Do Your Own Printing

$9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. **Business Men** do their printing and advertising, save money and increase trade. **Amateur Printing,** delightful pastime for spare hours. **BOYS** have great fun and make money fast at printing. Send two stamps for full catalogue presses type etc, to the Mfrs **KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.**

Dec.,'73-6m

☞ 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, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	
Mail letters	3 cts.	Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener	2 cts. a lb
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.	" " " " less frequently than weekly	3 cts. a lb
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.	Transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions, merchandise and samples; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct. an oz.
Registered letters 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.		Newspapers (except weeklies), 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.
		Weekly newspapers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.
		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, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Cayman (Great & Little), Caymanbrack, 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* St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 10 cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents for ounces.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, 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, Coche, Cuagua, Culebra, Curacoa, Desseada, Guadeloupe, Hayti, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, Oruba, 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 2 cents on each newspaper, and 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof on other printed matter. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1875. WHOLE NO. 176.

The Postmaster of Past Ages.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

We have been furnished with what purports to be a translation of an ancient inscription exhumed in the course of recent excavations among the ruins of Nineveh. Without venturing to indorse the so-called translation as authentic, we present it to our official readers as a curiosity, the perusal of which will awaken an answering chord in the bosoms of many of them, and as showing (if genuine) that the troubles and vexations incident to the position of postmaster were not unknown even in those pre-historic times referred to by the patriarch Job when he exclaimed, "My life is swifter than a post."

1. And it came to pass, as I stood at the gate of my dwelling and looked out among the children of men, that I saw one of a sorrowful countenance.

2. And my bowels yearned toward him because of his sorrowful countenance, and I said unto him:

3. Friend, why goest thou about with a sad face, like unto the face of one who hath lost a talent of silver and found a shekel of brass?

4. And he answered and said unto me: Woe is me that ever I was born! For troubles do compass me about and vexations fasten unto my soul, even as burdocks unto the garments of the granger.

5. My spirit is sore disquieted by reason of my woes; my soul is utterly cast down, and I am at my wits' end.

6. And I said unto him: Go to, now; gird up thy loins and answer me: who art thou that so bitterly complaineth? Whence comest thou, and what causeth thee to be troubled? Peradventure I may help thee somewhat.

7. And he answered and said: I am the Master of the Posts. And he spat upon the ground, but spake no more words.

8. And my wrath was kindled against the man of the sorrowful countenance, because he had caused my bowels to yearn with compassion toward him for naught, and I would have smitten him but that he was of the greater stature; and I said unto him:

9. Verily, thy tale is like to the tales that are told unto the warriors that go down to the sea in ships, even the marines. Behold now, thou sayest that thy countenance is sad because thou art Master of the Posts: howbeit, have not many men desired greatly to be the same, but could not attain unto it, though they strove mightily therefor, and lifted up their voices and wept aloud, and rent their garments?

10. And lo, thou wouldst have me to believe that thy countenance is sorrowful because of that which maketh the hearts of other men to rejoice.

11. But as for me, I know that thou hast spoken falsely with thy lips, and the truth is not in thy words. An evil deed that thou hast done maketh thy face to be sad; or peradventure thou hast eaten of food which beseemeth not thy stomach, and thy soul is gloomy because thereof. Get thee hence, therefore, to thine own house, and bemoan thyself in secret; or drink of the Bitters of Vinegar, the name whereof is inscribed on the rocks of the desert and on the highways even from Dan unto Beersheba, so that the wayfaring man readeth the same whether he will or no.

12. But he answered and said unto me: Thy words are the words of one void of understanding. An evil deed have I not done, neither have I eaten of food which beseemeth not my stomach; also, I will not drink of the Bitters of Vinegar, which my soul abhorreth. But again I say unto thee, I am the Master of the Posts.

13. And now hearken unto the words of my mouth, and give ear unto the matter of my speech;

14. For I will show thee the sorrows of the Master of the Posts, and the trouble which doth compass him about.

15. He riseth in the morning betimes, for the post departeth right early; and when he hath prepared the same and hath locked it within the sack, there cometh one in much haste and saith unto him:

16. I pray thee unloose thy sack and put this my letter within, and refuse me not, or I shall lose much shekels.

17. And the Master of the Posts doeth as the man in much haste requireth of him; also, the driver of the chariot which conveyeth the posts curseth him, and sweareth by his gods that he will write to the Speshlajunt concerning the matter.

18. (For by the laws of the posts it is a grievous sin to detain the chariot which conveyeth the posts.)

19. And the man who was in much haste inquireth of the Master of the Posts: Tell me, I pray thee, whither goeth the chariot? And he saith unto him: it goeth to the West.

20. And the man who was in much haste waxeth wroth, and curseth likewise, even as the driver of the chariot had cursed, and saith unto the Master of the Posts: Thy head is like unto the head of a cabbage, for my letter should go to the East and thou hast sent it to the West.

21. And the Chief Master of the Posts shall hear of the matter, and he shall cast thee out of thy place, and another Master of the Posts, even one whose head is not like unto the head of a cabbage, shall rule in thy stead.

22. And the man who was in much haste departeth, breathing forth threatenings.

23. [Howbeit it appeareth afterward that his letter was marked unto a man in the East.]

24. And anon cometh a lad, and with an impudent face and a loud voice, saith unto the Master of the Posts many times, Samista! Samista!

25. And when the Master of the Posts, being busied, taketh not heed quickly to his cries, the lad revileth him.

26. And the Master of the Posts would fain smite him; but he feareth the father of the lad, who is an Hittite, and swalloweth his wrath.

27. And anon cometh a damsel, and with much thickness of speech because of the gum which she cheweth continually, asketh for a letter.

28. But the Master of the Posts understandeth not the name which she nameth, because of the thickness of her speech, and saith unto her, How?

29. And she nameth the name again, but yet cannot he understand the name; and again he saith unto her, How?

30. And she nameth her name yet again; and again he saith unto her, How?

31. And her countenance becometh of the color of scarlet, and she also revileth the Master of the Posts, and saith unto him:

32. Go to, now. Wherefore are thine ears long that thou canst not hear plain speech? Dost thou make a mock of me because I am but a maiden? Verily my brethren shall hear of thy frowardness and they shall smite thee sore. And she goeth forth weeping.

33. And anon cometh another virgin, stricken in years, and of a sour visage, and seeketh to know many things which concern her not.

34. And she speaketh fair to the Master of the Posts, and saith unto him, Tell me, I pray thee whence come the letters for such an one?

35. And when the Master of the Posts will not tell her of the things which concern her not, she also revileth him; for the tongue of the ancient virgin is sharp.

36. And her nose likewise.

37. And the soul of the Master of the Posts is heavy, and he saith, It is too much; lo, I will go a fishing; peradventure I shall have peace.

38. But when he hath gotten ready his hooks and his nets, and prepared himself, there cometh a stranger unto him, and saith, I seek the Master of the Posts.

39. And he answereth, Sir, I am he.

40. And the stranger saith, It is well; I am the Speshlajunt.

41. And the soul of the Master of the Posts quaketh, and his heart becometh as wax in the fire.

42. [For the Speshlajunt is fierce, and seeketh to know many things;

43. Also he clotheth himself with the airs of heaven, and putteth on much frills, and is haughty of speech.]

44. And the Speshlajunt questioneth the Master of the Posts many times and concerning divers matters, and harrieth him.

45. But after many hours he riseth up to depart; and the Master of the Posts saith unto him:

46. Tell me now if I have erred in any matter, and give me counsel as to the things I should do, so that I err not again.

47. But the Speshlajunt answereth him not; but looketh darkly upon him, and saith, Friend, take heed to thyself, and departeth.

48. And the Master of the Posts is sore perplexed, and disquieteth himself, and goeth not a fishing.

49. And the man of the sad countenance spake many more words, and told me yet more concerning the troubles of the Master of the Posts, so that I became weary of him.

50. But I repented me that my wrath had risen against him, and I had compassion on him, and said unto him:

51. Friend, of a truth I perceive that thou art a man of many woes, and my soul rejoiceth that I am not the Master of the Posts.

52. Nevertheless, come with me, I pray thee, to the inn, even to the place where strong waters are sold, and drink thereof, that thy heart may be made merry for a time.

53. But he answered and said unto me, Not so, lest there be some that should see me, and should wag their heads, and say:

54. Lo, the Master of the Posts is a wine bibber and a drunkard, and is no more worthy to be Master of the Posts.

55. And he went his way, and I saw him no more.

New Post-Office Stations.

Some time since, a year or more ago, the lower part of Westchester County was made a part of the City of New York, but the post offices therein continued to be independent offices, under the immediate control of the Post-Office Department. But, in order to give the inhabitants of the annexed district the same postal facilities that are enjoyed by those within the old city limits, these offices have been transformed into stations of the New York office (with the exception of two that have been abolished).

The following schedule of arrivals and departure of mails at each of the new stations has been established:

Mails leave for the General Post Office and all parts of the city, and for outgoing mails South, East and West, as follows:

From Morrisania—6:59 and 8:24 a. m.; 12:59, 5:40 and 6:44 p. m.

From Tremont—6:54 and 8:22 a. m.; 12:54, 5:36 and 6:39 p. m.

From West Farms—8 a. m. and 12:35 p. m.

From Fordham—6:50 and 8:20 a. m.; 12:50, 5:32 and 6:35 p. m.

From Woodlawn—8:10 a. m. and 5:29 p. m.

From Riverdale—7:52 and 10:48 a. m.; 2:04 and 3:08 p. m.

From Spuyten Duyvil—7:56 and 10:53 a. m.; 2:08 and 3:12 p. m.

From King's Bridge—3:13 p. m.

Mails from the General Post Office and all parts of the City arrive as follows:

At Morrisania—7:41 and 8:55 a. m.; 12:06, 2:56 and 5:20 p. m.

At Tremont—7:46 and 9 a. m.; 12:12, 3:01 and 5:25 p. m.

At West Farms—8:35 a. m.; 1:05 p. m.

At Fordham—7:50 and 9:04 a. m.; 12:15, 3:04 and 5:29 p. m.

At Woodlawn—9:13 a. m.; 5:38 p. m.

At Riverdale—8:29 and 11:04 a. m.; 5:05 p. m.

At Spuyten Duyvil—8:26 and 11 a. m.; 5:01 p. m.

At Kingsbridge—8:26 a. m.; 3:13 p. m.

The postal charges between these stations and other parts of the city are now reduced to the local rates, which are as follows: On letters, two cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof; on newspapers and circulars, one cent each, without regard to weight; on periodicals not over two ounces in weight, one cent each; on periodicals over two ounces in weight, two cents each; on samples of merchandise and other articles of the third class, one cent per ounce.

Residents of the places named should, so far as they can control the matter, see that their correspondence is addressed "Morrisania Station, New York City," "Riverdale Station, New York City," &c.

At Morrisania Station, which district includes that formerly covered by the abolished Post Offices of "Mott Haven" and "High Bridge," there are six letter carriers employed—two mounted and four on foot—by whom three daily deliveries are made—an improvement which has given general satisfaction. The citizens of the annexed district are much pleased with the increase of mail facilities which they now enjoy, and it is understood that Postmaster James will continue to extend them as occasion may seem to require.

More About the General Delivery of Letters in a Big City.

It is not a difficult matter to tell the difference between a stranger in the city and one familiar with its wonders, if the delivery windows of the post office be taken as points of observation. The stranger in want of a letter dodges into the office, walks through it from one end to the other, goes up stairs, comes down again and then goes into the street to see if he is not mistaken in the character of the building. No, he is not. It must be the post office, although he has not as yet seen anything to resemble his idea of a delivery window. To be sure he has noted several notches in the wall inside, and he has a vague impression on his mind that he saw an eye peering at him from one of these, but he won't be positive on that point. It might have been an eye, possibly that a human being, but it doesn't seem possible. However, he goes inside once more, and this time he backs up against the wall and runs both hands in his pockets to feel assurred that he is safe from pickpockets. He directs his gaze upon one of the notches in the opposite side of the hall, and pretty soon a man steps up to it, stoops, says something in a low tone of voice, and in a moment is handed a letter. This excites the stranger's curiosity, and after the operation has been several times repeated, he sidles forward, puts both hands on his knees, and brings his head down to a level with the hole in the wall. He squints long and earnestly, and the longer he squints the more satisfied he becomes that he has been the victim of an optical delusion. So he retires to his former place of observation, sees another man advance to the notch in the wall and receive a letter, and then he grows desperate. He speaks to the man, who directs him to go to the mysterious opening, state what he wants, and trust to luck. But this does not satisfy the stranger. It is not tangible enough. He wants to see flesh and blood on the other side of that opening before he makes a disturbance. However he goes as near the wall as he can get, stoops down again, and shouts "hey" in the cavity, as if he were invoking the appearance of an evil spirit. A faint response is heard, so faint that it seems to have come from a thousand miles distant and to have been half starved on the way. He hears it, however, and replies, "Have you got a letter for John Jones?" No answer is returned and he thinks it is all up with him. Pretty soon, however, a weak voice wafts to his ears the query, "Where do you expect a letter from?" Now if there is anything the stranger dearly loves it is to talk to a man face to face. So he squirms around, lays his head first on one side, then on the other, but can only see a shadow within. Then he tries to enlarge the opening by butting it with his head, but in this he also fails. He tries with his right hand and then with his left hand to lay hold of the man within, in order to bring him within conversational reach, but he finds his progress barred by a barricade of glass. Then his collar becomes too tight, and he takes it off. As this does not make him feel any better, he loosens his suspenders and promenades along the hall. Coming back he stoops down and yells at the crevice, "What in h—ll are ye afraid on, gol darn ye? D'ye take me for an assassin? Open your cussed hen coop and gim me a chance to get my letter." This outbreak attracts the attention of the private watchman, who at first thinks of arresting the demoralized countryman, but is ultimately so impressed by his tale of woe that he takes pity on him and mediates between him and the man in the glass mask within. It is an every-day occurrence and is worth looking at.

A String of Pertinent Anecdotes.

Such of our readers as have to make up or deliver mail matter will appreciate the humor of the following, by simply changing the story from the signing of a receipt to the addressing of a letter. A great many letters that never reach their destination would be promptly delivered if the writers, after having addressed them, would write the addresses "plainly, so that a witness in a court could know them" though it would be preferable that they omit the usual address, and give only the plain one:

WHAT IS THY NAME?

It is often the case that persons who write on the whole a legible hand sign their name so carelessly that a stranger can scarcely make out what it is. Any of our readers who have fallen into such a habit would do well to learn a lesson from an anecdote told of the Rev. W. S. Potts, D. D.

When a clerk in Philadelphia he took a bill to a Quaker, and had signed the receipt with one of those hieroglyphic cartouches sometimes seen on banknotes now. The Quaker, taking up the paper, said blandly, "Friend, what is this at the bottom?"

"That, sir, is my name."

"What is thy name?"

"William S. Potts."

"Well, William, will thee please to write it down under here plainly, so that a witness in court could know it?"

Ever after Dr. Potts wrote and lived so that no man could mistake a word or letter.

But possibly the following may afford a solution for so many bad addresses upon letters. There is certainly a relation between good teeth and pronunciation and none the less between pronunciation and good spelling, and from good spelling to correct writing is but a step. Phonetics, phonography and abbreviations, except those of the last that are generally well known and adopted, are out of place in the address on mail matter.

WHY SHE HADN'T WRITTEN.

An old beggar, mournfully relating the misfortunes of her life, said her husband went to California to dig gold a great many years ago, but had never been able to find more than enough to keep himself alive, so, of course, he had never sent her any; that, until a few years, they had continually written each other letters full of love and sympathy. At this point the flood-gates of her grief burst open; she sputtered and sighed at a terrible rate, and, finally, after several ineffectual efforts, ejaculated that she had not heard from or even written to her darling in a long time. The old woman drew a long breath, and was about to continue, when she was asked why she had not written to her husband. "Ah!" sighed she, "after I lost my front teeth I couldn't pronounce very good, so I had to give up writing."

Here are two specimens of Irish letters which we have found floating about the waters of newspaper literature. They are just as natural as though they were genuine, which perhaps they are. It would be quite interesting to know whether, in the one case, the son succeeded in having a new coat made out of two pairs of his father's old breeches; or, in the other, what it was that "Tim" was to do, whether to get married or—to put it mildly, according to the fashion of the day—to make a nocturnal entrance into a bank vault and remove some of the deposits.

"My Dear Son: I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them; also some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you two pounds without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely I have kept back half and only send you one. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would have spread among other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

"O'Regan, march 32—Tim if yere did it, wroite me how it happened an if yere olive thin cum out here immediately or sooner. Im farmin' 80 acres o' land and have two cows an a horse giving milk.—Yer own brother—Pat Hoolahan."

Money-order clerks will appreciate the following. There is nothing like doing business in a business-like way:

An excited individual rushed into a Racine post office with a Chicago money-order, and demanded instant payment. He received the currency, and then told his friends that there was nothing like showing those swindlers that you mean business, and won't stand any of their foolins.

The hero of the following must be a near relative of him who thought that U. S. stood for Uncle Sam:

"Is there any man in this town named Afternoon?" inquired a Mississippi postmaster, as he held up a letter directed "P. M."

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 7:50 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* 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.

NORWICH AND ITHACA AGENTS—SCHEDULE TO GO INTO EFFECT MAY 5, 1875.

P. M. Agent from Ithaca.

Le. Scipio 7:00 a. m. Arr. Cortland 9:30 a. m.
Le. Cortland 11:30 a. m. Arr. Ithaca 12:40 p. m.
Le. Ithaca 5:30 p. m. Arr. Cortland 6:40 p. m.
Le. Cortland 7:00 p. m. Arr. Scipio 9:35 p. m.

A. M. Agent from Ithaca—(Same as present Schedule.)

Le. Ithaca 8:20 a. m. Arr. Cortland 9:30 a. m.
Le. Cortland 9:30 a. m. Arr. Norwich 12:52 p. m.
Le Norwich 3:55 p. m. Arr. Cortland 7:00 p. m.
Le Cortland 7:00 p. m. Arr. Ithaca 8:15 p. m.

Way mail service between Norwich and Ithaca, N. Y., was resumed on the 7th ult., and an additional daily service established between De Buyter and Ithaca.

The following is the schedule:

THROUGH AGENTS.

Le. Ithaca 8:20 a. m.; arr. Norwich 12:52 p. m.
Le. Norwich 3:55 p. m.; arr. Ithaca 8:15 p. m.

WAY AGENTS.

Le. Ithaca 5:30 p. m.; arr. De Ruyter 8:25 p. m.
Le. De Ruyter 7:30 a. m.; arr. Ithaca 12:40 p. m.

Way mail service between Scipio and Freeville, and between Elmira and Van Ettenville, N. Y., has been discontinued. Offices on the former route are supplied by direct pouches from Freeville, and those on the latter are supplied in the same manner from both terminal offices.

EXTENSION OF ROUTE.

The Oswego and Ontario Agent now performs service through to Charlotte upon the following schedule:

Le. Oswego 3:00 p. m.; arr. Charlotte 10:00 p. m.
Le. Charlotte 8:50 a. m.; arr. Oswego 12:25 p. m.

Way-mail service is now performed between Nineveh, N. Y., and Lanesboro, Pa. The following is the schedule:

Le. Nineveh 8:30 a. m.; arr. Lanesboro 9:56 a. m.
Le. Lanesboro 12:48 p. m.; arr. Nineveh 1:50 p. m.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL ROUTE TITLES AND NEW ROUTES.

Change Oswego, N. Y., and Ontario, N. Y., Agent to Oswego and Charlotte, N. Y., Agent.

Nineveh, N. Y., and Lanesboro, Pa., Agent (new).

Through mail connection from Boston to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and all points south by train leaving Boston 11:45 a. m., and due at New York 7:30 p. m., was commenced on the 22nd ult.

Mail messenger service is now performed between Jamaica and Flushing, N. Y., twice daily, leaving Flushing 7:35 a. m. and 6:00 p. m., and Jamaica 8:36 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

Through mail for Philadelphia, Pa., is now forwarded from New York by 7:25 a. m. instead of 6:55 a. m. New Jersey R. R. train. This mail, although leaving New York 30 minutes later, reaches the Philadelphia P. O. 40 minutes earlier than heretofore. The time for closing Philadelphia mail in the morning remains unchanged.

Night service commences this day between Boston, Mass., and St. Albans, Vt., under the following schedule:

Le. Boston 6:00 p. m. Arr. St. Albans 5:50 a. m.
Le. St. Albans 7:00 p. m. Arr. Boston 8:35 a. m.

Service is now performed by the Ches. & Ohio R. R. West. Div. Agt. between Staunton, Va., and Huntingdon, W. Va.

CASUALTY.

The Hudson River R. R. was blockaded by ice and water from the 5th to the 7th ult., inclusive.

The day line clerks were only able to perform service as far north as Hudson, and the night line car was sent over the Harlem R. R.

Slatington and Reading Agent—May 3, 1875.

Le. Slatington 5:10 a. m. Arr. Reading 7:25 a. m.
Le. Reading 6:15 p. m. Arr. Slatington 8:40 p. m.

Rutland and Chatham Village Agent—May 3, 1875.

Le. Rutland 1:00 p. m. Arr. Bennington 4:05 p. m.
Le. Bennington 12:15 p. m. Arr. Chatham Village 3:30 p. m.
Le. Chatham Village 3:55 p. m. Arr. Bennington 7:00 p. m.
Le. Bennington 9:00 p. m. Arr. Rutland 11:50 a. m.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND R. R.

Way mail service may be resumed over this route on the 10th inst., between Middletown and Walton, and between Oswego and Norwich. The following will be the schedule:

Le. Middletown 11:00 a. m. Arr. Walton 7:30 p. m.
Le. Walton 7:30 a. m. Arr. Middletown 5:35 p. m.
Le. Oswego 8:00 a. m. Arr. Norwich 7:45 p. m.
Le. Norwich 7:30 a. m. Arr. Oswego 6:30 p. m.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Navigation to be resumed May 3, under the following schedule:

Le. Rouse's Point 5:00 p. m. Arr. Ticonderoga 1:30 a. m.
Le. Ticonderoga 12:30 p. m. Arr. Rouse's Point 8:00 p. m.

Sodus Point and Stanley Agent—May 3, 1875.

Le. Sodus Point 6:30 a. m. Arr. Stanley 9:30 p. m.
Le. Stanley 3:05 p. m. Arr. Sodus Point 5:30 p. m.

PRINTED WOODEN LABELS.

Head clerks must interest themselves in regard to these, and must make it their business to see that their clerks provide themselves with proper labels before starting out, and use proper ones on the way.

If those who do their duty in this respect look silently on while others neglect it, the result will be that the innocent will suffer blame as well as the guilty.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic Co.

Steelmanville—two miles west of Somers' Point, on route from Abseccom to English Creek.

Morri Co.

Port Morris—station on M. and E. Div. of D., L. and W. R. R., 1½ miles east of Stanhope.

Somerset Co.

Hillsborough—station on Mercer and Somerset R. R., 3 miles northeast of Harlingen, and supplied rom Millstone.

CHANGES IN SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Broome Co.

Center Village, Dorsville, East Windsor, Ouaguaga, Randolph Center and Windsor to Nineveh, N. Y., and Lanesboro, Pa., Agent.

Cayuga Co.

East Genoa, East Venice, Genoa, Scipio, Scipio Center, Venice and Venice Center to Norwich and Ithaca Agent.

Chemung Co.

Breesport, Erin, Herrington's Cors., Park, South Erin, State Road and Van Etten to Ithaca, N. Y., and Sayre, Pa., Agent.

Cortland Co.

South Cortland to Norwich and Ithaca, Agent.

Tompkins Co.

Asbury, Midway, North Lansing and West Dryden.

Etna, McLean and Varna to Norwich and Ithaca, Agent.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic Co.

Steelmanville to Abeccom Dis.

Mercer Co.

Locate Hopewell and Woodsville to Mercer & Somerset R. R. Erase Hopewell and Woodsville in brackets opposite N. J. R. R.—E.

Morris Co.

Port Morris to N. Y., Dover & Easton Agt.

Somerset Co.

Locate Blawenburgh, Middlebush, Stoudsburgh, *Griggstown, Harlingen, Hillsborough* and *Millstone* to Mercer & Somerset R. R.

Add *Hillsborough* to Somerville Dis. and underline *Harlingen* in same bracket.

In bracket opposite "N. J. R. R., south of Elizabeth," erase Blawenburgh, Griggstown, Middlebush and Millstone.

Mercer & Somerset R. R. supplied by closed pouches from Belvidere & Phila. Agt. north, dispatched on train leaving Greensburgh Sta. at 8:30 a. m., by closed pouches from New Brunswick dispatched on 4:42 p. m. train.

MARYLAND.

Howard Co.

Clarksville is supplied both from Ellicott City and from Laurel Factory. Via Laurel Factory, mail reaches Clarksville 12 noon; via Ellicott City, 3:00 p. m.

VIRGINIA.

Campbell Co.

Otter River to Lynch. & Dan. Agt.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wood Co.

Change Limestone Run to Limestone Hill. Erase Laurel Junction.

Ritchie Co.

Add Laurel Junction S. to Graf. & Cin. R. P. O. (between Grafton & Parkersburgh).

CHANGES IN ROUTES, ETC., AS RECEIVED FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT R. M. S.

PENNSYLVANIA.

3051—Burtsville to Ceres.

Curtail service to begin at Williston, decreasing distance 3 miles.

2499—Pittsburgh to Castle Shannon.

Order transportation of the mails on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. R., from Pittsburgh to Castle Shannon, 7 miles and back, 6 times a week or as much oftener as trains may run.

NEW YORK.

1493—Onondaga Valley to Tully Valley.

Permit contractor to extend route to commence at Syracuse and omit Onondaga Valley.

CHANGES OF TIME.

Mt. Riga and Poughkeepsie Agent—April 2, 1875.

Le. Mt. Riga, 1:45 p. m. Arr. Poughkeepsie, 4:27 p. m.
Le. Poughkeepsie, 11:35 a. m. Arr. Mt. Riga, 1:45 p. m.

Rondout and Stamford Agent—April 15, 1875.

Le. Rondout, 7:00 a. m. Arr. Stamford, 11:55 a. m.
Le. Stamford, 1:15 p. m. Arr. Rondout, 5:35 p. m.

New York, Dover and Easton Agent—April 12, 1875.

Le. New York, 7:00 a. m. Arr. Easton, 10:05 a. m.
Le. Easton, 3:30 p. m. Arr. New York, 6:52 p. m.

Middletown, Pompton and New York Agent—April 19, 1875.

Le. New York, 7:10 a. m. Arr. Middletown, 11:40 a. m.
Le. Middletown, 7:20 a. m. Arr. New York, 11:20 a. m.

New York, Whitings and Philadelphia Agent—April 19, 1875.

Le. New York, 9:15 a. m. Arr. Philadelphia, 3:20 p. m.
Le. Philadelphia, 11:15 a. m. Arr. New York, 5:05 p. m.

Manchester and Greenwich Agent—April 19, 1875.

Le. Whitings, 1:35 p. m. Arr. Greenwich, 5:38 p. m.
Le. Greenwich, 8:18 a. m. Arr. Whitings, 12:53 p. m.

Manchester and Tuckerton Agent—April 19, 1875.

Le. Whitings, 1:30 p. m. Arr. Tuckerton, 3:05 p. m.
Le. Tuckerton, 11:30 a. m. Arr. Whitings, 1:06 p. m.

May 1, 1875.

R. C. Jackson, Supt. R. M. S.

Addressing Letters Plainly.

Suggested by a "little story" elsewhere, we give the following samples of addressing letters "so plainly that a witness in court could know them:"

John Smith,
Buffalo,
Erie Co.
Box 616 N. Y.

Or—

John Smith,
Buffalo,
Erie Co.,
68 Brown st. N. Y.

Or if the address is in business or has a designation—

John Smith,
(Hatter),
Buffalo,
Erie Co.,
N. Y.

Or if addressed to care of another—

John Smith,
Care of Thomas Jones,
Buffalo,
Erie Co.,
N. Y.

Or a letter to the care of another may be addressed—

T. D. White,
Owego,
Tioga Co.,
Box 87.
For Miss Black. N. Y.

These samples suggest the practice of putting the name of the person to whom the letter is to be delivered about midway of the envelope each way; then, a little below, follow with the name of the post office, commencing about the middle of the envelope; then, below, the county, commencing a little further to the right, and then the abbreviated name of the State, nearly under the termination of the county name. If the addressee can be designated by his business add it under his name, commencing to the right of the post office name. If he can be designated by a box or street direction place it to the left, about on a line with the name of the county.

Use ordinary shaped envelopes, of a size no less than the Government note, which are 2¾ by 5¼ inches. Do not use unnecessary fancy scrawling, nor write angularly across the envelope. Put the stamp on the upper right-hand corner. By following these suggestions correspondents will do much toward securing a safe transmission of their letters.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Middle Granville, N. Y.

Editor U. S. Mail: Inclosed please find money order for one dollar for your paper for the year. I do not want to be classed among delinquents, as I could not keep the office and understand my business without your paper.

It seems as if there could be an improvement in the money-order business without loss to the Department and help country postmasters, and that is as follows: A money order for sums up to $10 is 5 cents; the issuing postmaster has 1¾ cents, the paying postmaster 2¼ cents. Now if the issuing postmaster had 2½ cents and paying postmaster nothing it would look more reasonable, as the issuing postmaster has all the work to do and his issues are greatly in excess of his payments, and his excess of funds must be sent to large offices, which is much more labor than it would be to pay the money out at home.

For instance, I give the business of last week's return: I issued forty-one orders, amounting to about $600; paid $120. I had to send to Albany office three times, taking name, number, letter and date of every bill sent in duplicate, besides the registering the letters, for which we get nothing; whereas if I had paid it out in money orders I should have received $1.50 and no work of any consequence to do.

Another thing is: Money orders might be issued in larger sums for less, as it costs no more to issue one for one dollar than for one hundred, and one of a hundred might be issued for, say, thirty cents, and issued in one order, with an increase of revenue to the Department.

I suppose all things will right themselves, and hope the good time will soon come.

Yours truly, Geo. W. Baker, P. M.

P. S.—Should like to see your ideas of the above some time when you have nothing more interesting to put in your paper. G. W. B.

[What few ideas we have on the subject matter of the above letter we give, though they are so few that we doubt whether they will interest or instruct. Our correspondent makes a very good argument, but is a little mistaken in the matter of the amount of work done by the paying postmaster. With the exception of filling up the order and the advice, the paying postmaster has about as much writing to do as the issuing postmaster, and, in addition, has the care of the money required to pay the order and the responsibility of payment to the proper person. We think the last two items are fully worth the 5-6ths of a cent more which the paying postmaster receives than the issuing postmaster.—Ed.]

Walpole, Mass, April 14, 1875.

Editor U. S. Mail.—Inclosed please find one dollar to pay for the renewal of my subscription to the U. S. Mail. Some of your subscribers consider it a means of grace around any well-regulated post office. I consider it a valuable medium through which most any kind of a post office can be well regulated.

Respectfully yours,
Sylvanus W. Hartshorn, Postmaster,

Post-Office Department—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for March, 1875.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	[illegible] Collect'd.
New York	379	3,014,806	1,847,204	606,222	4,666,447
Philadelphia	23	1,559,551	844,141	741,674	1,938,282
Chicago	144	1,391,75[illegible]	250,229	408,700	1,599,598
Boston	139	925,090	366,741	390,942	1,457,892
St. Louis	100	608,500	92,815	204,376	552,800
Cincinnati	63	481,835	101,916	124,774	293,238
Baltimore	60	468,049	78,457	143,858	476,695
Detroit	31	416,726	38,401	155,407	179,454
Brooklyn	86	410,490	98,967	332,532	247,992
Buffalo	34	288,191	28,264	142,747	174,870
Cleveland	31	280,483	35,459	131,429	209,900
Rochester	28	276,934	16,263	88,964	195,471
New Orleans	47	272,688	52,683	147,442	427,424
Milwaukee	24	255,192	17,831	61,336	132,728
Louisville	29	253,556	26,083	91,611	145,978
Indianapolis	26	231,943	22,499	87,895	146,762
San Francisco	36	227,491	75,230	90,156	409,415
Washington	37	226,475	29,679	107,580	165,335
Albany	25	221,011	18,870	94,367	140,196
Pittsburgh	34	212,817	36,843	90,227	157,480
Newark	21	158,621	37,092	77,154	91,873
Syracuse	17	141,211	13,615	76,666	89,617
Troy	15	139,028	16,470	60,232	109,550
Memphis	13	121,694	8,672	33,108	67,598
Toledo	13	122,939	9,704	50,606	105,332
Jersey City	14	114,571	10,660	39,633	52,912
Kansas City	11	112,162	8,285	61,860	56,790
Richmond	16	109,385	7,815	43,202	63,545
Nashville	12	93,988	4,202	55,707	54,973
Utica	13	92,378	9,030	39,597	76,264
Dayton	12	91,[illegible]78	9,642	52,367	75,568
Fort Wayne	7	88,621	8,183	53,125	84,327
Providence	21	88,243	19,98[illegible]	45,205	39,771
Grand Rapids	8	86,441	8,276	52,457	54,210
Allegheny	11	79,8[illegible]8	5,869	46,079	43,673
Hartford	11	74,507	11,166	54,773	44,544
Columbus	12	73,010	5,641	39,666	53,658
New Haven	14	71,[illegible]42	9,109	50,635	51,419
Springf'd, Mass.	8	68,374	9,566	27,769	44,602
New Bedford	6	66,882	2,150	33,576	24,266
St. Paul	10	64,381	3,780	47,628	63,557
Atlanta	6	62,405	2,734	23,597	38,790
Minneapolis	7	60,938	5,139	49,606	38,230
Worcester	11	58,526	8,381	33,390	38,591
Lawrence	8	57,619	2,805	41,280	47,812
Wilmington	9	56,297	5,390	26,100	26,292
Wheeling	5	56,074	2,204	31,142	49,534
Lowell	10	53,862	5,719	24,256	57,107
Erie	7	52,550	3,594	37,894	22,895
Easton	6	51,809	4,065	21,788	46,317
Portland	10	50,058	4,123	46,578	68,214
Omaha	6	48,563	4,474	32,273	29,520
St. Joseph	6	48,153	2,542	40,217	36,014
Elmira	6	47,014	3,5[illegible]7	21,138	19,950
Evansville	7	46,642	1,807	26,0[illegible]9	30,756
Reading	9	46,010	3,919	28,58[illegible]	24,906
Manchester	7	45,606	2,469	41,165	23,864
Poughkeepsie	6	45,397	3,293	27,224	49,218
Peoria	5	44,885	2,758	21,322	16,180
Lancaster	5	44,374	1,836	25,461	12,029
Lynn	7	43,449	2,880	21,634	32,930
Savannah	6	43,105	6,204	20,1[illegible]4	35,886
Quincy	7	41,919	2,390	36,181	25,789
Elizabeth	6	40,841	5,102	30,089	28,435
Burlington	6	38,839	2,306	34,165	32,052
Des Moines	6	38,417	3,427	23,581	27,959
Norfolk	6	38,169	1,851	15,502	50,344
Davenport	7	37,666	2,337	27,182	24,116
Charleston	8	37,180	3,363	19,613	30,735
Trenton	5	35,853	2,694	24,190	24,646
Camden	6	35,439	4,941	19,066	18,808
Paterson	7	34,800	4,667	17,357	18,567
Oswego	6	33,247	2,258	17,643	24,680
Harrisburg	5	32,926	2,030	26,902	11,302
Dubuque	5	31,575	1,431	23,704	27,755
Springfield, Ill.	4	31,566	2,074	20,9[illegible]2	17,370
Petersburg	5	31,459	2,709	12,639	20,072
Bloomington	6	31,195	2,128	23,047	16,636
Salem	6	31,103	2,267	24,765	25,698
Fall River	8	29,551	2,729	22,291	15,994
La Fayette	4	28,626	2,524	22,676	18,393
Leavenworth	5	27,121	2,455	15,272	24,966
Pottsville	4	22,057	1,931	19,222	11,[illegible]
Covington	4	21,861	1,267	13,257	9,444
Mobile	6	21,814	2,0[illegible]4	19,113	26,220
Hoboken	4	21,813	85[illegible]	5,097	6,977
Bangor	5	21,501	1,106	12,505	24,343

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

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, MAY, 1875.

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 **176** 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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Appointment.
J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.
JAMES N. TYNER, of Illinois.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
E. W. BARBER, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
A. D. HAZEN, Chief Div. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BANGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
E. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
N. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
C. SHEATS, of Alabama.
J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post Office Department, and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.
GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.
Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.
P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.
Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Belden, J. C., Salem, N. J.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brown, S. D., Louisville, Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Clarke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
*David, E. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgerton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, U. B., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., New Orleans, La.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McDanolds, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramsdell, Z. E., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Sharretts, B. K., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Strong, J., Cleveland, Ohio.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, W. B., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Walborn, C. A., Middletown, Pa.
*Wickes, S. R., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.
Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Carels, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. S., Meadville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.
Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.
L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent Office Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Office Postal Stamps.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
E. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

For changes and additions see the "Changes in Special Agent, &c.," from month to month, in another column.

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.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT OUR FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

As a text we present the following letter from a large commercial house in this city:

"EDITOR U. S. MAIL: We frequently have letters and other mail matter returned as insufficiently stamped, when stamped in accordance with rates published in your paper. To-day our catalogue, weighing 19 ounces, was returned, when addressed to Spain via New Orleans (in accordance with Note *v* in your paper, 20 cents), and 25 cents more called for. We are not aware of any change in postal affairs between this country and Spain.

Yours, ——."

The plan of our Foreign Postage Table is—to embrace all treaty rates of postage of which we receive notification from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails at Washington. It sometimes happens, however, that the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails by any particular route may never have been consummated or may be suspended for a greater or less period of time, without in either case affecting the rate of postage. But manifestly it would be injudicious for us to make changes in our Table of Foreign Postages, to accommodate it to changes in means of transportation, depending on matters not in the control of the Post Department.

On the other hand, it may seem at a glance that it must lead to serious error, and perhaps loss, to keep a rate standing in the table, where there are no means for conveying mail matter at that rate. But a prevention of error or loss may be had in the MAIL itself, in the "*Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey United States Mails to Foreign Countries*," to be found generally on the third page. This schedule, which is published every month, taken in connection with the Table of Foreign Postages, is invaluable to those having foreign correspondents.

A person wishing to send mail matter to a foreign country should first consult this Schedule and decide on the steamer by which he prefers it should be carried, than turn to the Table of Postages and ascertain the postage.

Let us take Spain as a case in point. We find from the Schedule that steamers for Europe leave New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Portland. Turning to the Table of Postages, we find three routes via England (including the open mail), one via Belgium, one via Bremen or Hamburg, and one via New Orleans. For all but the last of these there are steamers from New York, but there is no steamer from New Orleans; obviously, then, no mail matter can be sent by that route.

We have advised first consulting the Schedule of Steamers, and then adapting the postage to the route selected, but the reverse may be done, viz., the rate selected from the Table of Postages, and then the Schedule consulted to ascertain if there is a steamer by which the mail matter can be sent at that rate.

It will be seen, from the above, that there is a direct relation between the route that mail matter may be sent, and the rate of postage. And if one or the other of the plans we have proposed be adopted, there could be no disappointment in the use of our Table of Postages, except what might arise from a change of postage rates between two issues of the MAIL, or some change in the departure of steamers—matters for which we cannot hold ourselves responsible.

We will add that the steamers on the route "via New Orleans" left only about once in four weeks, and the route for that reason could not commend itself to popular favor.

WELCOME BACK.—We are glad to notice again on the official list of special agents of the Department the name of Col. Thomas P. Shallcross, of West Virginia, who has recently been reappointed by Postmaster-General Jewell. Col. S. served for many years in that capacity, and proved himself to be one of the most energetic and efficient agents in the service. He has already shown that he had not grown "rusty" in his temporary retirement, having lately effected the arrest of a depredator, whose operations had for some time past caused much uneasiness and complaint. The Department and the public are to be congratulated on again securing the services of so good an officer.

AMONG the changes in Special Agents for this month we note the appointment of R. C. Jackson, Esq., as Assistant Superintendent of Postal Railway Service. Mr. Jackson takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Roswell Hart, Esq.

The appointment was one eminently fitting to have been made. Mr. Jackson has been a long time in the Postal Railway Service, and to a personal interest in, close attention to and thorough knowledge of the business he adds the courtesies of a gentleman to the manner born.

He has our heartiest wishes for success in the additional and new duties his office will impose on him.

Postage on second class matter for quarter ending March 31, 1875.

Boston, Mass.	$16,301 44
Chicago, Ill.	18,013 33
Detroit, Mich	4,630 38
Louisville, Ky	2,371 35
Cincinnati, Ohio	9,925 17
Cleveland, Ohio	2,920 63
New York, N. Y	82,353 43
St. Louis, Mo	8,777 10
Philadelphia, Pa	12,980 09
Baltimore, Md	2,735 53
Hartford, Conn	1,312 79
Indianapolis, Ind	1,566 53
Albany, N. Y	1,744 16
Milwaukee, Wis	2,651 72
Nashville, Tenn	1,809 25
New Orleans, La	1,325 49
Toledo, Ohio	1,657 90
Rochester N. Y	1,758 25
Pittsburgh, Pa	3,422 60

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR APRIL, 1875—NO. 35.

1. Newspapers, excepting weeklies, dropped into a letter-carrier office for delivery through the box or general delivery, or by carrier, are subject to one cent postage on each paper, to be prepaid by postage stamp affixed.

2. Printed cards (other than postal cards) are entitled to pass by mail at the rate of one cent each for each ounce or fraction thereof, when so wrapped as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper. When sent in *sealed* packages they are subject to letter postage.

3. Postmasters must presume that the postage on newspapers and periodicals received by mail at their offices, addressed to regular subscribers or newsdealers, has been paid at the mailing office, and deliver the same without additional postage.

4. All persons who have access to the mail matter in a post office, must be sworn as assistants.

5. When a letter marked "postage paid" or "paid 3 cents" (without a stamp) reaches its destination, the postmaster should collect double the prepaid rate of postage, 6 cents on each half ounce or fraction thereof, on delivery.

6. The law requires that the postage on all letters intended for transmission by mail shall be prepaid by postage stamps affixed, and postmasters are *required* to keep a supply of stamps on hand sufficient to meet the demands of the public.

7. Under the new law requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers postmasters are *not* required to keep an account of such papers and periodicals received at their offices to subscribers.

8. Letters deposited in a post office prepaid one full rate (3 cents) by postage stamps affixed should be forwarded to their destination charged with the amount due, to be collected on delivery. Letters without prepayment or with less than 3 cents prepaid, should be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

9. *Third-class* matter *must* be *fully* prepaid by postage stamps affixed at 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof, or not forwarded.

10. Notices partly written and partly printed are subject to letter postage.

11. Printed circulars, to which additions in writing, other than the address, have been made, when deposited in a post office *for delivery*, should be treated as drop letters and charged with postage accordingly. When such circulars, whether in sealed or unsealed envelopes, are deposited for transmission by mail and delivery from another office, they are subject to letter postage.

12. A surety on a postmaster's bond is holden for the full sum of the penalty inserted on the first page of the bond.

13. A postal card having anything pasted or attached to it is unmailable as a postal card. It can only be mailed at letter rates of postage.

14. Upon annual catalogues forwarded from the mailing office at second-class rates of postage, full transient rates should be collected at the office of delivery. The purchasers of seeds from seedsmen cannot, on that account, be regarded as subscribers to their annual seed catalogue within the meaning of the postal laws.

15. It is contrary to a rule of the Department to furnish copies of letters or papers from its files, except for the purposes of suit, and then only on the certificate of counsel that such papers are needed to be used as evidence in a pending suit.

16. A post-office box cannot be assigned to the use of any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter. Laws and Reg., page 29, sec. 154. Parties who own boxes in post offices have the right to take them away, but so long as they permit them to remain, the postmaster must collect rents for those that are used. Laws and Reg., page 186, secs. 205 and 206.

17. Newspapers, one copy to each subscriber residing within the county in which the papers are printed in whole or in part and published, are permitted to pass free by mail, but they cannot be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carrier unless the postage is paid thereon as by law required.

18. It is contrary to the policy of the Department to permit the use of any part of the postal premises for any private purpose.

19. No Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or clerk employed in any post office shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

20. Parties purchasing a number of copies of one issue of a newspaper cannot be regarded as subscribers. The postage on such papers, when transmitted by mail, should be prepaid by stamps as third-class matter.

21. It is a violation of law for publishers of newspapers to inclose handbills or advertisements in their regular issues to subscribers.

22. Corrected proof sheets passing between authors and publishers will be charged with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, in case the corrections are only of typographical errors; but if new matter is introduced by the corrections, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, they are subject to letter postage.

23. A postmaster who delivers newspapers and periodicals to *subscribers* receives no compensation for such delivery, and is not required to keep an account of such regular newspapers, &c., as the postage is collected and accounts kept at the office of mailing.

24. Unclaimed newspapers and newspapers held for postage are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be disposed of as directed by Reg., p. 233, Sec. 455.

25. Members elect of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress cannot legally frank speeches, etc., under the act of March 3, 1875, as they have not been sworn in as Members. Members of the Forty-third Congress, re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, have that privilege as ex-Members, and not as members elect.

26. The new Senators, having taken their seats and been sworn in, are entitled to the privileges of the section referred to.

27. The word "merchandise" or the "name of the commodity" therein, written upon the wrapper of a package of merchandise, subjects the entire package to letter rates of postage.

28. Publishers are entitled to know the weight of papers deposited by them in a post office for mailing, and the amount of postage chargeable thereon; but postmasters are not authorized to give information to one publisher respecting the weights of newspapers mailed by another publisher, and the postage paid thereon.

29. Parents are entitled to control the correspondence of their minor children residing with and depending upon them for support.

30. Packages of third-class matter must be put up so that the contents can be easily examined without destroying the wrappers, and be unaccompanied by any writing except the address.

31. Newsdealers may return their surplus papers at the pound rate; they must, however, be weighed and paid as directed in the new regulations on page 15, January No. "U. S. Official Postal Guide," or on the third page of the U. S. MAIL.

32. The postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery through the box or general delivery, or by the letter carriers at the same office, is one cent each paper without regard to weights or frequency of issue.

33. The ruling admitting back numbers of a current volume of a periodical or magazine into the mails as second-class matter cannot be construed to include any additional matter whatever.

34. A drop letter cannot be forwarded by mail at the request of the writer, unless postage is furnished to prepay it anew, and a letter arriving at an office prepaid only at the drop rate is subject to double rate of postage, except in cases provided for in section 195, Postal Code.

35. The recent act of Congress, authorizing the free transmission of public documents by mail, when franked by a member of the Forty-third Congress, cannot be held to include printed speeches taken from the *Congressional Globe*.

36. Any printed matter for gratuitous circulation must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

37. Letters deposited in an office for transmission by mail, prepaid less than one full rate (three cents), are unmailable, and should be sent to the Dead Letter Office, in Washington, D. C.

38. All *transient* printed matter not fully prepaid remaining in an office, with other waste paper, should be kept for one month and then sold and proceeds credited in the quarterly account.

39. The transient rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof should be charged on *transient* newspapers deposited in an office (not a letter-carrier office) addressed to persons residing within its delivery. Newspapers published in a non-letter-carrier city or town are free when deposited in the post office therein for delivery to *regular subscribers*.

40. The rate of postage on third-class matter is, by act of March 3, 1875, increased to one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, which rate should be prepaid in full. When such matter reaches an office without such prepayment it is subject to double the prepaid rate.

41. A letter reaching a post office having scurrilous epithets written or printed upon the envelope should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. A postal card having scurrilous epithets written or printed on it should be destroyed at the end of sixty days.

42. Pound rates of postage are applicable *solely* to "newspapers and periodicals mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents."

43. A request to return on printed matter is not to be regarded unless the postmaster is furnished with postage sufficient to pay the transient rate for such purpose.

44. When letters and third-class matter reach an office without the proper amount of postage in stamps affixed, it is the duty of the postmaster at the office of delivery to rate up the package with the amount due and collect it on delivery. Reg., page 176, sec. 135.

45. Since March 3, 1875, the rate on transient newspapers has been one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, and must be prepaid in full.

46. Newspapers containing engravings, chromos, handbills, special advertisements, or any other matter, except a genuine supplement, and bills and receipts for subscription, should not be received into the mails unless they are prepaid at transient rates of postage.

47. The drop rate on transient printed matter at all offices other than *letter-carrier offices* is the same as the transient rate, viz.: one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

48. Postmasters are exempt from jury and militia duty, or from any penalty for neglect thereof.

49. Section 34, Regulations, is intended to prohibit a post office from being kept in a room where liquor is retailed and drank on the premises; but there is no objection to an office being kept in a drug store where liquor is sold for medicinal purposes only.

50. When Postmasters cannot make examination of the contents of a package of third-class matter without destroying the wrapper, such packages must be rated with letter postage to be collected on delivery.

51. Postal cards are unmailable when any foreign substance whatever is attached to or pasted on them. They may, however, be used for either written or printed, or for both written and printed communications, on the blank side of the card.

52. Registered letter bills and receipts for registered packages are to be preserved for one year from the date of their issue, after which time they may be sold and the proceeds taken up on the quarterly account current as amount received for sale of waste paper. Reg., sections 455 and 456, page 233.

53. It is a violation of law for publishers of newspapers to inclose advertising sheets in their regular issues to subscribers.

54. The rates of postage are fixed by law and the Postmaster-General has no power to change them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Postage on Transient Matter.—D. C., W—, N. Y.—It is a "fact" that a newspaper may be sent to Great Britain for two cents, which it would cost four cents to send to New York, no matter how near to that city the mailing office might be. "Why is it so?" can only be answered by saying it is the law.

Box Rents as a Part of Salary.—J. C. R., M—, Vt.—Postmasters at offices of the 4th class get the rent of the boxes in their offices as a part of their salary, because such rent is not included in the amount on which commission is calculated. This is plainly shown in the quarterly account current.

Manuscript With a Type-Writer.—C. H. L., V—, N. J.—The postage on manuscript written with a type-writer is the same as though it were written with a pen and ink. That is, on book manuscripts, one cent an ounce; on all other manuscripts, three cents a half ounce.

Post Office Marking Stamps.—H. A. M., W—, N. J.—When the gross receipts of an office do not exceed $500 per annum, but exceed $50, wooden marking stamps are furnished by the Department. There is no restriction nor objection to a postmaster procuring a stamp at his own expense.

Postage on Fractions of a Pound to Regular Subscribers.—C. H. R., P—— Y——, N. Y.—The postage at the pound rate must be paid at the time the papers are deposited in the office, and is just as much on a fraction of a pound as on a pound. It is not admissible to wait to collect postage till several deposits weigh a pound. The law provides for a rate on each pound or fraction thereof; therefor if a paper weighing anything less than a pound, deposited by itself, should be charged with the full pound rate.

Application for a Money Order Office.—C. W. E., B——F., Conn.—Apply to C. F. Macdonald, Superintendent Money Order System, Washington, D. C., for information concerning establishment of money order offices.

Forwarding Newspapers.—C. T., S——, O.—A subscriber's newspaper received at the office to which it is addressed, cannot be forwarded to the subscriber at another office, unless prepaid at transient rates.

Receiving Registered Letters.—A. M., S—— D——, W. Va.—A postmaster is obliged to receive letters for registration, without reference to the departure of mails. But in cases where such letters must be retained all night, and there is no safe place to keep them, the persons presenting them for registration should be cautioned of the risk they run. But we do not understand how a post office can be properly managed without a safe place for registered letters received for delivery; such a place would do for registered letters for mailing.

Newspaper Stamps.—A. B., N—— O——, La.—Postmasters have no right to sell the stamps for subscribers' newspapers, &c., to others than publishers and newsdealers. The fact is, a literal construction of the instructions would not allow the sale of such stamps at all, it being the duty of the postmaster to affix and cancel them.

Cancelling Newspaper and Periodical Stamps.—P. A., M—— P——, Wis.—The instructions require that newspaper and periodical stamps should be cancelled by perforation with a punch; but no particular form of punch is named, nor is it stated that the Department will furnish punches. The object being to destroy the stamps by some kind of perforation, instead of the ordinary defacing by ink, it is obvious the matter is left to the postmaster's judgment what kind of punch he will use, and that he must procure it at his own expense.

Packets.—J. H. D., T——, O.—The word packet in section 232 of code of 1872, is understood to apply to a letter or letters and not to merchandise. Hence mail-carriers are permitted to carry packages of merchandise out of the mails. With respect to section 239, postmasters should keep such stamped envelopes as experience may show them are demanded by their respective communities.

Mail Carriers Carrying Letters out of the Mail.—B. T. F., N—— C——, Mass.—Mail carriers are prohibited carrying letters outside the mail, unless they are inclosed in Government stamped envelopes.

Disposition of Money-Order Advices.—J. F. C., D——, O.—There is no time fixed for retaining money-order advices. We would advise that they be kept on file about six months, and then stowed away for reference in case it should be needed.

THOSE MISSING LETTERS

from delinquent subscribers to the U. S. MAIL have not all come to hand yet. Postmasters will please keep a look-out for them and *send them forward* without delay.

Send four dollars and receive with the MAIL, *Harper's Magazine*, *Weekly* or *Bazar*.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Adamson	Rooks	Kan	33,250
Allentown	Turner	Dakota Ter.	Special
Allen's Camp	Keon	Cal	46,129
Allendale	Jefferson	N. Y	1,437
Aladdin	Douglas	Kansas	33,273
Bond	Douglas	Kansas	33,273
Bruner	Calhoun	Ala.	6,931
Boutwell	Edgefield	S. C.	5,657
Beaver Brook	Jefferson	Col. Ter	38,004
Brightwood	Marion	Ind	9,018
Boyds	Laurens	S. C.	5,666
Block House	Spartanburgh	S. C.	5,304
Byarsville	Cleveland	N. C.	5,156
Babylon	Fulton	Ill.	Special
Beaver Lake	Minnehaha	Dakota	35,021
Buff	Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beachamville	Nuckolls	Neb	Special
Battonville	Alachua	Fla.	[illegible],401
Blair	De Kalb	Ind	9,051
Big Creek Gap	Campbell	Tenn	19,150
Bingess' Store	Randolph	N. C.	5,236
Colettoville	Victoria	Tex.	8,523
Chesher	Lane	Or	44,131
Cedar Grove	Whatcom	Wash. Terr.	Special
Calcutta	Douglas	Kan	33,273
Collinwood	Cuyahoga	Ohio	1,24[illegible]
Creston	Platte	Neb	34,162
Cent'l Madawaska	Aroostook	Maine	104
Clearfeek	Cabarras	N. C.	5,137
Campton	Spartanburgh	S. C.	5,304
Camp Creek	Otoe	Neb	34,030
Carpenterville	Kearney	Neb	Special
Collier	Monroe	Ga	6,011
Connersville	Decatur	Kan	Special
Coopersburgh	Rice	Kan	Special
Canoe	Clarion	Pa	3,253
Darlington	Sioux	Iowa	27,433
Dilworth	Clay	Neb	Special
Dair's Bridge	Aiken	S. C	5,690
Dexterville	Oswego	N. Y	1,498
East Windsor	Broome	N. Y	1,8[illegible]3
East Hardin	Oxford	Me	M M
Elkhorn	Alleghany	Pa	Special
Ella	Hickman	Ky	20,337
Emmettsville	Randolph	Ind	21,397
Forest Home	Lawrence	Mo	28,276
Fairview	Nodaway	Mo	Special
Fort Stevenson	Stevens	Dakota Ter	35,050
Fairfield	Russell	Kansas	Special
Farr's Corners	Columbia	Wis	25,251
Forest Grove	Montgomery	Kan	33,213
Friley's Creek	Madison	Ark	28,463
Globe Creek	Marshall	Conn	19,331
Golden Spring	Burt	Neb	34,118
Gild	Grant	New Mex	Special
Green's Farms	Fairfield	Conn	907
Gum Log	Pope	Ark	Special
Gaggdusville	Monroe	Ga	6,011
Green River	Henderson	N. C	5,037
Garrett	Dekalb	Ind	9,051
Gittington	Gates	N. C	5,037
Girard	Saline	Neb	Special
Grundy	Pulaski	Ky	20,222
Garnerville	Rockland	N. Y	Special
Harbourton	Mercer	N. J	Special
Leetsville	Kalkaska	Mich	24,038
Pine Grove	Carey	Mo	29,157
Hackberry	Labette	Kansas	33,201
Hillsborough	Somerset	N. J	Special
High Prarie	Leavenworth	Kan	Special
Haideway	Dougherty	Ga	6,016
Hopeville	Fulton	Ga	6,011
Horse Head	Johnson	Ark	28,[illegible]63
Harlem	Columbia	Ga	6,001
Jewell	Sanford	Ala	6,693
Jewell	Benton	Ark	7,590
Johnson's Mill	Dade	Mo	28,275
Jamison	Orangeburgh	S. C	5,605
Jones' Valley	Hickman	Tenn	1,933
Klamath Mill	Siskiyou	Cal	46,265
Kragers'	Chippewa	Minn	Special
Kirkland	Coffee	Ga	6,191
Kenzie	Yell	Ark	7,694
Long Creek	Mason	Ill	25,055
Longwood	Garber	Neb	Special
Little Thompson	Larner	Col. Ter	38,144
Lawn Ridge	Scotland	Mo	27,124
Lockport	Wilson	Tenn	Special
Lebanon	Pueblo	Col. Ter	Special
Lynn	Polk	N. C	5,304
Lilesleigh	Roane	Tenn	Special
Lebanon	Abbeville	S. C	5,672
Lowesville	Nelson	Va	Special
Linden	Union	Dak. Ter	35,027
Meadow View	Washington	Va	4,414
Morton Grove	Morgan	W. Va	4,269
Mason Valley	Benton	Ark	7,582
Mayseville	Jones	N. C	5,274
Merrillville	Lassen	Cal	4,628
Magoon	Lafayette	Wis	Special
Mackville	Greene	Ark	7,558
Mallory	Shelby	Iowa	27,479
Minnehaha	Hennepin	Minn	26,009
Martin's Creek	Sharpe	Ark	7,542
McKnight's	Chambers	Ala	6,838
Martin	Ellis	Kan	34,039
Marshall	Lewis and Clarke	Montana Ter	36,117
Norway Hall	Lake	Mich	Special
New Marr's	Bibb	Ala	Special
Newmansville	Cass	Ill	23,211
Norman	Phillips	Kan	Special
Orel	Allen	Kan	Special
Otter Creek	McCook	Dak	35,021
Oak Ridge	Pierce	Wis	Special
Oak Ridge	Merriwetton	Ga	Special
Pleasant Lane	Edgefield	S. C	5,684
Powder Creek	Dixon	Neb	34,158
Piedrass Biencas	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Special
Pleasant Plain	Huntington	Ind	Special
People's	Cape Girardeau	Mo	Special
Plum Valley	Knox	Neb	Special
Poore's Mills	Colquit	Ga	15,234
Park Place	Lee	Ark	Special
Red Bluff	San Saba	Tex	8,565
Rocky Point	Monroe	Ky	Special
Rosedale	Jersey	Ill	Special
Roselind	Boone	Neb	34,150
Steptoe	Whitman	Wash. T	43,127
Silver Lake	Cowlitz	Wash. T	Special
Salem	Greenbrier	W. Va	4,170
Sand Ridge	Union	Or	44,146
Somes Bar	Siskiyou	Cal	46,258
Sweet Home	Henry	Ky	Special
St. Paul	Carroll	Va	5,119
Saint Mark's	Merriwetter	Ga	6,250
Sterling Station	Glynn	Ga	6,012
Swede Creek	Marshall	Kan	33,255
Saint Elmo	Clairborne	Miss	Special
Severn	Anne Arundel	Md	3,514
Shank's Run	Mifflin	Pa	2,401
Salemsburgh	Saline	Kan	33,117
Six Mile House	St. Charles	Mo	28,438
Tejon	Kern	Cal	Special
Tiger	Rabun	Ga	6,035
Turn Bull	Fauquier	Va	4,642
Tyner	Guernsey	Ohio	9,044
Turn Oaks	Graves	Kan	20,331
Tank	Lonoke	Ark	7,501
Union Valley	Passaic	N. J	2,345
Watt's	Scioto	Ohio	9,020
West Kingston	Washington	R. I	815
Willow Brook	Coshocton	Ohio	9,125
Weldon Spring	St. Charles	Mo	28,461
Walker Station	Dougherty	Ga	6,015
Wakulla Spring	Wakulla	Fla	6,402
Washburn	Sebastian	Kan	7,525
Wilson	Colfax	Neb	34,155
Zurich	Wayne	N. Y	1,285

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Arion	Cloud	Kansas	33,081
Arica	DeKalb	Mo	28,358
Berger's Gap	Wise	Va	4,572
Black Creek	Scriven	Ga	15,282
Coal City	Grundy	Ill	Special
Cincinnati	Walker	Texas	8,646
Clear Creek	Raleigh	W. Va	4,154
English	Crawford	Ind	22,171
Fancy Prairie	Menard	Ill	Special
Friend Grove	Wabash	Ill	23,343
Fulton	Clarendon	S. C	5,613
Hobbs	Brunswick	Va	4,700
Hoovers	Beaufort	S. C	5,707
Island Creek	Jefferson	Ohio	Special
Junction	Madison	Montana T	36,101
Kinard's Turn Out	Newberry	S. C	5,611
Lake View	Palo Alto	Iowa	Special
Laurel Junction	Ritchie	W. Va	4,189
Lapeer	Douglas	Kansas	33,273
Milo	Pike	Ala	6,787
Milledgeville	Appanoose	Iowa	27,170, 27,171
Murdock	Butler	Kan	33,250
Mattsporry	Spottsylvania	Va	Special
Meloy	Washington	Pa	3,028
North River	Warren	N. Y	1,386
Penola	Caroline	Va	4,401
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	Wis	25,011
Rockville	Hanover	Va	4,446
Ready Spring	Appomattox	Va	4,486
Steedman's	Lexington	S. C	5,679
Smithville	Harlan	Ky	20,177
Sand Mountain	DeKalb	Ala	6,677
Turkey Cove	McDowell	N. C	4,572
Town Creek	Brunswick	N. C	Special
White Shoals	Lee	Va	4,578
Willowdale	Dickinson	Kan	Special
War Gap	Hawkins	Tenn	19,126
Youngtown	Marion	Kan	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post-office.	County.	State.	Near st Office.
Allisonville	Tyler	Tex	Woodville
Barton	Phillips	Ark	Poplar Grove
Black Ash	Crawford	Pa	Sugar Lake
Buckingham	Tama	Iowa	Traer
Bear Creek	Jay	Ind	Bryant
Big Sandy	Thayer	Neb	Alexandria
Bauff	Taney	Mo	Forsyth
Bailey's Store	Shelby	Ky	Bagdad
Bloomington	Sanilac	Mich	Lexington
Brazos Point	Basque	Tex	Kimball
Broomtown	Cherokee	Ala	Centre C. H
Creswell	Spalding	Ga	Griffin
Carbon	Carbon	Pa	Koeageville, Monroe County, Pa.
Colbyville	Story	Iowa	Ames
Cookerly	Vigo	Ind	Terre Haute
Choctaw	Grayson	Tex	Sherman
Central Plains	Flewanna	Va	Fork Union
Collinsville	Frederick	Va	Gainesboro
Dawson	Hopkins	Ky	Hamby Station
Deerwalk	Wood	W. Va	Murphy's Mills
Diamond Springs	Allegan	Mich	Allegan
Dillon	Phelps	Mo	Rolla
Double Bridges	Lauderdale	Tenn	Dry Hill
Danville	Sumter	Ga	Americus
Ellwood	Hopkins	Ky	Madisonville
Elk	Decatur	Iowa	Decatur
Ennville	Phillips	Kan	Kirwin
Fife's	Goochland	Va	Elk Hill Mills
Gordon	Muhlenburgh	Ky	Greenville
Groveland	Seward	Neb	Seward
Greenwood	Hennepin	Minn	Delano
Glencoe	Buncombe	N. C	Asheville
Gunter's Big Sp'g	Camden	Mo	Linn Creek
George's Creek	Pickens	S. C	Pickensville
Hot House	Fannin	Ga	Morganton
[illegible]	Beaufort	S. C	Beaufort
Hampton Mills	Winona	Minn	Saint Charles
Hickory Grove	Limestone	Tex	Springfield
Holland	Shelby	Ill	Brush Creek
Huntersville	Hardin	Ohio	Kenton
Henryville	Marshall	Ala	Guntersville
Idaho	King William	Va	King William C. H.
Jacksonville	Shelby	Ky	Bagdad
Jamaica	Middlesex	Va	Church View
Kodiak		Alaska T	San Francisco, Cal.
Lapeer	Douglas	Kan	Ridgeway
Laniers	Duplin	N. C	Hallsville
Linwood	Portage	Wis	Stevens' Point
Laurel Junction	Ritchie	W. Va	Volcano
Langdon	Peoria	Ill	Peoria
Lulu	Cabell	W. Va	Huntington
Locust Grove	Rusk	Tex	Alma
Lamar	Randolph	Ala	Wedowee
Millersburgh	Cherokee	Kan	Columbus
Mount Carmel	Wilson	Tenn	Shop Springs
Mattapony	Spottsylvania	Va	Fredericksburg
Meadow Flat	Bradley	Tenn	Cleveland
Marcy	La Grange	Ind	So. Milford
McAdam's Store	Walker	Tex	Huntsville
Maine	Otter Tail	Minn	Perham
Manleyville	Fillmore	Neb	Fairmont
North E. Centre	Dutchess	N. Y	Sharon Station
Norton's Bluff	McCracken	Ky	Paducah
New Geneva	Jackson	W. Va	Jackson C. H.
Negro Foot	Hanover	Va	Montpelier
Oran	Shelby	Ohio	Loramie
Oakland	Morgan	W. Va	Unger's Store
Pajarito	Bernalillo	N. M. T	Albuquerque
Pittsburgh	Seward	Neb	Milford
Pennville	Sullivan	Mo	Union Ridge
Pilot Knob	Polk	Ark	Dallas
Passpatansy	King George	Va	Little Whim, Stafford Co. Va
Polsgrove Store	Franklin	Ky	Bagdad
Polo	Carroll	Ark	Berryville
River Side	Muhlenburg	Ky	Paradise
Rame	Covington	Ala	Dixie, Escambia Co.
Rock Creek	Lancaster	Neb	Millville
Rosevale	Mecklenburg	N. C	Charlotte
Red Brush	Warrick	Ind	Booneville
Spruce Hill	Napa	Cal	Napa City
Spinner	Tuscola	Mich	Vassar, Tuscola County, Mich.
Shirtzville	Wirt	W. Va	Burlington Springs.
Salt Road	Douglas	Mo	Pryor's Store
Straitstone	Pittsylvania	Va	Mt. Airy
Suey	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County
South Boston	Ionia	Mich	Saranac
Snipe's Store	Chatham	N. C	Belvoir
Starville	Choctaw Nation	Indian T.	Evansville, Ark.
Spangle	Elk	Pa	Caledonia
Trace Creek	Jackson (now Clay)	Tenn	Clementsville
Teague's Mills	Hardeman	Tenn	Toone's Station
Terry	Carroll	Tenn	McLemoresville
Tunnel Hill	Hardin	Ky	Elizabethtown
Vandergriffs	Knox	Tenn	Raccoon Valley
Viola	Stone	Mo	Galena
Valley Falls	Marion	W. Va	Nuzum, Marion County, W. Va.
White Bluff	Dallas	Ala	Cahaba
Winigan	Sullivan	Mo	Owasco
Wilson's Store	Stokes	N. C	Danbury
Walkerton	Forsyth	N. C	Winston
Wolf Creek	Scott	Tenn	Huntsville
Yatton	Washington	Iowa	Middleburgh

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to
Bryant's Station	Milan	Tex	Black Land
Bull Creek	Horry	S. C	Port Harrelson
Brownsville	Perry	Ill	n. & s. to Conants, 1½ m. N. E. on R. R.
Boyd's Mills	Coshocton	Ohio	Avondale
Collier	Haywood	Tenn	McCall
Cleaveland	Oswego	N. Y	Cleveland
Delila	Ellsworth	Kan	Trivoli, n. & s. to 4 m. South on 33,267
GrasshopperFalls	Jefferson	Kan	to Valley Falls, from 1st July, '75
Hardy	Chilton	Ala	Callierville
Junction	Rensselaer	N. Y	R. R. station n. & s. to Melrose
Kinardsville	Calleton	S. C	n. & s. to Folk's Store, 2 m. dist.
Kearney Junction	Buffalo	Neb	to Kearney, from 1st July, '75
Lone Tree	Merrick	Neb	Central City, from 1st July, '75
Middletown	Rutland	Vt	Middletown Spgs
Marshland	Richmond	N. Y	Green Ridge
Maumee City	Lucas	Ohio	South Toledo, to take effect 1st July, '75
Morsston	Sullivan	N. Y	name and site to R. R. to Morsston Depot
News	Calhoun	Ill	Brussels 1¼ miles S. E.
Peytons	Adams	Ill	Kellerville
Summit	Lyon	Minn	to Shetek
Schmucker's Store	Saint Charles	Mo	Josephville
Shell Rock	Wasco	Oregon	across Columbia River to Collins' L'dg, Skamania Co., Wash. Terr.
Shieldsborough	Hancock	Miss	Bay St. Louis
Tokersville	Kane	Utah T	Toquerville
Young's Grove	Patrick	Va	Olivet

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for April, 1875.

SPECIAL AGENTS.
T. P. Shallcross, At Large.
J. Nimmo, At Large.
R. C. Jackson, Ass't Sup't.
E. E. Boyd, At Large.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.
M. V. Sherwood, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
S. W. Shepardson, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
T. A. Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. G. Andrews, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.
L. E. Palmer, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.
J. P. Gray, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
E. Wheeler, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
H. P. Springer, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.

R. P. O. CLERKS.
J. Q. Adams, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Davenport, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
E. Belcher, Atlanta to Augusta, Ga.
H. B. Wismer, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. H. Baker, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. Baker, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
C. C. Croukhite, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
J. E. Ellis, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
I. E. Bliss, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
E. H. Bosworth, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
W. Rhodes, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.
C. P. Parsons, Hannibal, Mo., to Dennison, Tex.
J. S. Burnett, Jr., Chicago, Ill, to Fort Howard, Wis.
J. A. Gillis, Grafton, W. Va., to Columbus, O.
F. C. Bangs, Cleveland, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
T. B. Laughlin, Quincy, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo.
A. W. Crane, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
J. H. Dix, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
S. C. Sapp, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.

ASST. R. P. O. CLERKS.
D. S. Pay, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
S. S. Knight, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
F. L. Miller, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
A. Leeds, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
E. Von Tagen, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. Palmer, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
E. S. Rathbun, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
C. R. Drake, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. B. Boutwell, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
A. M. La Porte, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
E. Phillips, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. Giddings, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
A. T. Joynes, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
A. Keyser, New York, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
F. Rosche, New York, N. Y., to Albany, N. Y.
W. E. Stevenson, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
H. Wells, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. T. Platt, Jr., Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. W. Safford, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
W. A. Vail, Cleveland to Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. P. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
C. E. La Grave, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.

ROUTE AGENTS.
A. Hussey, Portland to St. Joseph, Oregon.
H. Pennington, Opelika to Kellyton, Ala.
R. W. Randall, Portland, Me., to Bartlett, N. H.
C. A. Cole, Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
S. G. Swain, Harvard, Ill., to Winona, Minn.
W. T. Ervin, Weverton to Hagerstown, Md.
J. F. Cross, New York, N. Y., to Easton, Pa.
J. W. Rouen, Little Rock, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.
G. W. Garretson, Cincinnati to Toledo, O.
H. Parish, Palestine to Rockdale, Tex.
T. Donoghue, Houston to Longview, Tex.
W. F. Willsie, Peoria to Warsaw, Ill.
O. C. Fuller, Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C.
T. McK. Lee, Manchester to Greenwich, N. J.
I. L. Stark, St. Paul to Melrose, Minn.
G. N. McMurry, Moberly, Mo., to Ottumwa, Iowa.
J. S. Sawyer, Vincennes, Ind., to Cairo, Ill.
L. H. Doggett, Peoria, Ill., to Logansport, Ind.
L. W. Morse, Atlanta, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala.
J. A. Bassett, Montgomery to Mobile, Ala.
H. Schluter, Centreton, O., to Chicago, Ill.
J. M. Tyner, Centreton, O., to Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind., to Louisville, Ky.
W. J. Crymble, Newark to Sandusky, O.
W. F. Grove, Little Rock, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.
E. E. Boyd, Salamanca, N. Y., to Akron, O.
B. B. Anderson, Helena to Clarendon, Ark.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.
D. M. Painter, Huntingdon to New Bridgeport, Pa.
R. G. Harper, Nineveh Junction, N. Y., to Jefferson Junction, Pa.
A. Robinson, Bay City to Alpena, Mich.
E. McFall, Bay City to Alpena, Mich.
A. H. Cocks, New York to Riverdale, &c., N. Y.
S. E. Taylor, Salt Lake City to Ogden, Utah.
T. Turner, St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo.
T. J. Paxton, Toledo, O., to Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL AGENTS.
N. W. Prewitt, Grand Junction, Tenn.
J. H. Woodward, assistant, Quincy, Ill.

Letter Address.

Mr. Lang Handover
Davy Tot
Mass.

which was intended for

Mr. Lang,
North Andover Depot,
Mass.

Notes for the Month on our Foreign and Domestic Postage Tables, and Miscellaneous Information.

We have no changes to note for this month.

POSTMASTERS who wish to keep postage stamps arranged in the most convenient way possible for sale, will do well to write to J. L. Skinner, Postmaster, Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass., for a circular describing his stamp cabinets and cases.—[Adv.]

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

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'nport & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 8, 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 a m, 4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Kingst'n	4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 4 p m	
California	7 a m 6 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, 15 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	7:30 a m
Freehold, N J	5 a m, 3 p m	9 a m
Hoboken	5, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 4:30 p m	5 a m, 3 p m
Jersey City	5, 10 a m, 1:30, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:6 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	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, 8:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 1[illegible] p m
North, Bat'a, Buf'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er 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	5, 10:30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:[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, 8:30, 10:3[illegible] 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	6 a m, 12 m	6:30 a m, 1:[illegible] p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Middlet'n	5 a m, 3:30 p m	9:40 a m, 4:[illegible] p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 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, 1 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	7 a m, 5:30 p m

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of May, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
May	1	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	1	Inman	Queenstown.
"	1	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	1	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
"	4	Eagle	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	4	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	5	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	6	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	8	White Star	Queenstown.
"	8	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	8	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	8	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	11	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	12	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	13	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	13	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	15	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	15	Inman	Queenstown.
"	15	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	15	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
"	18	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	19	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	20	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	22	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	22	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	22	Inman	Queenstown.
"	25	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	26	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	27	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	27	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	29	White Star	Queenstown.
"	29	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	29	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
"	29	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
			FROM BOSTON.
May	8	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	22	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	29	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
May	6	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	13	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	20	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	21	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	27	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM BALTIMORE.
May	1	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	8	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	22	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
			FROM PORTLAND.
May	1	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
May	1	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	8	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	15	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	22	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	29	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
May	1	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	8	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	15	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	22	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	29	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

			FROM NEW YORK.
May	5	American	Bermuda
"	6	Atlas	Kingston.
"	6	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	6	Clyde	Havana.
"	11	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	13	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	13	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	15	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	15	Atlas	Port au Prince
"	18	Clyde	Havana
"	19	American	Bermuda.
"	20	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	20	San Domingo	San Domingo.
"	20	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	24	Atlas	Kingston.
"	24	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	27	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	27	Clyde	Havana.
"	29	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
May	1	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
"	24	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
			FROM NEW ORLEANS.
May	15	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

			FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
May	7	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	24	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

[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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news-agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. On publications issued once a week, 1 cts. a lb. County papers, local or by mail, to *non-letter carrier* offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in New York City, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city. This decision applies equally to publishers in other places.

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 ounce 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 ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—**1 cent for each ounce 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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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.**

Postmasters are required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, upon which the word "*free*" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the 1st day of December, 1875, all public documents—including the Congressional Record, and speeches and reports therein contained—already printed or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a member or delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents, which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free" printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

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 emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

Watches, jewelry and coin money should not be sent in the mails to Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey, as those countries positively prohibit their transmission in the mails within their respective territories.

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 three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

POSTAL CARDS may be sent to Newfoundland, Switzerland and Germany, by the payment of additional postage of one cent on each card—to be prepaid by stamps. To Canada without further charge than the original stamp on the card.

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, 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. 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, and on letters to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is *eight* cents; to Prince Edward's Island, it is *eight* 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, for *ten* cents, and Shanghae, in China, 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 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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, 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 if four ounces or less, and an additional rate for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof,—under the term "Newspapers" are included all periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days. Book packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples, six 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 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.

7. TO OR FROM JAPAN.—Newspapers, 2 cents each. On all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, 2 cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces, whether sent or received.

The above rates (paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) 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., 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.

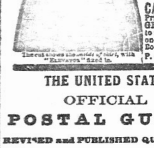
2. BOOK-PACKETS.—No book-packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating 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.

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.



The cut shows the inside of skirt, with "Elevator" fixed in.

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.
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THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL
POSTAL GUIDE.
REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT
NO. 3, for APRIL, 1875,
NOW READY, CONTAINING
TWO ALPHABETICAL LISTS of all the Post Offices in the United States.
LISTS OF MONEY ORDER and Letter Carrier Offices.
FULL DIRECTIONS about Money Orders and Registered Letters.
RATES of Foreign and Domestic Postage.
HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING of Mails in all the Principal Cities.
DISTANCES by shortest mail routes between the Principal Cities.
RULINGS of the Post-Office Department during the last quarter, including
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ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO USE THE MAILS.
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Feb-3m

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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—MAY, 1875.

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: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	28	4	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
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	h8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c per ½oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	h8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h8
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 ½oz.	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	u†	h8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	[illegible]	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, (See France						
Annam (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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v	....	h 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 Sth'pton. See Portugal	....	16	6	B	B	16
Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York	....	3	b 2	v	....	....
Bakeu, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	e e	*6l	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do closed mail	e e	*8l	4l	8l	8l	8
Belgrade, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Belize (Br. Honduras), Br. packet via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Berlat, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Bermuda	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Bogota (New Granada), British mail via Aspinwall	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
Bolivia, British mail via Colon	....	22	4	10	10	h 8
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Botutschany, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do closed mail via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	....	*6u	3	C	6	8
do do closed mail, via England	....	*7u	4	C	8	8
British Columbia	....	3	k	k	k	h 8
Buenos Ayres, A. pkt., 23d ea.mo. fr. 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	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Burgas, do direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Burmah, via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	17
Canada	....	3	k	k	k	h 8
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	....	h 8
Central America	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton. See E. Indies	....	22	4	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	h 8
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	4	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)						
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	....	h 8
Czernarroda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
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	4	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	*20	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	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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
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†	h8
do (Middle) do do do		*17	10	I†	I†	h8
do (Upper) do do do	a	17	10l	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	d22
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct or closed mail, via England	e e	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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, Brit'sh mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
do via Belgium—see Spain						
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	....	16	4	B	B	16
Great Britain and Ireland	....	*6l	m2	A†	A†	8
Greece, via North German Union direct	....	*14	9l	H	12	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*15	10l	H	14	h 8
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	....	h 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S.Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	6	8
Holland, direct	....	*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.	CTS.
Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Iceland, via Denmark	....	10	8	F†	F†	10
India—see East Indies.						
Ionian Islands, see Greece						
Italy, (closed mail via England)	e e	*10l	4l	8l	l8	8
do via North German Union direct	e e	*10	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	e e	*11	7	E	11	h 8
Ireland—see Great Britain.						
Jamaica, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
do. British mail	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Japan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	....
do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
do via North German Union direct	....	23	12	J	g	h 17
do do do clos. mail via England	....	24	13	J	g	h 17
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do American packet, via San Francisco	e e	15	2	v	v	10
Jassy, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Karikal, French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
do British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
Kerassund, via North German Union direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do. (cls'd m'l via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Labuan, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h 8
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	h 8
do do do closed mail, via England	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
do French mail	e	e	....	....	....	....
Moldavia, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
do French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	6	A	A	16
do do via Brindisi	....	34	10	20	20	16
Montevideo, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	B	B	16
do Am. Pkt. 23d of ea. mo. 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, direct	....	*6	3l	A†l	A†l	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
New Brunswick	....	3	k	k	k	h 8
Newfoundland	c c	6	b 2	v	v	h 5
New Granada (ex. Aspinwall and Panama) Br. mail	....	18	b 4	10	....	h 8
do. direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
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	h 10
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	....	h 10
Nicaragua	....	10	b2	v	....	....
Nice (See France)						
Norway, via North German Union direct	....	....	....	....	....	....
do Stettin, (discontinued)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do N'th Ger. Union (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*10	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Nova Scotia	....	3	k	k	k	h 8
Panama	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8
Paraguay, Am. pkt. 23d each mo., fr. N. Y	....	18	4	10	10	..
Penang, British mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	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	h 8
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†	....
Philipopolis, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (cl. mail, via Eng)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Piatra via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Ploj[illegible], via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Poland (Prussian or Austrian) via North German Union, direct	....	*6	3	C	6	8
do (Prussian or Austrian), via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*7	4	C	8	8
Poland (Russian) via North German Union, direct	....	*11	5	D	8	h 8
do (Russian) via North German Union (closed mail, via England)	....	*12	6	D	10	h 8
Pondicherry	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do via Southampton	....	22	6	A	A	16
Porto Rico, British mail, via San Juan	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Port Said, via North German Union, direct	....	*16	9	H	12	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*17	10	H	14	h8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Prince Edward's Island	....	3	k	k	k	h 8
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	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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	h 8
do do (closed mail, via England	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
Russia, do do direct	e e	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via England)	e e	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
Rustchuk, German, direct (See Turkey)						
do do closed (See Turkey)						
Salvador, via Colon	....	10	o	o	....	....
Sandwich Islands,	b b	6	n	4	....	....
Santa Martha, British mail, via Aspinwall	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Savoy (See France)						
Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen and Weimar—see German States.						
Saxony, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Not exceeding one half ounce.	Postage on Newspapers, Book Pkts., Prints, &c., & Patterns or Samples: Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	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	4	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	8	8	....
Smyrna, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng.	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Spain, via New Orleans	e e	10	b 2	v	....	....
do British mail, via Marseilles	e e	AA	6	D†	D†	16
do open mail	e e	*4	....	....	....	....
do via Belgium	e e	AA	T	U	U	....
do via Bremen or Hamburg	e e	11	6	G†	9	....
do closed do, via England	e e	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,	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via Stettin, discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via North G. Union, (closed mail via Eng.	....	....	....	....	....	....
do via England, Bremen or Hamburg	a a	*9	4	K†	K†	8
do direct to Sweden or Norway						
Switzerland, (direct closed mail via England)	....	*10l	4l	B†l	B†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.						
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. 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	p12
TURKEY (European and Asiatic.) Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Czernarroda, Dardanelles, Dede-Agatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuk, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Volo & Widdin, via North German Union direct	e e	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	e e	*12	8	F	12	h 8
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)	e e	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via England)	e e	12	8	F	12	h 8
Turk's Island (postage on reg. let., 18c. per ½ oz.)	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
Uruguay, by Am. pkt. 23d each mo fr N.Y.	....	18	4	10	10	....
Vancouver's Island (letters if unpaid 10 cts. per half oz)	b b	*6	n	n	n	h 5
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	BB	BB	....	....
do British do	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
West Indies, direct	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
do (British) British mail via St. Thomas or Havana	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
do (not British), do do	....	18	4	10	10	h 8
[*See "Rates to West Indies" foot of this Page.*]						
Yanaon, by direct mail	....	10	....	....	....	....
Yokohama, via San Francisco, see Japan.						
do North German Union via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	8
do do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8

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 2½ oz. and not over 3¾ 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*	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 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	....	19	....	....	....	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	....	....	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* 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 28c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 32c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

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

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 800, Reg. 1873

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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 ounce. Matter of the second class to subscribers in Canada is chargeable with the same rates as to subscribers in the United States, and will be delivered free of further charge, and no charge will be made on the delivery of such matter sent from Canada to subscribers in this country. Patterns and samples are limited to 8 ounces in weight, and not to be closed against inspection. the postage is 10 cents for each package weighing 8 ounces or less.

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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See "Rates of postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 30 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

e e.—See Miscellaneous Information, third page.

☞ *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 Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday

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

FIRST CABIN .... (gold) $100
SECOND CABIN .... (gold) 60
STEERAGE .... (currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE .... (in currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN $225 00
SECOND CABIN 123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, currency 200
" FROM BREMEN, currency 20 50

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THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

QUARTERLY RECORD OF Box Rents, Newspape 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 thi 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.

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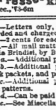

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Dec., '73-6m

☞ 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 report of "Carriers' Delivery."

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	
Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener	2 cts. a lb
" " " " less frequently than weekly	3 cts. a lb
Transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions, merchandise and samples; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct. an oz.
Newspapers (except weeklies), 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.
Weekly newspapers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.

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,
	*Santa Cruz,	Vieque,
	St. Eustatius.	

* To St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz *via* St. Thomas, the postage on letters is 1[illegible] cents per half ounce; on newspapers, 2 cents each, and printed matter 2 cents [illegible] ounces.

To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, 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,
Desseado,	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 2 cents on each newspaper, and 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof on other printed matter. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1875. WHOLE NO. 177.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR MAY, 1875.—No. 36.

1. Printed matter cannot be returned to the mailing party, unless the Postmaster at the office of address is furnished with postage sufficient at transient rates to cover its return.

2. Postmasters at other than letter-carrier offices, are required to distribute *local* newspapers addressed to regular subscribers from the box or general delivery of their offices free of postage, provided they are properly folded and addressed—one copy to each.

3. The pound rates of postage apply *solely* to "newspapers and periodicals mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news-agents."

4. All 3d class matter must be prepaid *in full* by postage stamps affixed to each package to one address, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof—otherwise it must be held for postage.

5. When two kinds of mail matter, subject to different rates of postage, are mailed in the same package, such package is subject to the higher rate of postage.

6. Liquids are unmailable, and must not be admitted into the mails. Laws, p. 62, sec. 133.

7. All matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, local or drop letters, and U. S. postal cards, is subject to postage at the rate of 3 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

8. If second or third class matter reaches an office, forwarded from the office to which originally addressed, without being prepaid anew, it should be rated with double transient rates to be collected on delivery.

9. Receipts for registered packages are to be kept one year from the date of issue. At the end of each quarter postmasters should return used registered package envelopes which they may have had on hand not less than one year. The duplicate quarterly returns and accounts are the property of the postmasters.

10. Newspapers, refused or not called for by the party addressed, and waste paper accumulating in a postoffice, should be sold for the highest price obtainable at the end of each postal quarter, and the amount of proceeds entered in the quarterly returns.

11. Publishers cannot send *specimen* copies of their papers at the pound rate—they must be prepaid at the transient rate, viz: one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

12. A sealed package having a corner cut off is subject to letter rates of postage.

13. A mail carrier may carry letters outside the mail provided they are inclosed in postage stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon—otherwise it would be illegal. Laws, page 21, sec. 239.

14. When a subscriber to a newspaper or periodical changes his post office, he should at once write to the publisher and have his address changed to his new office. He cannot have his publication forwarded from the old office to the new one free of postage. A request to a postmaster to forward such matter should be accompanied with an amount sufficient to prepay the postage at third class rates, viz.: one cent an ounce, &c.

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

16. The postal laws do not exempt postmasters from working the public roads, but they should not close their offices to perform the work required by local laws, as the regulations require postmasters to appoint assistants in case of their necessary absence. L. and R., p. 153, sec. 28.

17. When a postmaster knows that letters are enclosed in newspapers and deposited in his office for mailing, he is justified in refusing to mail them without full prepayment at letter rates, and should the party persist in the violation of the laws, he should report the case to the United States District Attorney.

18. A postal card attached to a newspaper cannot be received in payment of postage on such paper.

19. Newspapers and merchandise may be transmitted by mail, in one package, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, when so wrapped as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper.

20. Official stamps are intended to be used on official communications only, and when a postmaster has good reasons to believe that such stamps are being used on correspondence of a private nature, it is his duty to report the fact to the department from which the stamps are issued, so that the law can be enforced against the offender.

21. A package of newspapers (specimens) addressed simply to a certain post office, each paper being addressed to a different person, cannot be sent and delivered unless postage is paid on each paper separately.

22. When a package of newspapers is received at a post office to one address, and the names of the club to which they belong shall be handed to the postmaster he shall deliver the same to the respective owners. L. and R., p. 172, sec. 117.

23. A postmaster should collect postage at double the usual rates on mail matter of the third class arriving at his office for delivery franked by a member-elect of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, in accordance with section 152 of Laws, p. 64.

24. Subscribers to newspapers should remove their names from the margin of such papers before mailing them to other parties, otherwise they become subject to letter postage, under L. and R., p. 167, section 83.

25. New bonds are required of postmasters whenever the amount of postage stamps exceeds the penalty of the bond. New bonds, however, supersede all former ones, and the former penalty ends on the acceptance of the new bond.

26. The rates of postage are fixed by law and the department has no discretion to alter them, and no authority can be given to send mail matter at less than legal rates of postage.

27. Married women are now eligible to the office of postmaster.

may now be PM (not new – ~~but~~ since 1872)

28. When newspapers and periodicals addressed to subscribers are refused or not taken from the office, the postmaster should notify the publisher.

29. Postage stamps affixed to letters, packets or parcels of any description whatever, and all stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, must be *immediately* and *effectually* canceled at the *mailing* office.

30. A postmaster should keep his office open for the dispatch of business every day, except Sunday, during the usual hours of business in the place, and attend at such other hours as may be necessary to receive and dispatch the mails. L. and R., p. 154, sec. 86.

31. When a postmaster is necessarily absent from his office, he should leave it in charge of a proper assistant, who is acceptable to his sureties and to the patrons of the office.

32. Third-class matter *must* be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrappers, and must contain no writing except the address. When these requirements are not complied with, it is the duty of the postmaster to rate them up with letter rates of postage and collect it on delivery.

33. It is a violation of law for postmasters to traffic in postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or to solicit orders for their sale outside of the delivery of their offices.

34. The Department cannot prevent a person from purchasing postage stamps in large or small quantities from any postmaster he chooses, but the application for such stamps must be unsolicited, either directly or indirectly, on the part of the postmaster.

35. Postmasters are authorized to open and examine packages of samples, &c., sent in open envelopes, to see if they contain any written matter. They should not, however, communicate any information received by them in the performance of this duty.

36. In the event of the necessary absence of a postmaster from his office, his sworn assistant may make up and sign, and verify by oath, the quarterly returns of the business of the office. Reg., p. 249, sec. 534.

37. The fact that papers and periodicals are found in the mails addressed to regular subscribers must be taken as presumptive evidence that the postage has been prepaid at the mailing office at pound rates, and they must be delivered accordingly.

38. Letters addressed to deceased persons should be delivered to their legal representatives.

39. Persons who are subscribers to a newspaper or periodical as defined in the Regulations, are to be regarded as regular subscribers within the intendment of the postal laws, without regard to the length of time of their subscription.

40. *Third* class matter cannot be sent by mail by newsdealers or others, unless prepaid in full by stamps, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

41. The franking privilege conferred by the late Act of Congress extends to members and ex-members of Congress, but not to persons who are members-elect only.

42. No post office shall be located in a bar-room, nor in any room connected directly therewith; nor must any mail be opened, or mail matter delivered in any room in which liquor is sold at retail.

43. Neither postmasters nor their assistants, nor mail-carriers, are exempted by any provision of the postal laws from performing service on the public roads.

44. Postal cards may be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage, provided they have not been delivered.

45. Contractors and mail-carriers may carry newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among regular subscribers, but when such papers are placed in a post office for delivery, postage must be charged and collected.

46. Circulars must not be returned to the senders, notwithstanding the wrappers may bear a written or printed request to that effect, unless the postage was originally prepaid at letter rates, or unless new postage is paid thereon at transient rates.

47. *Postmasters are expected to give personal attention to the duties of their office.*

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Arnold	Dougherty	Ga.	6,237
Aqua Fria Valley	Yavapai	Arizona	40,101
Ava	Berrien	Ga.	15,235
Buffalo Springs	Park	Col. T.	38,113
Blithewood	Prince George's	Md.	3,651
Binnewater	Ulster	N. Y.	1,275
Batesbury	Lexington	S. C.	5,601
Buck Creek	Scriven	Ga.	15,282
Byrnesville	Jefferson	Mo.	Special, July 1
Butler's Switch	Jennings	Ind.	22,006
Beech Grove	Walker	Ga.	Special
Bell's Mill	Bates	Mo.	Special
Banana	Putnam	Fla.	Special
Burton	Rabun	Ga.	15,143
Black Oak	Cook	Ill.	Special
Chapman	Stark	Ohio	Sp. from Massillon
Crow Creek	Phillips	Kan.	Special
Crum's Point	St. Joseph	Ind.	24,020
Clarksville	Ionia	Mich.	24,226
Central Plains	Fluvanna	Va.	4,716
Caliente	Kern	Cal.	46,133
Corrona	Lee	Miss.	18,047
Coopersville	Wayne	Ky.	20,232
Coal Valley	Fayette	W. Va.	4,293 C. & O. R. R.
Clay Bank	Gloucester	Va.	4,789
Duck Lane	Calhoun	Mich.	24,157
Duval	Jasper	Mo.	28,340
Darwin	Inyo	Cal.	45,146
Dutton	Nassau	Fla.	6,401
Enoree	Laurens	S. C.	5,660
East Hebron	Grafton	N. H.	306
Everett	Dodge	Neb.	34,114
Ewing's Store	Bedford	Va.	Special
Fountain Mills	Frederick	Md.	Special
Flag Fork	Franklin	Ky.	"
Fayette	Sedgwick	Kan.	33,237
Fulton	Colfax	Neb.	34,155
Fort Mitchell	Lurrenburg	Va.	11,201
Forest Home	Butler	Ala.	17,211 (July 1.)
Grand Prairie	Nobles	Minn.	Special
Gray	Jones	Ga.	6,145
Granger	Monroe	Ind.	22,137
Greenville	Beaver	Utah	41,108
Grantville	Howard	Neb.	34,135
Gillsburgh	Jackson	Ill.	23,053
Goleta	Santa Barbara	Cal.	46,120
Greene	Saginaw	Mich.	24,030
Georgetown	Grant	New Mex. T.	Special
Heinrichville	St. Clair	Ill.	23,030
Hoboken	Pierce	Ga.	6,191
Hampton	Kanawha	W. Va.	Ches. & Ohio R. R., between Coalburg and Clifton
Horse Creek	Laramie	Wyoming T.	37,101
Henning	Lauderdale	Tenn.	Special
Hanson	Olmsted	Minn.	26,121
Independence	Merriwether	Ga.	6,250
Jordan's Run	Grant	W. Va.	12,288
Jefferiesville	Claiborne	Miss.	7,173
Jalapa	Newberry	S. C.	5,611
Jewell	Anne Arundel	Md.	3,661
Johnstown	Barry	Mich.	24,154
Jewell's Hill	Jasper	Miss.	18,147
Kellogg	Sonoma	Cal.	46,226
Longford	Clay	Kan.	33,276
Lawley	Bradford	Fla.	6,401
Leeman	Cape Girardeau	Mo.	28,306
Lakeside	Tulare	Cal.	Special
Looneyville	Roane	W. Va.	4,319
Law's Hill	Marshall	Miss.	Special
Live Oak	Pike	"	18,189
Leopaa	Clay	Kan.	Special
Lipan	Hood	Tex.	31,408 (July 1.)
Moscow	Cawley	Kan.	33,223
Mill Creek	La Porte	Ind.	Special
Matteson	Phillips	Kan.	"
Midland	Crawford	Mo.	28,023
Meadow Station	Henrico	Va.	Richmond, York River & Chesapeake R. R.
Mountain Ridge	Spartanburgh	S. C.	5,709
Modoc	Jewell	Kan.	34,134
Moore's Station	De Kalb	Ind.	22,026
Mile Run	Northumberland	Pa.	3,276
Melville	Waseca	Minn.	Special
Mount Cross	Pittsylvania	Va.	11,257
North Star	Martin	Minn.	26,196, (July 1)
North Creek	Fayette	Ala.	6,696
Meeper	Clark	Mo.	28,413
Newsom Station	Davidson	Tenn.	19,007
National Soldier's Home	Elizabeth City Co.	Va.	4,455
Oliver	Sac	Iowa	27,480
Oak Hill	Etowah	Ala.	15,184 (July 1: no expense to Department.)
Paint Bank	Craig	Va.	4,320
Pensacola	Yancey	N. C.	5,306
Prairie Dog	Harlan	Neb.	33,100
Piute	Kerr	Cal.	Special
Pala	San Diego	Cal.	Special
Pomona	Jackson	Ill.	23,053
Robertsdale	Huntingdon	Pa.	2,490
River Hill	Iredell	N. C.	Special
Reeder's Store	Lexington	S. C.	5,677
Rainey's Store	Greenville	Va.	Special
Rogersville	Frederick	Va.	Special
Robinson	Washington	Ga.	6,099
Salemville	Green Lake	Wis.	25,193
St. Catharine's Landing	Tipton	Tenn.	28,400
State Line	Limestone	Ala.	19,006
Strasburg	Chilton	Ala.	6,604
Summit Springs	Ellsworth	Kan.	33,267
Shaw's Mill	Pierce	Ga.	6,191
Saint Theresa	Wakulla	Fla.	16,085
Scott	Harrison	Miss.	6,413
South Bend	Pacific	Wash. Ter.	43,103
Shake Ridge	Amador	Cal.	Special
State Line	Spartanburg	S. C.	5,166
Steinthal	Manitowoc	Wis.	25,363
Snake Creek	Carroll	Va.	11,273
Tillar's Store	Brunswick	Va.	Special
Turner's	Phillips	Ark.	7,698
Trudder	Whatcom	Wash. Ter.	Special
Turnersville	Coryell	Texas	31,414
Upper Van Buren	Aroostook	Me.	105
Winters	Yolo	Cal.	Special
Woodford	Woodford	Ill.	23,021
Welden Creek	Mason	Mich.	24,015
West's Mill	Macon	N. C.	5,249
Wasepi	St. Joseph	Mich.	24,018
Woodstock Mills	Appling	Ga.	6,012

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Route No.
Bundyburgh	Geauga	Ohio	9,050
Big Renox	Cumberland	Ky.	20,247
Broad River	Cleveland	N. C.	5,640
Bareff	Taney	Mo.	28,282
Broomtown	Cherokee	Ala.	6,679
Burtville	Potter	Pa.	3,051
Curran	Stone	Mo.	28,346
Collinsville	Frederick	Va.	4,269
Cherry Camp	Harrison	W. Va.	4,102
Chalk Spring	Santa Rosa	Fla.	6,396
Cambria	Wayne	Iowa	27,171
Crittenden	Franklin	Ill.	23,284
Dunn's Lake	Putnam	Fla.	Special
Decoto	Alameda	Cal.	46,001
Dawson	Hopkins	Ky.	20,011
Enterprise	Carter	Ky.	20,148
Farmersville	Caldwell	Ky.	20,318
Fife's	Goochland	Va.	4,631
Griswold	Knox	Ind.	22,012
Henry	Sussex	Va.	Special
Henryville	Marshall	Ala.	6,638
Jamaica	Middlesex	Va.	4,442
Johnson's Spr'gs	Goochland	Va.	4,446
Kinsale	Westmoreland	Va.	4,433
Lamar	Randolph	Ala.	6,721
Milo	Barry	Mich.	Special
Mattison	Branch	Mich.	Special
Minnora	Calhoun	W. Va.	4,184
Millersburgh	Cherokee	Kan.	33,195
Mount Hope	Copiah	Miss.	7,173
Mouth of Seneca	Pendleton	W. Va.	4,243, 4,245, 4,253, 4,254
Negro Foot	Hanover	W. Va.	4,630
Okamon	Waseca	Minn.	26,184
Oak Park	Madison	Va.	4,629
Oatmeal	Burnet	Tex.	31,191
Peter's Creek	Stokes	N. C.	5,103
Pennville	Sullivan	Mo.	28,120
Prentiss	Bolivar	Miss.	7,505
Summit	Northampton	N. C.	Special
Snipe's Store	Chatham	N. C.	13,216
Tygh Valley	Wasco	Oregon	44,191
Union Valley	Nodaway	Mo.	28,148
Weyanoke	Charles City	Va.	4,420
Wilson's Store	Stokes	N. C.	5,111
Wilson's Landing	Charles City	Va.	4,420
Walkerstown	Forsyth	N. C.	5,123
Wolftown	Madison	Va.	4,626
White Feather	Bay	Mich.	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Addam's Tavern	Berks	Pa.	Reading
Allston	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Athelstane	Clay	Kan.	Lovejoy
Akron	Dickinson	Kan.	Abilene
Apishapa	Las Animas	Col. T.	Trinidad
Avon	Franklin	Maine	Phillips
Allen's Camp	Kern	Cal.	Caliente
Brick Store	Lee	Va.	Turkey Cove
Burritt	Winnebago	Ill.	Tyler
Boylston Station	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Brighton	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Beaver Valley	Phelps	Mo.	Rolla
Battle Run	Fleming	Ky.	Elizaville
Beartown	Deer Lodge	Mont. T.	New Chicago
Batesburg	Lexington	S. C.	Leesville
Chippewa	New Castle	Del.	Red Lion
Centre Bow	Cedar	Neb.	Bow Valley
Centre	Warren	Tenn.	McMinnville
Clearmont	Warren	Tenn.	McMinnville
Carrick's Mills	Jackson	Ala.	Scottsboro
Cherry Camp	Harrison	W. Va.	Wolf Summit
Cedar Creek	Bastrop	Tex.	Bastrop
Carrick's Ford	Tucker	W. Va.	Holly M'dows
Courad	Marshall	Miss.	Waterford
Chalk Spring	Santa Rosa	Fla.	Milton
Cumberland Institute	White	Tenn.	Taylors
Carroll	Coos	Ill.	Whitefield
Carbon Hill	Henrico	Va.	Richmond
Crowville	Franklin	La.	Winnsborough
Drew's Station	St. Bernard	La.	St. Bernard
Deep Creek	Tooele	Utah	Schellbourne Nevada
Duncan	Monroe	Ark.	Holly Grove
Derinda	Jo Daviess	Ill.	Yankee Hollow
Deaver's View	Buncombe	N. C.	Asheville
El Sauz	Hidalgo	Tex.	Edinburgh
Farmingdale	Sangamon	Ill.	Richland
Fairview	Coos	Or.	Roseburgh
Four Mile Prairie	Perry	Ill.	Denmark
Fielden	Jersey	Ill.	Jerseyville
Gansville	Winn	La.	Winfield
Galum	Perry	Ill.	Denmark
Grove Hill	Page	Va.	East Liberty
Glade Hill	Franklin	Va.	Rocky Mount
Grant's Hill	St. Genevieve	Mo.	Farmington, San Francisco Co.
Hamden	Becker	Minn.	Detroit City
Hodson	Phelps	Neb.	Plum Valley, Dawson Co.
Haggarts	Cass	Dak. Ter.	Fargo
Highlands	Monmouth	N. J.	Navasink
Hatch	Kossuth	Iowa	Algona
Iverson	Red River	La.	Ringgold
Isle Brevelle	Natchitoches	La.	Cloutierville, Bienville Co.
Independence	Merriwether	Ga.	Hogansville
Jatt	Grant	La.	Colfax
Jefferson Station	York	Pa.	Codorus
Jamaica Plain	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Jonesville	Harrison	Tex.	Waskom Station.
Knoxville	Cherokee	Tex.	Zavala, Smith Co.
Kinsale	Westmoreland	Va.	Tucker's Hill
Lake View	Volusia	Fla.	Enterprise
La Crarita	Saquache	Col. Ter.	Carnero
Las Colonias	San Miguel	New Mex. T.	Santa Rosa.
Minnora	Calhoun	W. Va.	Arnoldsburg
Mouth of Seneca	Pendleton	W. Va.	Mackville
Manchac	Travis	Tex.	Onion Creek
Mormon Mills	Burnet	Tex.	Burnet
Marsh Valley	Jewell	Kan.	Vicksburgh
Medano Springs	Costilla	Col. T.	San Isabel
Middletown	Ingham	Mich.	White Oak
Marion	Livingston	Mich.	Howell
Middlesworth	Shelby	Ill.	Shelbyville
Martinsville	Lancaster	Pa.	Live Valley
New Light	Wake	N. C.	Forestville
North Columbia	Washington	Me.	Columbia
North Towanda	Bradford	Pa.	Towanda
North Brighton	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
North Somerville	Middlesex Co.	Mass.	Boston
Oak Park	Madison	Va.	Twymann's Mills
Otto	Cowley	Kan.	Maple City
Pleasant Ridge	Choctaw Nation	Indian T.	Red Oak
Pine Valley	Yalabusha	Miss.	Coffeeville
Parhom's	Catahoula	La.	Trinity
Patrick Springs	Patrick	Va.	Patrick C. H.
Port Henry	Nassau	Fla.	Fernandina
Ponce de Leon	Holmes	Fla.	Euchee Annor, Walton Co.
Port Richmond	Wapello	Iowa	Ottumwa
Piney Fork	Pittsylvania	Va.	Pittsylvania C.H.
Pliny	Greenville	S. C.	Greenville
Parish Mills	Edmonson	Ky.	Brownsville
Paraje	Socorro	New Mex.	Fort Craig
Reed Creek	Hart	Ga.	Hartwell
Roslindale	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Revere	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Sarahsville	Williamson	Ill.	Marion
Sallisaw	Cherokee Nation	Indian T.	Webber's Falls
Social Hill	Hot Springs	Ark.	Rockport
Sargent	Hamilton	Kan.	Syracuse
Sumter	McLeod	Minn.	Glencoe
Sumterville	Lee	Ga.	Starkville
Stove Bridge	Franklin	Pa.	Williamson
South Belmont	Waldo	Me.	Belmont
Sunny South	De Soto	La.	Mansfield
South Winn	Penobscot	Me.	Winn
Smallwood	Comanche	Kan.	Sun City, Barbour Co.
Thompson	Audubon	Iowa	Exira
Trenton	Labette	Kan.	Dora
Wilson's Landing	Charles City	Va.	Brandon, Prince George's Co.
Woodland	Wabasha	Minn.	Plainview
West Somerville	Middlesex	Mass.	Boston
Winthrop	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
West Roxbury	Suffolk	Mass.	Boston
Wilson Creek	Graves	Ky.	Fancy Farm
Yorkville	Sevier	Ark.	Locksburgh
Yellow Bluff	Duval	Fla.	Jacksonville
Zion's Mills	Lee	Va.	Jonesville

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Beven's Creek	Carver	Minn.	East Union
Bayou Boeuf	St. Landry	La.	Boreta
Blacks and Whites	Nottoway	Va.	Bellefont
Baldwin	St. Mary's	La.	La Teche
Baldwin City	Lake	Mich.	Baldwin
Cottonville	Cumberland	N. C.	Gray's Creek
Camackville	Lee	White	Lane
Comstock's Land'g	Washington	N. Y.	to Comstock's
Chambers C. H.	Chambers	Ala.	to La Fayette C. H.
Dearbornville	Wayne	Mich.	Dearborn
Donahue	Sonoma	Cal.	Lakeville
Dillard's Wharf	Surrey	Va.	n. & s. to Pitsco,
Padhoff	St. Charles	Mo.	Dardenne
Golden City	Rice	Kansas	Kan's Centre
Granger	Monroe	Indiana	to South Granger
Hickory Tavern	Harford	Md.	Hickory
Keinrichville	St. Clair	Ill.	Heinrichtown
Linden	Hamilton	Neb.	to Lerton
Lockland Station	Hamilton	Ohio	Lockland, July 1
Lakeport	Lake	Oregon	Merganser
Lawson	Washington	Mo.	Marsdon
Manorville	Lancaster	Pa.	Central Manor
Newport	Dawson	Neb.	n. & s. to Jewell
North Franklin	Franklin	Neb.	Amazon
Oil Diggins	Trumbull County	Ohio	to West Mecca, now known as Powell's Corners.
Oak Harbor	Butte	Cal.	n. & s. to Berry Creek, 3 miles N'th
Port Orange	Volusia	Fla.	Allendale
Pilatka	Putnam	Fla.	Palatka
Porche's Prairie	Chariton	Mo.	Triplett
Rose Head	Taylor	Fla.	Perry
Stone House	Morgan	Mo.	n. & s. to Barnettsville
Stock Yards	St. Clair	Ill.	to National Stock Yards
State Line	Cass	Mo.	West Line
Wakulla Spring	Walkulla	Fla.	to Carter

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, three 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 11:15 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7:50 a. m. and 1 :05 p. m. For the 11:05 p. m. no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburg.

Another,

For the Way Mail Trains of the Harlem Railroad, is placed at the baggage entrance for that road, also in Vanderbilt avenue, and is for letters going to places supplied by that route by 8:30 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. trains. Collections at 8:15 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.

The third,

For the New York and Boston Route, is placed near the exit for passengers in Forty-second street, and is for letters going to places in New England by 8:05 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. trains. Collections at 7:55 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. On Sundays no collection will be made from the Harlem Railroad box, but the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. box will be emptied at 5:45 p. m., and the N. Y. and Boston box at 6:45 p. m.

WESTERN MAILS.

Mails for dispatch by 5:30 p. m., Allentown train, now close at the New York Post Office 4:30 p. m., instead of 4:00 p. m.

An additional close is now made at 7:00 p. m., of mail for the following States, Territories and cities, for dispatch by 8:25 p. m. Penn. R. R. train: Arizona, Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington Territory, Wyoming, Chicago, Ill., Cincinati, O., Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Sacramento, Cal., San Francisco, Cal.

EASTERN MAILS.

Mails for the East, heretofore closing at 6:00 p. m., and 7:00 p. m., now close one hour later in each case.

Mails for offices and routes supplied by the Easton and Elmira Agents, are despatched by the 5:30 a. m. Central R. R. of N. J. train, which necessitates a very early close at the N. Y. Post Office.

LATE CLOSE AT CITY STATIONS.

An accommodation which will be largely appreciated has been furnished by Postmaster James in the supplementary dispatch, by closed mail, from city stations to Syrasuse, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo, by 8:00 p. m. train, the street boxes for this dispatch being collected between 5:00 and 6:00 p. m., and the stations between 6:30 and 7:30 p. m.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Night service between Rouse's Point and Port Henry was commenced on the 31st ult.

The 8:00 a. m. train from New York Hudson River R. R. now connects through to Montreal. The following is the schedule of arrival and departure at important points along the route:

Le. New York 8 a. m. Arr. Troy 1:15 p. m.
Le. Troy 1:30 p. m. Arr. Rutland 4:40 p. m.
Le. Rutland 4:50 p. m. Arr. Burlington 7:15 p. m.
Le. Burlington 7:15 p.m. Arr. St. Albans 8:30 p.m.
Le. St. Albans 8:30 p. m. Arr. Montreal 11 p. m.

Abstract of a detailed statement of label slips returned to the 2d Division R. M. S., during the year 1874:

Lines or Routes.	Jan.	Intermediate months omitted.	Dec.	Total.
Alb. & N. Y. & Alb. & Buff. R. P. O.'s	68,756		63,992	787,357
New-York & Dunk. R. P. O.	29,120		30,688	387,651
New York & Wash. R. P. O.	13,297		18,528	199,897
Phil. & Pittsburgh R. P. O.	13,009		24,000	261,512
Williamsp't & Balt. R. P. O.	11,245		16,901	205,022
Route agents not assigned to chief head clerks	2,037		2,365	36,054
Total	137,499		156,474	1,877,493

The following is a statement for 1873:

Lines or Routes.	Jan.	Intermediate months omitted.	Dec.	Total.
Alb. & N. Y. & Alb. & Buff. R. P. O.'s	19,115		60,389	509,827
New York & Dunk. R. P. O.	8,696		27,522	202,767
New York & Wash. R. P. O.	6,001		13,128	92,484
Phil. & Pittsburgh R. P. O.	1,147		11,846	54,786
Williamsp't & Balt. R. P. O.	2,335		10,499	64,043
Route agents not assigned to chief head clerks	512		2,704	16,255
Total	37,806		126,088	944,149

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Broome Co.

East Windsor—Station on D. and H. Canal Co. R. R., 2½ miles south of Doraville.

Oswego Co.

Dexterville—4 miles west of Fulton, on route from Fulton to Hannibal.

Rockland Co.

Garnerville—Station on N. J. and N. Y. R. R., 2 miles east of Haverstraw.

Wayne Co.

Zurich—Station on Sodus Point and Southern R. R., 3 miles north of Fairville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Clarion Co.

Canoe—4½ miles east of Blair's Corners, on route from Clarion to Foxburgh.

Huntingdon Co.

Robertsdale—Station on Mt. Union and Broad Top R. R., 2 miles east of Broad Top.

Mifflin Co.

Shanks' Run—Station on Pennsylvania Central R. R., 5 miles south of Mattawana.

NEW JERSEY.

Passaic Co.

Union Valley, 2½ miles north of Newfoundland, on route from Newfoundland to West Milford.

CHANGES IN SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Broome Co.

East Windsor to Nineveh & Lanesboro Agent.

Oswego Co.

Dexterville to Oswego & Syracuse Agent.

Wayne Co.

Zurich to Sodus Point & Stanley Agent.

Rockland Co.

Garnerville to N. Y. D. P. O. "North Table."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Clarion Co.

Canoe to Clarion Dis.

Delaware Co.

Darby is only supplied by direct pouch from Philadelphia.

Huntingdon Co.

Robertsdale to Mt. Union & Broad Top Agent.

Mifflin Co.

Shanks Run to Har. & Alp. Agent.

NEW JERSEY.

Passaic Co.

Union Valley to Mid., Pompt. & N. Y. Agent.

Middlesex Co.

Cranbury is supplied entirely from Cranbury Station. An X pouch for Cranbury is made up by the a. m. N. Y., Trenton & Phila. Agent south and forwarded via F. & J. and C. & A. Railroads.

CHANGES OF TIME.

But'd and Chatham Village Agent—May 31, 1875.
Le. But'd 5:30 a.m. Arr. Chatham Village 3:30 p.m.
Le. Chatham Village 3:55 p.m. Arr. But'd 9:40 p.m.

Chatham Village and N. Y. Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. N. Y. 8:30 a.m. Arr. Chatham Village 3:20 p.m.
Le. Chatham Village 4:00 p.m. Arr. N. Y. 9:00 a.m.

Pawling and New York Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. New York 4:55 p. m. Arr. Pawling 7:30 p. m.
Le. Pawling 6:00 a. m. Arr. New York 8:35 a. m.

Middle'n, Pomp'n and N. Y. Agents—May 24, 1875.
Le. N. Y. 7:30 a. m. Arr. Middletown 1:30 p. m.
Le. Middletown 6:30 a. m. Arr. N. Y. 10:25 a. m.

N. Y., Som'ville and East'n (a. m.) Agt.—May 31, '75.
Le. New York 7:45 a. m. Arr. Easton 10:50 a. m.
Le. Easton 4:10 p. m. Arr. New York 7:25 p. m.

N. Y., Som'ville and East'n (p.m.) Agt.—May 31, '75.
Le. New York 4:00 p. m. Arr. Easton 7:08 p. m.
Le. Easton 7:15 a. m. Arr. New York 10:20 a. m.

Albany and N. Y. R. P. O. (a. m.)—May 24, 1875.
Le. New York 8:00 a. m. Arr. Albany 1:10 p. m.
Le. Albany 4:25 p. m. Arr. New York 10:00 p. m.

Albany and N. Y. R. P. O. (p. m.)—May 24, 1875.
Le. New York 11:15 p. m. Arr. Albany 6:25 a. m.
Le. Albany 10:30 a. m. Arr. New York 4:10 p. m.

Albany and Buffalo R. P. O. (a. m.)—May 24, 1875.
Le. Albany 6:45 a. m. Arr. Buffalo 8:00 p. m.
Le. Buffalo 4:35 a. m. Arr. Albany 4:20 p. m.

Albany and Buffalo R. P. O. (p. m.)—May 24, 1875.
Le. Albany 1:20 p. m. Arr. Buffalo 1:15 a. m.
Le. Buffalo 9:50 p. m. Arr. Albany 7:40 a. m.

Batavia and Tonawanda Agt.—May 24, 1875.
Le. Batavia 6:30 a. m. Arr. Tonawanda 10:00 a.m.
Le. Tonawanda 4:00 p. m. Arr. Batavia 7:15 p. m.

Canandaigua and Batavia Agt.—May 24, 1875.
Le. Batavia 6:10 a. m. Arr. Canandaigua 8:35 a.m.
Le. Canandaigua 4:25 p. m. Arr. Batavia 6:50 p.m.

Albany and Binghamton Agt.—May 24, 1875.
Le. Albany 9:30 a. m. Arr. Binghamton 3:20 p. m.
Le. Binghamton 9 a. m. Arr. Albany 2:30 p. m.

Oswego and Charlotte Agt.—May 24, 1875.
Le. Oswego 6 p. m. Arr. Charlotte 9:15 p. m.
Le. Charlotte 8:25 a. m. Arr. Oswego 11:35 a. m.

Cayuga and Ithaca Agt.—May 24, 1875.
Le. Cayuga 8:30 a. m. Arr. Ithaca 10:40 a. m.
Le. Ithaca 4:40 p. m. Arr. Cayuga 6:55 p. m.

Sodus Point and Stanley Agt.—May 24, 1875.
Le. Sodus Point 6:45 a. m. Arr. Stanley 9:15 a. m.
Le. Stanley 5:20 p. m. Arr. Sodus Point 7:25 p. m.

Buffalo and Emporium Agt.—May 23, 1875.
Le. Buffalo 6 a. m. Arr. Emporium 11:10 a. m.
Le. Emporium 2:30 p. m. Arr. Buffalo 7:50 p. m.

Boston and N. Y. R. P. O. (a. m.)—May 24, 1875.
Le. New York 8:05 a. m. Arr. Boston 4:50 p. m.
Le. Boston 8:30 a. m. Arr. New York 4:30 p. m.

Boston and N. Y. R. P. O. (p. m.)
Le. New York 9 p. m. Arr. Boston 6:15 a. m.
Le. Boston 9 p. m. Arr. New York 5:45 a. m.

Clayton and Oxford Agent—May 31, 1875.
Le. Easton 11 a. m. Arr. Clayton 2:30 p. m.
Le. Clayton 8:30 p. m. Arr. Easton 11:30 p. m.

Clayton and Chestertown Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Clayton 6:15 a.m. Arr. Chestertown 8:15 a.m.
Le. Chestertown 12 m. Arr. Clayton 1:45 p. m.

Lacona and Syracuse Agent—May 31, 1875.
Le. Lacona 6:30 a. m. Arr. Syracuse 9:30 a. m.
Le. Syracuse 4:40 p. m. Arr. Lacona 7 p. m.

Wellsville and Bellaire Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Wellsville 9:40 a.m. Arr. Bellaire 11:55 a.m.
Le. Bellaire 10:50 a.m. Arr. Wellsville 1:10 p.m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Cleveland 8:20 a.m. Arr. Wellsville 1:18 p.m.
Le. Wellsville 9:45 a.m. Arr. Cleveland 2:40 p.m.

Oil City and Pittsburgh Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Pittsburgh 8:25 a.m. Arr. Oil City 2:50 p.m.
Le. Oil City 10:00 a.m. Arr. Pittsburgh 8:10 p.m.

Pittsburgh and Crestline Agent.
Le. Pittsburgh 8:12 a. m. Arr. Crestline ——.
Le. Crestline ——. Arr. Pittsburgh 3:43 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Columbus Agent.
Le. Pittsburgh 7:13 a. m. Arr. Columbus ——.
Le. Columbus ——. Arr. Pittsburgh 8:27 p. m.

Cumberland and Pittsburgh Agent.
Le. Pittsburgh 7:25 a. m. Arr. Cumberland ——.
Le. Cumberland ——. Arr. Pittsburgh 9:20 p.m.

Phila. and Pittsburgh R. P. O.
Le. Phila. 12:55 p. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 2:00 a.m.
Le. Pittsburgh 4:40 p. m. Arr. Phila. 6:45 a. m.

Altoona and Pittsburgh Agent.
Le. Altoona ——. Arr. Pittsburgh ——.
Le. Pittsburgh 7:41 a. m. Arr. Altoona 2:00 p.m.

Harrisburgh and Altoona Agent.
Le. Harrisburgh 1:25 p.m. Arr. Altoona 7:25 p.m.
Le. Altoona 8:05 a.m. Arr. Harrisburgh 1:35 p.m.

Philadelphia and Harrisburgh Agent.
Le. Phila. 8:00 a.m. Arr. Harrisburgh 1:20 p.m.
Le. Harrisburgh 7:35 a.m. Arr. Phila. 12:25 p.m.

Pittsburgh and Washington Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Washington 6:10 a. m., 2:00 p. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 8:10 a. m., 4:00 p. m.
Le. Pittsburgh 8:40 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Arr. Washington 10:25 a. m., 6:50 p. m.

Harrisburgh and Martinsburgh Agt—May 24, 1875.
Le. Harrisb'g 1:30 p.m. Arr. Martinsb'g 6:15 p.m.
Le. Martins'g 7:00 a.m. Arr. Harrisb'g 11:40 a.m.

Townsend and Centreville Agent—May 30, 1875.
Le. Townsend 8:05 p. m. Arr. Centreville 10:30 p. m.
Le. Centreville 12 m. Arr. Townsend 2:47 p. m.

Driftwood and Red Bank Furnace Agent.
Le. Driftwood 12:20 p. m. Arr. Red Bank Fur. 5:55 p. m.
Le. Red Bank Fur. 11:30 a. m. Arr. Driftwood 5:30 p. m.

Lock Haven and Harrisburgh Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Lock Haven 6:40 a. m. Arr. Harrisburgh 11:45 a. m.
Le. Harrisburgh 1:25 p. m. Arr. Lock Haven 7:30 p. m.

Scranton and Northumberland Agent—May 24, 1875.
Le. Scranton 2:20 p. m. Arr. Northumberland 6:10 p. m.
Le. Northumberland 6:45 a. m. Arr. Scranton 9:40 a. m.

New York and Oswego Midland R. R.

The N. Y. and O. M. R. R. Co. will resume the running of regular trains over the entire length of their road on the 21 inst., and way mail service over different the divisions will be performed upon the following schedule:

NORTHERN DIVISION.
Le. Oswego ——. Arr. Oneida ——.
Le. Oneida ——. Arr. Oswego ——.

MIDDLE DIVISION.
Le. Oneida 6:00 a. m. Arr. Norwich 9:00 a. m.
Le. Norwich ——. Arr. Middletown 5:25 p. m.
Le. Middletown 11:30 a.m. Arr. Norwich 7:55 p.m.
Le. Norwich ——. Arr. Oneida 10:10 p. m.

Detroit and Chicago R. P. O.

The Detroit and Chicago R. P. O. now leaves Detroit 10:20 a. m., receiving direct connection from 8 a. m. N. Y. C. and H. R. and 7:30 a. m. Erie R. R. trains.

CHANGES IN ROUTES, ETC., AS RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPT. R. M. S.

NEW YORK.

Lake George and Ticonderoga.

Order transportation of the mails by the Champlain Trans. Co., from Lake George, by Bolton, Hulett's Landing, Hague and Ticonderoga to Fort Ticonderoga—40 miles and back six times a week, from June 15 to Sept. 30, 1875.

Ithaca to De Ruyter.

Extend route from De Ruyter by Crumb-Hill, Otselic, Otselic Center, Beaver Meadows, Ireland's Mills, Plymouth and South Plymouth.

Oswego to Ontario.

Extend route from Ontario, by Ontario Center, Union Hill and Webster, to Charlotte.

Fultonville to Charleston.

Increase service to six trips per week between Fultonville and Glen, via Auriesville.

Oswego to Middletown.

Order the transportation of the mails on the N. Y. and O. M. R. R. between Oswego and Norwich, and between Summit Junction and Ellenville.

Hancock to Downsville.

Curtail route to commence at East Branch, omitting Fish's Eddy and Hancock.

Increase the service on route as curtailed to six trips per week.

Durhamville to Lakeport.

Curtail route to commence at State Bridge, omitting Durhamville.

Cochecton to Morsston.

Curtail route to end at Liberty, omitting Morsston Depot and Parksville.

Callicoon Depot to Rockland.

Curtail route to end at Callicoon, omitting Rockland.

Deposit to Walton.

Curtail route to end at Rock Rift, omitting Walton.

Canastota to Eaton.

Curtail route to end at Petersboro, omitting Morrisville and Eaton.

NEW JERSEY.

Plainsboro Station to Cranbuyr.

Discontinue service from May 31, 1875.

New York to New Brunswick.

Extend route from New Brunswick, by Deans, Monmouth Junction, Plainsboro, Lawrence Station, Trenton, Morrisville, Pa., Penn Valley, Tullytown, Bristol, Bridgewater, Eddington, Andalusia, Tacony and Frankford Junction, to West Philadelphia, 54 miles, 74 times a week, with a branch from Princeton Junction to Princeton and back 12 times a week; also from Frankford Junction to Kensington and back 24 times a week.

R. C. JACKSON, Supt. R. M. S.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of June, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
June	1	White Star	Queenstown.
"	2	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	2	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	3	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	5	White Star	Queenstown.
"	5	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	5	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	9	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	10	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	10	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	12	White Star	Queenstown.
"	12	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	12	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	12	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	16	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	17	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	19	Inman	Queenstown.
"	19	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	19	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	23	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	24	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	24	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	26	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	26	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	26	Inman	Queenstown.
"	26	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	26	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	30	Cunard	Queenstown.
			FROM BOSTON.
June	5	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	12	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	19	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
June	3	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	10	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	14	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	17	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	24	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM BALTIMORE.
June	5	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	19	North German Lloyd	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
June	5	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	12	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	19	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	26	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
June	5	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	12	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	19	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	26	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

			FROM NEW YORK.
June	1	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	3	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	3	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	5	Atlas	Port au Prince
"	8	Clyde	Havana
"	10	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	10	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	15	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	17	Clyde	Havana.
"	17	Bermuda	Bermuda
"	19	Atlas	Kingston.
"	19	San Domingo	San Domingo.
"	22	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	23	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	24	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	24	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	29	Clyde	Havana.
"	30	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
June	18	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
			FROM NEW ORLEANS.
June	2	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
"	4	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	5	N.Y., Hav. & Mex. S.S.Co	Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Progreso and H'vana.
"	9	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
"	11	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	16	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
"	18	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	23	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
"	25	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	26	N.Y., Hav. & Mex. S.S.Co	Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Progreso and H'vana.
"	30	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

			FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
June	1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	15	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	21	Australasian & Am. S. Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1875.

POSTMASTERS who wish to keep postage stamps arranged in the most convenient way possible for sale, will do well to write to J. L. Skinner, Postmaster, Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass., for a circular describing his stamp cabinets and cases.—[Adv.]

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.

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

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1875.

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 177 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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Appointment.

J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.

JAMES N. TYNER, of Indiana.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.

E. W. BARBER, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
A. D. HAZEN, Chief Div. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.

THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.

C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

G. S. BANGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.

E. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.

C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.

N. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.

J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.

Vacant.
J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized, Special Agents of the Post Office Department and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
*R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.
Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Belden, J. C., Salem, N. J.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brown, S. D., Louisville Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Carke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
*David, E. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgarton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, U. R., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Salem, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., New Orleans, La.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McDanolds, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramsdell, Z. E., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Sharretts, B. K., New York N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Strong, J., Cleveland Ohio.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, W. B., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Walborn, C. A., Middletown, Pa.
*Wickes, S. R., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Carola, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. S., Meadville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.

L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent Office Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Office Postal Stamps.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
E. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

For changes and addition see the "Changes in Special Agent, &c.," from month to month, in another column.

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.]

Postage Rates Under General Union Treaty.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the General Postal Union, formed by the Treaty of Berne, embracing within its limits the following countries, viz.: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal (including the Island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz.:

(a.) For prepaid letters, 5 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(b.) For unpaid letters received, 10 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(c.) For postal cards, 2 cents each.

(d.) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

(e.) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(f.) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 8 cents.

(g.) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles, in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of Union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France, on and after January 1, 1876. In the meantime, the postage rates as fixed by the existing postal convention with France will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers and other printed papers is compulsory.

Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the re-transmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should, by being re-directed, enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the post office of the country of destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes (8¾ ounces), and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes (2 pounds 3 ounces).

APPLICATION OF THE STAMPS.

Correspondence of every kind must be stamped on the upper part of the address, with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting. Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence must, in addition, be impressed with the stamp "T" (tax to be paid), the application of which will devolve upon the exchanging office of the country of origin. Every postal packet which does not bear the stamp "T" will be considered as paid to destination and treated accordingly.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORM, &C.

Books, newspapers, printed papers and other similar articles must be placed under bands, or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and, except in the following particulars, they must contain no MS. writing, figure or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex MS. to them.

Circulars, notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing or by means of any impression whatever.

No other MS. additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers such as circulars, notices, &c., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags or in boxes or envelopes removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

2. They must not have any saleable value, nor bear any MS. writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work.

4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents, and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, the various documents on the service of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and, in general, all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditions above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted for conveyance by mail any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to customs duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

[OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1875.

Whereas, Section 165 of "An Act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department," approved June 8, 1872, provides "that the rate of United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, shall be ten cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof on letters, unless reduced by order of the Postmaster General:"

And whereas, Under the General Postal Union Treaty concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, the uniform prepaid rate of letter postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence for the entire extent of the Postal Union, embracing the whole of Europe, Egypt, and Turkey in Asia, has been established at five cents per fifteen grammes or fraction thereof:

And whereas, It is considered desirable, as far as practicable, to make the rate of letter postage uniform between the United States and all foreign countries:

It is hereby ordered, in accordance with the authority conferred by section 165 of the above-cited act of June 8, 1872, that the rate of United States postage on letters sent to or received from foreign countries with which different rates have not been established by postal convention or other arrangement, when forwarded by vessels regularly employed in transporting the mail, be reduced from ten to five cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof, to take effect July 1, 1875.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Newspaper Postage.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1875.

Ordered: That Section 103 of the Regulations of the Post Office Department be amended by striking out the words "and the subscription must be for not less than three months," in the seventh and eighth lines; and the section so amended shall be as follows:

SEC. 103. 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; but in the latter case such payment must have been made or undertaken with the previous consent or at the previous request of the person to whom such newspaper, magazine or periodical is sent. A person to whom any such publication is sent without his consent or request is not a regular "subscriber" within the meaning of the law, and double transient rates of postage must be charged and collected on such publications before delivery.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

Note to Postmasters.—Postmasters will observe that by this amendment of the 103d section of the Regulations, persons who are subscribers to a newspaper or periodical, as defined in the regulation is to be regarded as "regular subscribers" within the intendment of the postal laws, without regard to the length of time of their subscritpion.

[OFFICIAL.]

Change in Money Order Fees, on and after July 1.

The following circular, ordering a change in money order fees will be issued during the month:

P. O. DEPARTMENT, MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1875.

SIR: I have to inform you that by act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, the fees for Domestic Money Orders have been changed, so that "on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-five," the fees or commissions to be charged and exacted by you for the issue of Domestic Money Orders will be as follows, viz.:

On orders not exceeding $15....................10 cents.
Over $15 and not exceeding $30 ....15 cents.
Over $30 " " $40....................20 cents.
Over $40 " " $50....................25 cents.

You are hereby instructed to conform strictly to the terms of said act, as above set forth, in the collection of fees for money-orders. A postmaster who fails to do so will be charged in every instance with the full amount of the proper fee in the settlement of his accounts by the Auditor for this Department.

C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent.

To the Postmaster.

THE following circular has been issued by the First Assistant Postmaster-General. As there has been some misapprehension concerning it, we would call especial attention to the fact that it applies to salaries, before the change made by which salaries are calculated on the stamps sold, &c.:

[OFFICIAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ..., 1875.

SIR: In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed March 4, 1875, making appropriations for the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class to be readjusted in accordance with section 84 of the act approved June 8, 1872, the Postmaster General has ordered that your salary be fixed at $.... from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, instead of $...., as heretofore allowed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

..........................,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postmaster
....
.... Co.

DRAWING TEETH.

We do not know that there is any connection between the dental science and post-office duties, and yet we are sometimes reminded, in our experiences, of that part of the dental science comprised in "drawing teeth." It is when special agents have difficulty in obtaining information needed by them in the course of investigations. Ask us to tell wherein the analogy lies, and we would be obliged to confess to our inability to do so satisfactorily; but, as we said, whenever we hear of any postmaster or any other neglecting to give information that has been requested, we always think of drawing teeth.

Now, when a complaint is made to a special agent of any dereliction, real or apparent, on the part of the Post-office Department, and the special agent writes to some party or other for information of certain matters, why that party does not immediately give that information, or, if not in possession of it, obtain it, if possible; why he should write a curt reply, as though the matter were of no importance; or why he should answer some questions and neglect to reply to others, are questions more readily put than answered. We have known cases where four or five letters have been required, in order to obtain information which one letter should have elicited—and here is where comes in the suggestion of drawing teeth.

The Special Agent is the judge of what information he wants, and it savors somewhat of presumption for a postmaster, especially—whatever it may be in a private citizen—to dismiss his inquiries with a stroke of the pen, or a two-word confession of ignorance.

It is but a reasonable request to make, of all who can give any or gain any information that is needed to investigate complaints of irregularity or depredation in the postal service, to do so to the utmost of their ability, even taking no little trouble in the matter. Manifestly it is the duty and policy of postmasters and their clerks to do so.

We have known "tracers" and inquiries for registered letters to be returned with no more information than when they were first mailed. Sometimes the former are stopped by the postmaster at some intermediate office, and returned when they should have been endorsed and forwarded continuously until they reached the office of destination.

While there is more to be said on this matter, we close with the advice to all whom our "shoe will fit," to put it on, and wear it to their advantage as well as to that of the postal service generally.

[From N. Y. Daily Times, June 1.]

TRIBUTE TO POSTMASTER JAMES.

The citizens of the district covered by Station H of the New York Post Office, grateful for improvements made by Postmaster James, and wishing to give him and the Superintendent of the station, Mr. Theodore Karner, who has filled his present position for five years, a token of their appreciation and respect, sent Mr. James a formal invitation to meet them at his convenience at the new station corner of Third avenue and Sixtieth street. Mr. James accepted the invitation, and named last evening at 8 o'clock. At the appointed hour the committee of citizens, consisting of Messrs. Edward Fitch, Henry Clausen, Jr., J. Wynne Jones, D. W. C. Ward, Charles E. Kugler, William L. Peck, Philip Merkel, Ferdinand Traud and Wm. H. Long, met at the station, which had been handsomely decorated with American flags and portraits of Postmaster James, Superintendent Karner, and other post office officials connected with the main office down town and the station, and were soon afterward joined by ex-Mayor Opdyke, Judge Larremore, ex-Commissioner Gardner, Assemblyman Hess, Rev. Messrs. Crook and Corey, Alderman William L. Cole, ex-Alderman McGinnis, and other prominent residents of this district, which is one of the wealthiest in the city. Postmaster James was received by the committee and introduced to those present, numbering about three hundred. Mr. Fitch, Chairman of the committee, welcomed Mr. James on behalf of the citizens of the district, saying that they cordially greeted him, and wished to express their thanks for his efforts to provide them with frequent and accurate letter deliveries. They were delighted with the efficient and faithful service provided for them, and with the courtesy and zeal shown by all connected with the station in any capacity. These thanks were not only given as residents of the district, but to Mr. James for his good general administration of the Post Office in this city, the affairs of which were better managed now than under any previous postmaster.

Mr. Morrison, a merchant in the district, returned thanks to Mr. James, in behalf of the business men of the district, for the very satisfactory mail service with which it had been provided.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke said it afforded him great pleasure to be able to testify to the efficiency characteristic of the postal facilities, not only of that district, but of those down town. Order had been brought out of chaos by the executive ability of Postmaster James, who, notwithstanding the exceedingly inconvenient accommodations in the present post-office building, had reduced all its departments to a thorough, practical and systematic working. The monetary department of the Post Office, with its business of from thirty to forty millions of dollars a year, was conducted with an accuracy almost marvelous. Mr. James had exhibited ability of a character that would make his services desirable in a still higher sphere than the one he now occupied, and to which he would, doubtless, soon be called. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Crook said that he was conversant with the practical working of the post offices in London, Edinburgh, Dublin and many of the leading cities in England, and he could truly say that none of them surpassed our own in all the requisites for a satisfactory service.

Mr. James, in response to the remarks which had been made, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Fitch and gentlemen: I thank you for this kind reception. When I accepted your invitation I supposed that this assemblage was in honor of Superintendent Karner's taking possession of his new quarters, but I find to my great astonishment, from your hearty greeting and from the eloquent speeches of those who have preceded me, that the occasion is a glorification of the Postmaster. I have received too much credit for what has already been done in the way of improvement of our city service. Victories are won by the rank and file, and not by the Chief. I claim credit only for having the sagacity to call around me as the heads of divisions, such men as James Gayler, General Superintendent of City Delivery; Anthony Yeoman, General Superintendent of City Distribution; Harvey Major, the able and incorruptible Cashier; William Plimley, General Superintendent of the Money Order Division; ex-Senator John J. Foote, the argus-eyed Auditor, so kindly mentioned by Mayor Opdyke, Assistant Postmaster Henry G. Pearson, and the Superintendents of the Stations.

I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to these gentlemen. If the service has been improved, it is owing to their ceaseless vigilance. That no mistake was made in the retention of Supt. Karner your demonstration proves.

That the force has been improved I fully believe. No man has been removed except for cause. The advice given by such men as ex-Mayor Opdyke and Mr. Thurlow Weed, to remove none but incompetent surbordinates, has been strictly followed, and I propose to fight it out on that line, while I remain in office. One thing is certain, and that is that at the present time no more faithful, competent and courteous body of officials can be found than those with whom I have the honor to work in the Postal Department of this city. [Applause.] Every one connected with the Department seems to be doing his best, and I can truly say that there are not anywhere more upright, intelligent, hard-working classes of men than the clerks and letter-carriers now connected with the postal service in this city, and none in the public service so poorly paid for a zealous discharge of onerous duties." [Applause.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Folding Newspapers.—W. W. F., C——, N. Y.—The law requires that newspapers should be sufficiently dried and securely wrapped (Sec. 183, Code of 1872). Postmasters are not required to fold newspapers. Securely wrapped requires proper folding.

Holding Two Offices.—G. H. De C., B——, Me. The President's order against holding Federal and State or Municipal offices at the same time, does not apply to post-offices the salaries of which are below $1,000.

New Postal Cards.—J. A. H., J——, O.—We are to have a new postal card, or, rather, postal cards of a new and improved design, but when, we cannot say.

Mail Carrier Carrying Express Package.—J. H. F., J——, Ill.—Mail carriers may carry packages of merchandise out of the mails, free of postage, but they are not permitted to carry letters.

Delivery of Newspapers.—C. T., S——, O.—Newspapers deposited in a post office for local delivery are subject to postage (except county papers to regular subscribers), and this whether the papers were received by mail to one address, and postage paid accordingly, or were received by express or any other way than by mail. It is a rule that postage on any but first-class matter pays only for one transmission and one delivery. Such matter, if forwarded or remailed, must be charged with a new postage at the proper rate, according as it is for transmission or local delivery, as it is second or third class, and whether to or in a letter carrier or *non*-letter carrier office.

Error in our Last Post Office List.—F. W., S——, Conn.—Globe Creek is in Marshall County, Tenn., and not Connecticut. It was a typographical error.

Papers Deposited for Local Delivery.—L. S. H., P——, N. J.—The postage on papers deposited in a *non*-letter carrier office for local delivery is the same as for transmission. But county papers, one copy of each kind, to regular subscribers, are not subject to postage.

Incongruities in Postal Rates.—L. R. I., H——, Conn.—It is a fact that a newspaper weighing four ounces may be sent to London, England, for two cents, while to send the same paper to an office a mile off would cost four cents. We cannot give an explanation. The foreign rate is fixed by treaty between the two countries; the domestic rate is fixed by Congress. The latter rate has been a subject of very general comment and complaint, but it is the law, and nothing can be done about it till the next session of Congress, when, no doubt, the matter will be set right.

Properly Folding Papers, &c.—W. O. A., O——, O.—1. The papers you sent were not folded at all, but rolled, so that we could not judge whether they were "properly folded." What is proper folding must depend very much on the postmaster's judgment. 2. A postal card with a stamp attached to pay return postage is unmailable, and should not be sent; but if received at the office of destination, it should be charged with postage at double rate, viz.: 6 cents; the stamp should not be canceled. 3. Writing in third-class matter is a serious evil, but one which it is difficult to prevent. It is done in many cases from rascality, in others through ignorance, and others again through thoughtlessness. The only way, under existing laws, to bring about an abandonment of the practice is for the postmasters at both the mailing and delivering offices to examine packages as required by section 122, Regulations of 1873. One cause of the evil is that some postmasters cannot be made to understand that any writing *whatever* except the address subjects third-class matter (except proof sheets) to letter rates of postage.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for May, 1875.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

F. W. Steigelman, Cincinnati, O., to Louisville, Ky.
J. E. White, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
E. H. Woodward, Quincy, Ill., to Denison, Tex.
E. L. McLellan, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
J. B. Hoyt, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

H. Aston, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
A. F. Spaulding, Boston, Mass., to St. Albans, Vt.
H. C. Gleason, Boston, Mass., to St. Albans, Vt.
J. B. Harris, Quincy, Ill., to Denison, Tex.
L. W. Spencer, Cincinnati, O., to Louisville, Ky.
O. B. Childs, Boston, Mass., to St. Albans, Vt.
R. K. Brush, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
M. Peck, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
F. W. West, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
S. P. Shipley, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
H. Keffer, Memphis to Chattanooga, Tenn.
B. F. La Rue, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

C. H. Collins, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
T. B. Lane, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
H. M. Chorpenning, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
L. Wood, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
W. D. Seymour, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
T. R. Bye, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.

ROUTE AGENTS.

J. M. Turrentine, Richmond, Va., to Charlotte, N. C.
W. J. Eddins, Richmond, Va., to Charlotte, N. C.
T. Donoghue, Palestine to Rockdale, Tex.
H. Parish, Houston to Longview, Tex.
H. C. Chase, St. Louis, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark.
J. W. McCullough, Little Rock to Texarkana, Ark.
H. R. Latimer, Harbor, O., to New Castle, Pa.
G. T. Reichnecker, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
J. G. Bell, Dresden to Cincinnati, O.
M. W. Temple, Selma, Ala., to Meridian, Miss.
A. Twichell, Worcester, Mass., to Wilton, N. H.
R. McCabe, Holden, Mo., to Paola, Kan.
P. P. Clark, Pleasant Hill, Mo., to Carbondale, Kan.
C. S. Kasson, Sacramento to Redding, Cal.
J. J. Jones, Chicago to Danville, Ill.
A. Hillman, Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, Wash. Ter.
J. C. McGuigan, Herndon to Pottsville, Pa.
W. P. Morse, Green Bay, Wis., to Negaunee, Mich.
G. T. Shelton, Columbia, S. C., to Augusta, Ga.
G. M. Arnold, Norfolk to Lynchburg, Va.
J. Parker, St. Paul to Melrose, Minn.
J. L. Stark, St. Paul to Duluth, Minn.
J. B. Dexter, Portland to Roseburgh, Oregon.
A. S. Whitcomb, Fitchburg to Hoosac Tunnel, Mass.
J. C. Brown, Atchison to State Line, Kan.
F. Rogers, Houston to Denison, Tex.
W. H. Grayson, Hempstead to Austin, Tex.
A. Henderson, Monteith to Muskegan, Mich.
P. W. Gowey, New Orleans to Brashear City, La.
H. Hinkle, San Celito to Tomales, Cal.
J. P. Fulton, Williamsport, Pa., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
M. A. Butricks, New York, N. Y., to New Haven, Ct.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

W. D. Hays, Meadville to Oil City, Pa.
T. F. Brown, Morristown to Riverside, Tenn.
W. Bunger, La Harpe to Warsaw, Ill.
J. W. Cavis, Stockton to Oakdale, Cal.
A. A. Mabson, Montgomery to Eufaula, Ala.
H. Austin, Toledo, O., to Detroit, Mich.
H. G. Sargent, Whitehall to Port Henry, N. Y.
N. M. Conway, New Orleans to Donaldsonville, La.
F. Marie, New Orleans to Brashear City, La.
A. R. Murdock, New Orleans, La., to Vicksburg, Miss.

LOCAL AGENTS.

G. Y. Center, Baldwin, Fla.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for April, 1875.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Drop Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	385	2,702,576	1,636,431	659,278	4,689,538
Philadelphia	207	1,491,121	824,948	749,472	1,915,835
Chicago	144	1,308,823	245,718	384,152	1,710,970
Boston	140	890,745	366,127	381,101	1,446,982
St. Louis	100	777,059	88,934	227,122	533,406
Cincinnati	63	465,515	86,407	123,526	271,679
Baltimore	60	456,970	71,168	142,032	440,799
Brooklyn	86	368,247	93,009	228,496	229,124
Detroit	31	363,928	36,812	137,328	174,245
Cleveland	30	291,922	38,468	121,661	216,261
Buffalo	34	277,090	29,467	135,237	186,735
Milwaukee	26	254,976	18,743	59,871	117,674
San Francisco	36	250,659	63,181	78,783	345,483
Louisville	29	235,198	23,056	86,499	134,636
New Orleans	47	230,099	43,392	108,614	357,034
Rochester	23	216,189	18,479	89,426	184,705
Indianapolis	26	215,285	21,312	81,899	130,596
Pittsburgh	34	209,329	41,901	83,060	161,490
Albany	25	207,235	21,473	84,426	134,688
Washington	37	199,033	28,603	85,132	136,960
Newark	23	154,957	27,923	65,283	89,252
Troy	15	153,980	22,077	83,613	122,859
Syracuse	17	145,892	13,710	85,955	88,075
Toledo	13	116,980	9,709	50,682	97,987
Memphis	13	114,906	8,539	31,624	60,625
Jersey City	14	109,325	10,155	37,395	43,539
Kansas City	11	106,830	7,199	57,634	61,093
Richmond	16	101,860	8,493	40,102	59,811
Utica	13	90,388	9,092	40,375	71,708
Allegheny	11	89,902	9,461	43,621	44,588
Dayton	12	84,269	9,521	45,969	74,675
Grand Rapids	8	82,763	8,155	48,855	54,391
Providence	21	82,056	22,877	40,883	38,748
Nashville	11	80,134	4,877	53,473	51,227
Fort Wayne	7	75,850	9,231	50,639	75,396
Springf'd, Mass.	8	70,313	9,955	31,474	45,718
Hartford	11	69,897	12,344	47,182	40,536
Columbus	12	69,215	5,652	38,037	50,896
St. Paul	10	68,694	3,905	53,180	63,309
New Haven	14	65,405	9,532	50,294	52,562
New Bedford	6	65,221	1,951	33,723	22,056
Minneapolis	8	62,909	5,834	46,109	40,676
Atlanta	6	57,257	2,167	18,655	31,005
Worcester	11	55,730	7,901	29,573	33,256
Lawrence	8	55,623	2,551	37,796	46,319
Wilmington	9	54,200	7,520	22,613	24,410
Erie	7	50,670	5,201	36,324	22,309
Lowell	10	50,552	4,184	23,962	57,084
Portland	10	49,222	3,690	43,122	63,763
Wheeling	5	48,015	2,354	28,7?9	45,177
St. Joseph	6	47,243	2,760	33,453	36,273
Easton	6	47,103	3,356	20,746	49,694
Reading	9	45,340	4,242	27,858	24,940
Evansville	7	44,369	1,680	30,501	29,928
Manchester	7	44,236	2,161	40,706	21,193
Omaha	6	44,083	3,754	24,419	28,571
Elmira	6	43,319	3,700	19,909	18,212
Peoria	8	43,289	2,707	18,623	43,497
Poughkeepsie	6	42,274	3,260	26,003	45,245
Burlington	6	41,726	2,128	32,937	30,978
Lynn	7	40,491	3,181	20,938	31,085
Lancaster	5	40,254	1,976	20,981	19,547
Elizabeth	6	38,795	6,580	28,295	24,467
Norfolk	6	38,416	3,073	15,406	49,902
Quincy	7	38,351	2,862	33,184	23,369
Savannah	6	38,261	6,183	17,131	32,660
Des Moines	6	37,360	3,922	23,491	24,676
Davenport	7	36,614	3,036	19,800	21,707
Oswego	6	36,300	2,670	16,524	23,475
Charleston	8	34,363	3,498	16,723	28,550
Trenton	6	33,685	2,948	19,430	25,130
Camden	6	33,651	4,241	19,430	16,452
Paterson	7	32,084	2,822	16,638	17,268
Dubuque	5	30,892	1,662	21,526	23,454
Bloomington	6	30,232	2,261	19,850	16,340
Petersburg	5	30,056	4,406	11,667	22,873
Harrisburg	5	29,409	1,956	25,970	11,823
Salem	6	29,162	2,941	26,288	22,194
La Fayette	4	28,223	3,036	21,519	19,342
Fall River	8	25,741	2,488	21,172	14,338
Leavenworth	5	25,599	2,388	13,033	21,352
Springfield, Ill.	4	24,467	1,819	19,294	11,798
Pottsville	4	21,466	1,856	17,492	10,204
Hoboken	4	20,244	1,517	5,090	7,745
Bangor	5	19,295	1,045	11,750	25,361
Covington	4	19,121	915	13,766	8,765
Mobile	6	18,981	1,278	15,735	20,653

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

A LITTLE DISCRETION NEEDED.

There was lately received at the New York Post Office a registered package envelope, containing two letters. On taking out the letters it was found that one of them contained a gold ring, and that the package had been subjected to such heavy pressure somewhere that the ring had cut in both letters a round hole as neatly and completely as though done with a punch.

Inquiry developed the fact that the clerk at the mailing office, in order to be sure that his registered package envelopes will stick, subjects them to the pressure of a letter press. Here is where a little discretion is needed; registered matter often contains articles which should not be subject to any extra pressure, and while we commend caution in sealing we must condemn force.

POSTAL CARDS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

In some of the Tables of Foreign Postage on and after July 1, 1875, that have been issued, the rate on postal cards to Newfoundland has been unintentionally omitted. We mention the fact, lest the discrepancy between our table and those to which we refer should lead to some mistakes. The rate on postal cards to Newfoundland should be 2 cents.

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

[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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in New York City, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city. This decision applies equally to publishers in other places.

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 ounce 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 ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—**1 cent for each ounce 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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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.

Postmasters are required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, upon which the word "*free*" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the 1st day of December, 1875, all public documents—including the Congressional Record, and speeches and reports therein contained—already printed or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a member or delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents, which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free" printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

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 emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter.

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——.

OFFICIAL.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE,

Showing the Rates of Postage Chargeable in the United States on Letters, Newspapers, &c., Sent in the Mails to Foreign Countries on and after July 1, 1875.

Countries or places of destination.	Ordinary letters. Condition of payment.	Ordinary letters. Limit of payment.	Ordinary letters. Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.	Postal cards, each.	Registered matter. Registration fee on letters.	Registered matter. Registration fee on other articles.	News-papers. Limit of weight for a single paper.	News-papers. Postage on each paper.	Other printed matter. Weight of a single packet.	Other printed matter. Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Samples of merchandise. Weight of a single packet.	Samples of merchandise. Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Observations.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	
Accra, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aden, German mail	do.	do.	17		8		4	5	2	5	2	5	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Algeria. (See France.)													
Argentine Confederation, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Br. mail	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5		8		*	2	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n	3				*	2	2	2			
Balearic Isles. (See Spain.)													
Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10			1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz., or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added for each paper. The rates on newspapers and printed matter cover the United States postage only.
Br. mail	do.	Port debark'n	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British Columbia. (See Canada.)													
British Honduras, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Buenos Ayres. (See Argentine Confederation.)													
Burmah, German mail	Optional	Destination	17		8		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	3	1	8		1	1	1	1	8	10	No samples exceeding 8 ounces can be forwarded in the mails. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Canary Islands. (See Spain.)													
Cape de Verde Isles, Br. mail	Optional	do.	11		16		4	6	2	4	2	4	For register letters the postage is 15 cents per 15 grammes.
Cape of Good Hope, Br. mail	do.	do.	27		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Carthagena. (See New Grenada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	17		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
China, U. S. packet. (See Hong Kong and Shanghai.)													
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 13 cents per ½ ounce and 8 cents fee.
Curacoa, direct mail	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			
Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
East Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecuador, closed mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20				4	2	4	4			"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz. 2 cents; over 1, but not over 2 ozs., 3 cents; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 4 cents, being the United States postage only.
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n	17		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		8		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
France	Optional	Destination	9		10		4	3	4	6	4	6	Printed matter and samples, not over 1 oz., 2 cts.; over 1 oz., but not over 2 ozs., 4 cts.; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 6 cts.
Gambia, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Germany	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Gibraltar, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Great Britain and Ireland	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Greece	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Greytown, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				*	2	1	1			Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.
Guiana, Br., French and Dutch, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	1	4	4			The rates for newspapers and other printed matter cover the United States postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Holland	Optional	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Hong Kong and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	10				*	2	4	10			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindoostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		8		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Italy	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		16		4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Mahe. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta. (See Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippine Islands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	23		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers, 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added on each paper. All correspondence received from Mexico, whether by sea or land routes, is chargeable with domestic rates.
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3				1	1	1	1			
Minorca. (See Spain.)													
Moldavia	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Morocco, British mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail	Optional	Destination	27		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Netherlands	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)													
Newfoundland	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	5		*	2	2	2	2	2	Letters and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		*	2	4	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		*	2	4	4			Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		16		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		16		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Nicaragua, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Norway	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)													
Panama, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		8		*	2	2	2			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				*	4	4	10	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		8		*	4	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Poland	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Porto Rico, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
British mail	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Portugal	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See Australia.)													
Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Russia	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Salvador, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10				*	2	1	1			
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)													
Santa Martha, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Scotland. (See Great Britain)													
Servia	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5		8		*	2	2	2			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Spain	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Es'ab'ments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	do.	do.	27		16		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements	Compulsory	do.	10				*	2	4	8	4	8	
British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		16		4	4	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		16		4	8	4	8	4	8	
Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Switzerland	do.	do.	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Syria. (See Turkey.)													
Tangiers, British mail via Southampton	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Turkey	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Dieman's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Victoria. (See Australia.)													
Wallachia	Optional	Destination	5	2	8	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		8		4	4	4	10	4	10	

*Not limited.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
May 31, 1875.

Published by order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragragh renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

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.

THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL
POSTAL GUIDE.
REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NO. 3, for APRIL, 1875,
NOW READY, CONTAINING

TWO ALPHABETICAL LISTS of all the Post Offices in the United States.
LISTS OF MONEY ORDER and Letter Carrier Offices.
FULL DIRECTIONS about Money Orders and Registered Letters.
RATES of Foreign and Domestic Postage.
HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING of Mails in all the Principal Cities.
DISTANCES by shortest mail routes between the Principal Cities.
RULINGS of the Post-Office Department during the last quarter, including
THE NEW LAW about postage on Third-class Matter, and
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TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—JUNE, 1875.

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.

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 one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four 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	....	23	4	A	A	16
do German mail direct, via Brindisi	a	*20	N	O	P	r 8
do do do via Trieste	a	*26	Q	R	S	17
do do via England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s 8
do do do and Trieste	a	*27	Q	R	S	17
do via San Francisco	....	10	b 2	8	8	....
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	h 8
do N. G. U. & Brindisi, reg. let. 14c. per ½ oz.	....	12	6	G†	G†	h 8
do do closed mail via England	a	*12	9	G	13	h 8
do (small newspapers, not over 3 oz. in weight, 7c. each via England).						
do via N. G. U. via Eng & Brin, reg let 15c p ½ oz.	a	13	[illegible]	G†	G†	h 8
do by British Mail, via Southampton	....	[illegible]	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, (See France)					....	....
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 Rep'c, A. P't 23d ea. mo. fr. 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	v	....	h 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 England and Brindisi	a	*21	N	O	P	s8
do except Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Southampton	....	28	4	A	A	....
do do do via Brindisi	....	34	8	20	20	....
Constantinople, via North German Union direct	....	*10	6	G†	9	h 8
do do do closed mail, via Eng	....	*11	7	G†	11	h 8
do British mail, via Marseilles	....	20	6	D†	D†	16
Corsica (See France)	....				....	....
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	....	h 8
Czernavoda, via North German Union, direct	....	*11	7	F	10	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*12	8	F	12	h 8
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	....	*9	6	F	10	h 8
do North German Union closed mail, via Eng.	....	*10	7	F	12	h 8
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	4	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	*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	h 8
do do closed mail, via Panama	....	20	2	v	....	....
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria) by North German Union, and Brindisi direct	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
do (Middle) do do do	a	*16	9	I†	I†	h 8
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†	h8
do (Middle) do do do	....	*17	10	I	I†	h8
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'pt'n	....	*20d	6	14	14	d22
do do via Brindisi	....	*24d	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	h 8
do do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
France, direct or closed mail, via England	e e	*9l	3l	A†l	A†l	h10
Galatz, via North German Union direct	....	*9	6	E	9	h 8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*10	7	E	11	h 8
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 Italian open mail	a	*16	Y	Z	....	q14
Greenland, via Denmark	....	7	4	E†	E†	10
Greytown, via Colon	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Guadeloupe, British mail via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	....	....
Guatemala	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Guiana (British French and Dutch)	....	18	4	10	....	h 8
Havana, dir. (R. L. v S. Thomas, 18c p ½ oz. reg. fee 8c)	....	10	b 2	v	....	....
Heligoland	....	*6	3	A†	6	8
Holland, direct	....	*6	3	A†l	A†	8
do via England	....	*10l	4l	8l	8l	8
Honduras (British) Br. Mail, via St. Thomas	....	18	4	10	10	h 8

COUNTRIES.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one-quarter ounce.	Postage on Letters: Not exceeding one half ounce.	Newspapers. (P)	Book Packets and Prints of all kinds per four oz.	Patterns or Samples per four oz.	Reg. Fee for Reg'd Letters and other Postal Packets.
Schleswig-Holstein, via North German Union, direct	....	*6 u	3	C	6	8
do do do (closed mail, via Eng.)	....	*7 u	4	C	8	8
Scio, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Engl.	....	12	8	F	12	h 8
Scotland—see Great Britain.						
Scutari, via North German Union, direct	....	11	7	F	10	h 8
do do closed mail via Eng	....	13	8	F	12	h 8
Servia, via North German Union, direct	....	8	6	E	9	h 8
do North German Union, closed mail via Eng	....	9	7	E	11	h 8
Servia, via (except Belgrade), French mail	e	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai, via San Francisco, see China	....	10	b 2	v	....	h 8

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

X.—	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	7	....	....
Y.—	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	11	....	....
Z.—										
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 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, 28 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 ¼oz. 16c.; over ¼ and not over ½oz. 22c.; over ½ oz. and not over ¾oz. 33c.; over ¾ and not over 1oz. 44c.

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

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 809, Reg. 1873

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 extends only to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

d.—Beyond Assiout, prepayment is compulsory and registration is not allowed. Coin, jewels, and articles subject to custom dues, cannot be sent.

e.—Rates by this route will be given next month.

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, 3 cents each by closed mail via England.

k.—Transient newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals, *one* cent per ounce. Matter of the second class to subscribers in Canada is chargeable with the same rates as to subscribers in the United States, and will be delivered *free* of further charge, and no charge will be made on the delivery of such matter sent from Canada to subscribers in this country. Patterns and samples are limited to 8 ounces in weight, and not to be closed against inspection, the postage is 10 cents for each package weighing 8 ounces or less.

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*, France or North German Union, or if intended to be sent via the North German Union, unless *fully* prepaid.

m.—See "Rates of postage on printed matter for foreign countries," on third 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 30 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.

d d.—Can be paid only to Brazil, which see.

e e.—See Miscellaneous Information, third page.

☞ *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 Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday

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

FIRST CABIN .... (gold) $100
SECOND CABIN .... (gold) 60
STEERAGE .... (currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN $120
SECOND CABIN 72
STEERAGE .... (in currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN $225 00
SECOND CABIN 124 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, currency 20 50
FROM BREMEN, currency 20 50

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.

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.

HARPER'S

Monthly,
Weekly,
OR
Bazar,

WILL BE SENT WITH THE

U. S. MAIL

For One Year For

$4.00,

The Regular Price Being $5.00.

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, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	
Mail letters	3 cts.	Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener	2 cts. a lb
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.	" " " " less frequently than weekly	3 cts. a lb
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.	Transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions, merchandise and samples: in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct. an oz.
Registered letters 8 cts. in addition to the proper postage.		Newspapers (except weeklies), 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.
		Weekly newspapers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.

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.

Rates of Postage to West Indies, Except Turk's Island.

... 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,
Cubagua,	Les Saintes,	Saba,
Culebra,	Margarita,	St. Bartholomew,
Curacoa,	Marie Galante,	St. Martin,
Desseado,	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 2 cents on each newspaper, and 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof on other printed matter. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1875. WHOLE NO. 178.

THE DEAD LETTER.

And can it be? Ah, yes, I see,
'Tis thirty years and better
Since Mary Morgan sent to me
This musty, musky letter.
A pretty hand (she couldn't spell),
As any man must vote it;
And 't was, as I remember well,
A pretty hand that wrote it!

How calmly now I view it all,
As memory backward ranges—
The talks, the walks, that I recall,
And then—the postal changes!
How well I loved her, I can guess
(Since cash is Cupid's hostage)—
Just one-and-sixpence—nothing less—
This letter cost in postage!

The love that wrote at such a rate!
(By Jove! it was a steep one)—
Five hundred notes (I calculate)
Was certainly a deep one;
And yet it died—of slow decline—
Perhaps suspicion chilled it;
I've quite forgotten if 't was mine
Or Mary's flirting killed it.

At last the fatal message came:
"My letters—please return them;
And yours—of course you wish the same—
I'll send them back or burn them."
Two precious fools, I must allow,
Whichever was the greater:
I wonder if I'm wiser now,
Some seven lusters later?

And *this* alone remains! Ah, well!
These words of warm affection,
The faded ink, the pungent smell,
Are food for deep reflection.
They tell of how the heart contrives
To change with fancy's fashion,
And how a drop of musk survives
The strongest human passion!

Saxe Leisure-Day Rhymes.

The Ownership of Private Letters.

Mr. E. S. Drone has an interesting article in the *Legal and Financial Register* for July, on the subject: "Writers' Rights in Letters after Transmission." We make the following extracts:

"In the course of ordinary correspondence a letter was written, mailed and received by the person to whom it is addressed. Has the writer any rights in a letter after it has thus passed out of his possession into that of the receiver? May he dictate to the receiver what use shall or shall not be made of it? Has he any control over it? Or does the receiver become the sole proprietor and controller as soon as the letter is delivered to him by the post—privileged to make of it any use he pleases?

"This question is of primary importance to literary men, and not unfrequently has a practical interest to merchants and others. In this country it is a third of a century old—having first arisen in 1841, when the illustrious Judge Story decided a controversy concerning the letters written by Washington. In England it is much older, for a century ago (1774) the famous letters written by Lord Chesterfield to his son were the subject of litigation. Nor was this the origin of the question. In 1741 Alexander Pope went into court to find out what rights he had in the correspondence which had passed between him and Swift, and which some enterprising publisher had printed without consulting the poet's wishes.

"Does the writer lose all control over letters after transmission because they lack the charm of literary finish, the qualities to instruct or entertain the general reader? Are they excluded from the rule applied to letters of literary value on the ground that 'the law does not notice trifles?' Or, is the same rule applicable to letters of all kinds, without regard to their quality or value? This question has been debated for more than a century. It was first raised in Pope's case, where the defence set up was that there could be no property in ordinary private letters not intended for publication. It was also argued that a letter sent by one person to another was a gift to the receiver, who thus became invested with the right of property therein. It was not denied that the letters possessed the attributes of literary composition; the objection was simply that they were private, and had not been written for the public. This absurd doctrine did not receive the approval of Lord Hardwicke, the presiding judge, who expressed the very sensible opinion that ordinary private letters were often more interesting and possessed more merit than professed literary compositions; and 'that letters which are very elaborately written, and originally intended for the press, are generally the most insignificant and very little worth any person's reading.'

"In a case before the Superior Court of New York City in 1855, after an elaborate review of the authorities, the Court refused to recognize any distinction based on literary merit, and, affirming the doctrine so clearly expounded by Judge Story, held 'that every letter is, in the general and proper sense of the term, a literary composition,' which cannot lawfully be published by the receiver or any third person, without the consent of the writer, except for purposes of vindication.

"And this is the only sound exposition of the law. The doctrine suggested in Pope's case, in 1741, definitely announced by Sir Thomas Plumer in 1813, and adopted by the New York Court of Chancery in 1841 and 1848, that the writer has property only in letters possessing the attributes of literary compositions is based upon a distinction that has no foundation in reason or sound principles. The distinction is absurd. Who is to determine whether a letter has literary attractions—whether it will interest the reader? Where is the line to be drawn? Moreover, is a letter written by an author to have the benefit of protection because it will command a price in the publishers' market, while that of the merchant is outlawed, although the information it contains may be of the highest pecuniary value in the marts of trade? The correspondence of merchants, bankers, and other business men, is frequently freighted with information of great value in dollars and cents. Its untimely publication would be a serious loss to the owner; its possession would be a prized gain to the possessor. And yet, are such letters to be put beyond the pale of the law because they lack literary value?

"It is a fallacy to maintain that the contents of a letter, in order to possess the attributes of property, must have a market value, either in the literary or the commercial world, and that a letter is valuable to the author only so far as it may be useful to others. If a writer has property in any letter after transmission, he has it in all letters; and a court is not justified in requiring him to prove that such property is valuable to the community. What value the letter may have to society, or how far it may be useful to the public, is immaterial. It may be without literary value and entirely destitute of any quality to render it useful or valuable to the community, and yet it may be valuable to the writer. A brief business note may play an important part in commercial transactions; a communication relating to domestic matters, though void of general interest, may be valued by a circle of relatives and treasured by their descendants. Publication may bring upon the writer financial embarrassment, humiliation or substantial injury. Whatever may be the nature of the letter, its merits or its value, it is for the writer to determine what use, not within the implied purposes for which it was sent, shall be made of its contents. Indeed, letters come within that general class of unpublished works in which the author's property is secured by the common law. It is fully conceded that the writer's title is not forfeited by transmission of the letter, except for special and very limited purposes. Excepting this special property which is vested in the receiver, and the right he has to use the letters in self-defence, the property of the writer is the same after transmission as before, and the remedy for its protection should be the same.

"In all the litigated cases on this point it appears that the object of the writer was simply to prevent the publication or other unwarranted use of his letters. But the subject presents another important question. Suppose the writer wishes to obtain possession of the letters or copies which are held by the receiver. Is there any lawful way of doing it? This question has not arisen in any reported case, and, therefore, no authority can be cited on either side."

A Chapter in the History of Postal Improvements.

From the New York *Times* of May 26, we take the following narrative of an effort to expedite the transmission of mail matter:

The placing of an early mail on the line between New York and Philadelphia has been for some time quietly but earnestly demanded by the business interests of both cities and of a very large section of the country besides. It is well known that a very fast train has been running from New York for many months, on which express matter only is carried. It leaves New York at 4 o'clock in the morning and reaches Philadelphia before 7. The New York daily papers are delivered in Philadelphia before breakfast, but at a largely increased cost to the subscribers, because of the high rates of expressage which must be paid. Letters, of course, cannot be sent by express, and much correspondence in the early part of the day between the two cities, which would be transacted through the post office, has to be given to the telegraph companies, and is, of course, much more expensive and less satisfactory. Besides the needed postal facilities between the two cities, which an early mail would give, there is a large accumulation of mail matter from the East and North, which arrives in New York after the dispatch by the night trains South, and which has to remain there till 9 o'clock the next day. The early dispatch desired would distribute this mail all over the Middle and Southern States several hours earlier than it is now distributed. The advantages of an early dispatch of mail from New York would extend so far that an estimate of its value is impossible, but it must certainly be very great. New York publishers especially would gain much, and their patrons more, by the delivery of all the morning papers on the day of publication over a much wider territory than can be reached under existing postal arrangements. Of course the express companies oppose the public demand, for they now have the control of the earliest communication, and it is, no doubt, very profitable. The train is run by the express company, the railroad furnishing only an engine and use of track, for which the sum of $150 per day is said to be paid. The Postmaster General would be glad to dispatch a mail from New York by this train, but cannot, and it seems impossible to effect any arrangement without action by Congress. Gov. Jewell yielded to the repeated demands, and opened negotiations with the railroad company early in April last, and a few days since received a diplomatic but decisive reply to his letter. The following is a copy of the letter written by direction of Gov. Jewell and the answer from the Assistant President:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1875.

Strickland Kneass, Esq., Assistant to President Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: I would respectfully request of your company that it furnish the Post-Office Department facilities for an early morning dispatch of mail from New York, at an hour not later than 4 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia not later than 7 a. m. This would give an outlet to all mail matter of the middle section accumulating in New York, arriving by the late mails from New England and the North, also that originating in New York after the present night dispatches. It would give all business communications and other mail matter from the whole Northeastern section, mailed after the business hours of one day, a delivery before or during early business hours of the next day throughout the Middle States. It would give the Middle States, Maryland, and a great portion of Virginia and West Virginia, the New York daily papers at an early hour the same day of issue. This latter is now done in great extent by private enterprise outside of the mails, at a great expense to the publishers, increasing materially their cost to the public.

Newspapers are defined by law and public sentiment to be legitimately and strictly "mail matter," and it is only by virtue of special enactment that they are at all allowed to be carried outside of the mails.

It is deemed to be the duty of this department to provide every possible means for the transmission and early delivery of all classes of mail matter.

There is a strong growing public demand for the facilities asked for, and this department would be derelict in duty should it pass it over in silence.

This dispatch from New York would connect all mail trains out of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington, supplying an immense number of people, and a large section of country, accommodating business interests unsurpassed by any other section; and it seems that where such great results can be accomplished by such small means, there should be no refusal.

It is not asked that a postal car be furnished, but only facilities for the forwarding of mail in pouches, as there is ample time in New York for all necessary distribution. It is the opinion of this department that the increase in the weight of mails transported, if this request is granted, will amply compensate for the additional accommodations desired. Comprehending fully the importance of a dispatch of mail at the hour named, its benefits to the public and indirectly to your company, and in view of the often repeated appeals, not only of the people throughout the sections named, but of the publishers and business interests of New York City and Philadelphia, I earnestly request that you will furnish the necessary accommodations for carrying out the objects explained in this letter. It is especially requested that you give this your attention and a definite answer at the earliest date possible. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BANGS,
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1875.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have received and noted the communication of Col. Bangs asking our company to furnish the Post-Office Department facilities for an early morning dispatch mail from New York at an hour not later than 4 a. m. and arriving in Philadelphia not later than 7 a. m., and in reply state that there is no passenger train—or public train of any kind—passing over our lines between New York and Philadelphia at the hours named. Therefore any services furnished at these hours would require a special arrangement, to be paid for as "special train service," and which this company will with pleasure furnish the Department if you so desire. I would add, sir, that there is now a special train that leaves New York for Philadelphia at 4 a. m. (not noted on the public schedules), but as this company furnishes only the engines and use of track for this train, the question as to transporting the mail thereon does not rest with this company. Very respectfully,

STRICKLAND KNEASS.

This answer seems to leave the Department powerless to proceed further. It means in plain terms that the road will run an early post train from New York for the Department on the same terms as for the express people. But there is no authority in law to pay for carriage of the mails in this way. The amount of compensation would be dependent upon the weight of mail matter, and the expenses of the train would probably be paid by it. But the road will take no risk, and the Department has no authority to hire special train service. The negative result thus far can hardly be regarded as final, however, since the growing public demand must soon force either the Pennsylvania Company or Congress to provide the service asked for.

THE NEW NEWSPAPER POSTAGE LAW.

The law in relation to the prepayment of the postage on newspapers at the office where published, which came into operation Jan. 1, will materially reduce the income heretofore derived from that source. From estimates made on results already known, it is thought that not more than one-half the amount will be realized from the postage on this class of matter that was received under the old law. The law is quite effective in its operation, but the rates are so much lower than heretofore that the proceeds will be reduced about fifty per cent. It is acknowledged to be a great saving in the manner of collecting the postage, dispensing with a large amount of clerical labor, and is also thought to be very satisfactory to both publishers and subscribers, and it is a question with the department whether it is not wise to let the law remain as it is, despite the deficiency, rather than make any recommendations to Congress toward a change.

"Ish dere some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the post office yesterday, says the *Detroit Free Press*. "No, none here," was the reply. "Vhell, dot is queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor gets sometimes dree letters in one day, und I get none. I bays more daxes as he does, und I haf never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings?"

There is a man in Montgomery County, Pa., who can hold up his hand and say that he never opened another man's letter by mistake. We refer, of course, to Mr. John Pfafaelkaeffingar.

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, three 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 11:15 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7:50 a. m. and 11:05 p. m. For the 11:05 p. m. no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburgh.

Another,

For the Way Mail Trains of the Harlem Railroad,

is placed at the baggage entrance for that road, also in Vanderbilt avenue, and is for letters going to places supplied by that route by 8:30 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. trains. Collections at 8:15 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.

The third,

For the New York and Boston Route,

is placed near the exit for passengers in Forty-second street, and is for letters going to places in New England by 8:05 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. trains. Collections at 7:55 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. On Sundays no collection will be made from the Harlem Railroad box, but the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. box will be emptied at 5:45 p. m., and the N. Y. and Boston box at 6:45 p. m.

NANTUCKET, MASS.

A direct mail is now dispatched *daily* from New York to Nantucket, Mass., by 5 p. m. boat, Old Colony Line.

CHANGES IN ROUTE TITLES AND NEW TITLES.

Change Washington and Grafton R. P. O. to Baltimore and Grafton R. P. O.

Change Susq. Depot and Carbondale Agt. to Binghamton and Carbondale Agt.

NEW ROUTE.

Stoneboro and New Castle, Pa., Agt.

EXTENSION OF ROUTES.

The route of the Washington and Grafton R. P. O. has been extended to end at Baltimore, and the following is the schedule between that point and Washington:

Day Line.

Le. Wash. 9:00 p. m. Arr. Baltimore 10:25 p. m.
Le. Balt. 6:20 a. m. Arr. Washington 7:55 a. m.

Night Line.

Le. Wash. 7:20 a. m. Arr. Baltimore 8:40 a. m.
Le. Balt. 5:20 p. m. Arr. Washington 6:50 p. m.

The route of the Susq. Depot and Carbondale Agent has been extended to end at Binghamton, N. Y.

CHANGES IN ROUTES, ETC., AS RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT R. M. S., DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1875.

NEW YORK.

Route 1,804—Saratoga Springs to North Creek.

Order transportation of the mails by the Adirondack R. R. Co. from Saratoga Springs by South Greenfield, Greenfield Centre, Porter's Corners, North Greenfield, South Corinth, Corinth, Hadley, Luzerne, Creek Centre, Athol and The Glen to North Creek, 57 96-100 miles and back six times a week, or oftener, if trains run, service to commence July 15, 1875.

Route 1,380—Saratoga Springs to Luzerne.

Annul contract and discontinue service, to take effect July 15, 1875.

Route 1,384—Warrensburgh to Johnsburgh.

Curtail route to commence at The Glen, omitting Warrensburgh and increase service on route as curtailed, to six trips per week, to take effect July 15, 1875.

Route 1,386—Wevertown to Indian Lake.

Curtail route to commence at North Creek, omitting Wevertown, decreasing distance 5 miles, to take effect July 1, 1875.

Route 1,724—Hadley to Creek Centre.

Annul contract and discontinue service, to take effect July 15, 1875.

Route 1,480—State Bridge to Lake Port.

From July 1, 1875, change route, to commence at Durhamville and end at Oneida Lake, omitting State Bridge and Lakeport.

Route 1,572—Clarksburgh and Morton's Corners.

Annual contract and discontinue service, to take effect June 30, 1875.

Route 1,671—Morsston Depot and Shin Creek.

Curtail route to commence at Morsston Depot, omitting Morsston, decreasing distance 1½ miles, from June 5, 1875.

Route 1,338—Mill Brook to Dover Plains.

Annul contract and discontinue service, to take effect June 30, 1875.

Route 1,240—Walton to Delhi.

Restore service and pay, to take effect May 10, 1875.

Route 1,248—Utica to Smith's Valley Station.

Restore service and pay, to take effect May 17, 1875.

Route 1,239—Clinton to Rome.

Restore service and pay, to take effect May 17, 1875.

Route 1,448—Amsterdam to Northville.

Order six additional trips weekly between Amsterdam and Broadalbin, 10 miles, to take effect July 15, 1875.

Route 1,235—Oswego to Middletown.

Restore service between Norwich and Walton, 47-52-100 miles, to take effect from June 2, 1875.

NEW JERSEY.

Route 2,105—Philadelphia to New York.

Rearrange service so as to commence route at Camden and run via Palmyra, Riverton, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Kinkora, Bordentown, Yardville, Robbinsville, Windsor, Hightstown, Cranbury Station, Prospect Plains, Jamesburgh and Dayton to Monmouth Junction, 53 56-100 miles, and back, twelve times a week to Bordentown, six times a week thence to Jamesburgh and twelve times a week thence to Monmouth Junction, with six additional weekly trips one way between Bordentown and Hightstown, with a branch from Bordentown to Trenton, seven miles and back, twelve times a week, and a branch from Jamesburgh by Spottswood and Old Bridge to South Amboy, 14 95-100 miles and back, six times a week; to take effect July 1, 1875.

Route 2,118—Greensburgh Station to New Brunswick.

Embrace Hillsborough on this route, between Harlington and Millstone, from date, June 17, 1875.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Route 2,876—Jefferson Station to Spring Forge.

From May 15, 1875, let service begin at Codorus, increasing distance ½ mile.

Route 2,875—Jefferson Station to Broadbecks.

From May 1, 1875, curtail service to begin at Codorus, decreasing distance ½ mile.

Route 2,932—Snellsburgh to St. Clairville.

From June 30, 1875, curtail service to end at Alum Bank, decreasing distance 8 miles.

Route 2,810—Westfield to Ulysses.

From June 30, 1875, discontinue service and annul contract.

Route 3,193—Miller's Station to Lincolnville.

From June 15, 1875, curtail service to end at Brown Hill, decreasing distance 5 miles.

Route 2,874—Jefferson Station to Xenia.

From May 15, 1875, extend service to begin at Codorus, increasing distance ½ mile.

Route 2,612—Shoemakertown to New Hope.

Curtail service to begin at Jenkinstown, decreasing distance 2 miles, from June 15, 1875.

Route 3,083—Madera to Smith's Mills.

From July 1, 1875, change service to end at Glen Hope and extend to begin at Houtzdale, increasing distance 3½ miles.

Route 3,026—Burgettstown to West Middletown.

Extend service from July 1, to begin at Cardville, increasing distance ¾ mile.

MARYLAND.

Route 3,503—Baltimore to Washington.

From June 3, 1875, discontinue service, same being covered by extension of route 3,504.

Route 3,504—Washington to Wheeling.

From June 4, 1875, extend service, to begin at Baltimore, increasing distance 40 miles.

Route 3,660—Annapolis Junction to Savage.

From June 30, 1875, discontinue service and annul contract.

Route 3,691—Sykesville to Franklinville.

From June 15, 1875, increase service between Freedom and Franklinville, 7¼ miles, to six times a week.

Route 3,653—Washington to Friendship.

From July 1, 1875, curtail service, to begin at Forestville, decreasing distance 9 miles.

CHANGES OF TIME.

N. Y., Whitings and Philadelphia Agent—June 28, 1875.

Le. New York 12:30 p. m. Arr. Phila. 6:20 p. m.
Le. Phila. 7:30 a. m. Arr. New York 1:20 p. m.

Manchester and Greenwich Agent—June 28, 1875.

Le. Manchester 1:05 p.m. Arr. Greenw'h 4:20 p.m.
Le. Greenw'h 6:23 a.m. Arr. Manchester 9:36 a.m.

Manchester and Tuckerton Agent—June 28, 1875.

Le. Tuckerton 7:32 a.m. Arr. Manch'r 9:36 a.m.
Le. Manch'r 1:05 p.m. Arr. Waretown 2:05 p.m.
Le. Waretown 2:20 p.m. Arr. Manch'r 3:19 p.m.
Le. Manch'r 4:30 p.m. Arr. Tuckerton 5:49 p.m.

Rutland and Chatham Village Agts.—June 21, 1875.

Le. Rutland [illegible] a.m. Arr. Bennington 9.15 a.m.
Le. Ben'gt'n 12:15 p.m. Arr. Chat'm V., 3:30 p.m.
Le. Chat'm V., 3:30 p. m. Arr. Ben'gtn 8.20 p.m.
Le. Bennington 9:15 a.m. Arr. Rutland 11:40 a.m.

Rondout and Stamford Agent—June 7, 1875.

Le. Rondout 7:30 a.m. Arr. Stamford 11:30 a.m.
Le. Stamford 1:25 p.m. Arr. Rondout 5:30 p.m.

Cayuga and Ithaca Agent—May 24, 1875.

Le. Cayuga 4:40 p.m. Arr. Ithaca 6:55 p.m.
Le. Ithaca 8:30 a.m. Arr. Cayuga 10:40 a.m.

Watertown and Utica Agent—June 29, 1875.

Le. Watertown 7:55 a.m. Arr. Utica 11:15 a.m.
Le. Utica 5:10 p.m. Arr. Watertown 9:05 p. m.

Greenport and New York Agent—June 21, 1875.

Le. Greenport 2:55 p.m. Arr. New York 7:20 p.m.
Le. New York 8:30 a.m. Arr. Greenport 1:08 p.m.

Reading and Wilmington Agent, June 10, 1875.

Le. Wilmington 6:25 a.m. Arr. Reading 10:42 a.m.
Le. Reading 4:15 p.m. Arr. Wilmington 8:20 p.m.

Pittsburgh and Crestline Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 7:12 a. m. Arr. Crestline 5:15 p.m.
Le. Crestline 9:40 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 7:07 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Columbus Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 7:57 a. m. Arr. Columbus 5:20 p. m.
Le. Columbus 7:10 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 5:32 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cumberland Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 8:25 a.m. Arr. Cumberland 3:00 p.m.
Le. Cumberland 1:30 p.m. Arr. Pittsburgh 8:20 p.m.

Altoona and Pittsburgh Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 8 a. m. Arr. Altoona 2:25 p. m.
Le. Altoona 9:20 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 1:41 p. m.

Erie and Pittsburgh Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 7:12 a. m. Arr. Erie 2:35 p. m.
Le. Erie 7:30 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 2:30 p. m.

Oil City and Pittsburgh Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 8:25 a. m. Arr. Oil City 2:50 p. m.
Le. Oil City 10 a. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 5:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Monongahela City Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 6:10 a. m. Arr. Mon. City 8:15 a. m.
Le. Mon. City 3:50 p. m. Arr. Pittsburgh 6:05 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Washington Agt.

Le. Pittsburgh 8:40 a.m. Arr. Washington 10:25 a.m.
Le. Pittsburgh 5:00 p.m. Arr. Washington 6:50 p.m.
Le. Washington 6:10 a.m. Arr. Pittsburgh 8:10 a.m.
Le. Washington 2:00 p.m. Arr. Pittsburgh 4:00 p.m.

Blairsville and Pittsburgh Agt.

Le. Pittsb'gh 6:55 a.m. Arr. Blairsv'le Int. 10:55 a.m.
Le. Blairsv'le Int. 11:45 a.m. Arr. Pittsb'gh 6:10 p.m.

CHANGES IN SCHEMES.

VIRGINIA.

Augusta County.

New Hope to Rich & Hunt, Agt. (Charlottesville to Staunton.)

Campbell Co.

Leesville and Otter River to Lynch. and Dan. Agent.

Henry Co.

Mount Vernon to Lynch. and Dan. Agent.

Spottsylvania Co.

Partlows to Rich. and Hunt. Agt. (Junction to Gordonsville.)

NEW JERSEY.

Hunterdon Co.

Harbourton to Titusville Dis.

Warren Co.

Mt. Hermon to Bridgeville Dis.

Rocksburgh and Harmony to Belvidere and Phila. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lehigh Co.

Best to Slatington and Reading Agt.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW JERSEY.

Hunterdon Co.

Harbourton—4 miles northeast of Titusville.

Warren Co.

Mt. Hermon—2 miles west of Hope, on route from Hope to Columbia.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lehigh Co.

Best—station on Reading and Lehigh RR., 3½ miles west of Slatington.

SEPARATION OF NEWSPAPER MAIL FOR NEW YORK STATE IN N. Y. POST OFFICE.

The following directs to "West Table," the remainder of the State to "North Table," except these counties temporarily to "East Table"—Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

DIRECTS

Albany,	Newburgh,
Amsterdam,	New Rochelle,
Auburn,	Niagara Falls,
Avon,	Norwich,
Batavia,	Ogdensburgh,
Binghamton,	Olean,
Brockport,	Oswego,
Buffalo,	Owego,
Canajoharie,	Palmyra,
Canandaigua,	Peekskill,
Catskill,	Penn Yan,
Champlain,	Plattsburgh,
Cold Spring,	Port Byron,
Cooperstown,	Port Chester,
Corning,	Port Jervis,
Dansville,	Poughkeepsie,
Dunkirk,	Rochester,
Elmira,	Rondout,
Fonda,	Rome,
Fort Plain,	Rouse's Point,
Fredonia,	Rye,
Garnerville,	Saratoga Springs,
Geneva,	Saugerties,
Goshen,	Seneca Falls,
Hancock,	Schenectady,
Havana,	Sing Sing,
Herkimer,	Syracuse,
Hornellsville,	Suspension Bridge,
Hudson,	Tarrytown,
Jerome,	Troy,
Kingston,	Utica,
Little Falls,	Wappinger's Falls,
Lockport,	Waterloo,
Lyons,	Watertown,
Malone,	Westchester,
Middletown,	West Point,
Mohawk,	Whitehall,
Montgomery,	White Plains,
Mount Vernon,	Yonkers.
Newark,	

DISPOSITION OF NEWSPAPER MAILS IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Table or Div.	Disposition.	Route.
Ala.	South	Massed	Brist. & Chat. R. P. O.
Alaska	West	"	Ogd. & San Fran. R. P. O.
Ariz.	West	"	Omaha & Ogd. R. P. O. No. 2.
Ark.	West	"	Memphis D. P. O., Ark.
Cal.	West	"	Ogd. & San Fran. R. P. O., Cal.
Colo.	West	"	Toledo & Quincy R. P. O., Ter.
Conn.	East	By routes.	
Dakota	West	Massed.	Toledo & Chicago R. P. O., Dak.
Del.	South	"	N. Y. & Wash. R. P. O., Del.
D. of C.	South	"	N. Y. & Wash. R. P. O., Del.
Florida	South	"	Wash. & Weld. R. P. O., Fla.
Ga.	South	"	N. Y. & Wash. R. P. O., Ga.
Idaho	West	"	Omaha & Ogd. R. P. O., No. 2.
Ill.	West	"	Toledo & Chicago R. P. O., Ill.
Ind.	West	"	Buff. & Toledo R. P. O., Ind.
Ind. Ter.	West	"	Toledo & Quincy R. P. O., Ter.
Iowa	West	"	Toledo & Chicago R. P. O., Iowa.
Kansas	West	"	Toledo & Quincy R. P. O., Kan.
Ky.	West	"	Graf. & Cincinnati R. P. O., Ky.
La.	South	"	Louisville & Nashville R. P. O., La.
Maine	East	"	Bangor & Boston R. P. O., Me.
Md.	South	"	N. Y. & Wash. R. P. O., Md.
Mass.	East	"	Routes & Bost. D. P. O.
Mich.	West	"	N. Y. & Dunkirk R. P. O., Mich.
Minn.	West	"	Ft. Howard & Chicago R. P. O., Minn.
Miss.	South	"	Chat. & Memphis R. P. O., Miss.
Mo.	West	"	Toledo & Quincy R. P. O., Mo.
Mont. Ter.	West	"	Omaha & Ogden R. P. O., No. 2.
Neb.	West	"	Toledo & Chicago R. P. O., Neb.
Nev.	West	"	Omaha & Ogden R. P. O., No. 2.
N. H.	East	"	Boston & N. Y. R. P. O., N. H.
N. J.	South	By routes.	
New Mex.	West	Massed.	Toledo & Quincy R. P. O., Ter.
N. Y.	North / West / East	By routes.	See schedule.
N. C.	South	Massed.	Wash. & Weldon R. P. O., N. C.
Ohio	West	By routes.	
Oreg.	West	Massed.	Omaha & Ogden R. P. O., No. 2.
Pa.	South	By routes.	Routes & Phil. & Pitts. R. P. O.
R. I.	East	By routes.	
S. C.	South	Massed.	Wash. & Weldon R. P. O., S. C.
Tenn.	West	By routes.	Louis'e&Nash R.P.O. / Bristol&Chat.R.P.O.
Texas	South	Massed.	Toledo & Quincy R. P. O., Texas.
Utah Ter.	West	"	Omaha & Ogden R. P. O., No. 2.
Vt.	East	By routes.	
Va.	South	Massed.	N. Y. & Wash. R. P. O., Va.
Wash. Ter.	West	"	Omaha & Ogden R. P. O., No. 2.
W. Va.	South	"	N. Y. & Wash. R. P. O., W. Va.
Wis.	West	"	Toledo & Chicago R. P. O., Wis.
Wyo. Ter.	West	"	Omaha & Ogden R. P. O., No. 2.

R. C. JACKSON, Sup't R. M. S.

New York, July 1, 1875.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for May, 1875.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Local Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c. Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	285	2,673,794	1,619,313	621,820	4,422,934
Philadelphia	267	1,475,947	895,342	726,817	1,830,932
Chicago	144	1,215,374	[illegible]	361,403	1,596,938
Boston	124	871,263	347,030	374,643	1,442,934
St. Louis	100	772,118	88,810	231,631	528,545
Cincinnati	63	466,880	83,715	129,244	274,925
Baltimore	60	450,574	57,028	114,249	445,725
Detroit	31	356,232	34,234	144,131	225,570
Brooklyn	56	359,322	64,252	190,310	231,963
Cleveland	30	301,271	27,299	118,231	230,335
Buffalo	26	272,506	26,895	151,120	174,673
Milwaukee	25	261,909	15,638	56,638	135,123
San Francisco	36	226,719	64,449	100,328	370,222
Louisville	29	225,920	21,002	31,909	126,902
Rochester	22	225,846	17,356	92,965	191,239
Indianapolis	23	214,650	21,812	33,403	133,376
Pittsburgh	33	197,222	24,733	86,098	152,033
Albany	17	[illegible]	17,204	81,644	131,434
New Orleans	47	190,179	38,705	90,956	298,781
Washington	27	178,083	22,914	91,972	131,783
Newark	18	157,000	30,109	81,773	80,701
Syracuse	17	153,220	15,810	69,709	122,108
Troy	15	153,399	[illegible]	[illegible]	86,438
Toledo	12	136,297	9,074	51,613	101,407
Jersey City	13	108,236	9,259	34,784	45,266
Kansas City	14	108,260	7,272	29,084	69,189
Memphis	13	108,390	7,185	20,293	55,098
Richmond	12	98,866	7,649	40,902	45,484
Utica	10	88,539	8,099	43,692	72,387
Dayton	10	82,431	6,741	26,624	68,054
Grand Rapids	9	83,778	7,749	46,868	54,368
Providence	21	82,292	20,311	40,513	40,691
Allegheny	11	78,360	7,210	48,394	44,640
Nashville	11	74,844	4,940	56,037	46,345
St. Paul	11	69,734	3,388	48,975	64,649
Hartford	11	69,108	10,361	58,179	39,543
Columbus	12	67,984	5,430	38,366	49,468
New Bedford	6	67,481	1,834	33,673	24,013
Springfield, Mass	6	67,391	6,106	27,076	42,017
New Haven	12	66,409	7,849	61,493	57,414
Minneapolis	8	62,868	5,073	47,049	42,394
Fort Wayne	7	61,720	7,420	48,381	66,779
Worcester	11	57,891	8,122	34,890	37,740
Trenton	7	57,225	2,630	40,766	47,756
Atlanta	8	56,830	4,524	43,698	28,913
Wilmington	6	54,158	1,834	13,502	20,963
[illegible]	[illegible]	51,954	4,191	24,864	19,750
Erie	[illegible]	50,480	6,101	42,222	60,726
Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poughkeepsie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lynn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paterson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fall River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Ill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pottsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Covington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	17,303	856	5,447	7,677

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

In our May number, under the head of "New Post Office Stations," we stated the postage on newspapers and circulars at one cent each, to any part of the city. It should be newspapers, *except weeklies to subscribers, etc.* See concise table on the fourth page.

On a recent trial in Wales to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1869 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the post office with a postage stamp on his forehead, and requested to be sent to a place he mentioned.

List of Additional Money-Order Offices for July 5, 1875.

Office.	County.	Office.	County.
ALABAMA.			
Andalusia	Covington.	Montevallo	Shelby.
Anniston	Calhoun.	Scottsborough	Jackson.
Cullman	Blount.		
ARKANSAS.			
Patterson's Bluff	Sarber.		
CALIFORNIA.			
Merced	Merced.	Sutter Creek	Amador.
Pleasanton	Alameda.		
DAKOTA TERRITORY.			
Bismarck	Burleigh.	Ft. A. Lincoln	Morton.
Fargo	Ransom.	Sioux Falls	Minnehaha.
FLORIDA.			
Madison	Madison.		
GEORGIA.			
Allapaha	Berrien.	Jonesborough	Clayton.
Cedartown	Polk.	Palmetto	Campbell.
Hamilton	Harris.	Senoia	Coweta.
ILLINOIS.			
Altamont	Effingham.	Ludlow	Champaign.
Barrington Sta.	Cook.	McHenry	McHenry.
Barry	Pike.	Martinsville	Clark.
Bradford	Stark.	Melvin	Ford.
Casey	Clark.	O'Fallon Depot	St. Clair.
Chrisman	Edgar.	Paw Paw Grove	Lee.
Coal Valley	Rock Island.	Radom	Washington.
Cornell	Livingston.	Rankin	Vermillion.
Crete	Will.	Raymond	Montgomery.
Cuba	Fulton.	Sheridan	La Salle.
Dundee	Kane.	Shipman	Macoupin.
East Lynn	Vermillion.	Sumner	Lawrence.
Elwood	Will.	Tower Hill	Shelby.
Granville	Putnam.	Viola	Mercer.
Heyworth	McLean.	Walnut	Bureau.
Lovington	Moultrie.	Waverly	Morgan.
INDIANA.			
Carthage	Rush.	Oldenburgh	Franklin.
Colfax	Clinton.	Rome City	Noble.
Dunkirk	Jay.	Royal Centre	Cass.
Fowler	Benton.	Trafalgar	Johnson.
Huntingburgh	Dubois.	Xenia	Miami.
IOWA.			
Allerton	Wayne.	Little Sioux	Harrison.
Altoona	Polk.	Luzerne	Benton.
Atalissa	Muscatine.	Martinsburgh	Keokuk.
Bentonsport	Van Buren.	Montour	Tama.
Brush Creek	Fayette.	Olin	Jones.
Butler Centre	Butler.	Orange City	Sioux.
Charlotte	Clinton.	Parkersburgh	Butler.
College Springs	Page.	Preston	Jackson.
Crawfordsville	Washington	Richmond	Washington.
Danville	Des Moines.	Ridgeway	Winneshiek.
Delmar	Clinton.	Seymour	Wayne.
Drakesville	Davis.	Sheldon	O'Brien.
Dysart	Tama.	Shenandoah	Page.
Elgin	Fayette.	Sibley	Osceola.
Epworth	Dubuque.	Spirit Lake	Dickinson.
Exira	Audubon.	Springville	Linn.
Guthrie Centre	Guthrie.	Union	Hardin.
Hopeville	Clark.	Van Meter	Dallas.
Lineville	Wayne.	West Mitchell	Mitchell.
KANSAS.			
Alma	Wabaunsee.	Louisburg	Miami.
Cedar Vale	Howard.	Peace	Rice.
Jewell Centre	Jewell.	St. Mary's Mis.	Pottaw't'mie
Kirwin	Phillips.	Wellington	Sumner.
Larned	Pawnee.		
KENTUCKY.			
Fulton Station	Fulton.	Morganfield	Union.
Ghent	Carroll.	Perryville	Boyle.
Litchfield	Grayson.	Vanceburgh	Lewis.
London	Laurel.		
MAINE.			
Athens	Somerset.	Orono	Penobscot.
Lisbon	Androscog'n	West Buxton	York.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Adams	Berkshire.	Malden	Middlesex.
Berlin	Worcester.	Newton Centre	Middlesex.
Boston:		Saxonville	Middlesex.
Jamaica Plain Station	Suffolk.	Wales	Hampden.
		West Medway	Norfolk.
MICHIGAN.			
Alma	Gratiot.	Manchester	Washtenaw.
Baldwin	Lake.	Mendon	St. Joseph.
Clare	Clare.	Nunica	Ottawa.
Clio	Genesee.	Pierson	Montcalm.
Constantine	St. Joseph.	Sault de St. Marie	Chippewa.
Coral	Montcalm.	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo.
Eaton Rapids	Eaton.	Vandalia	Cass.
Farwell	Clare.	Vicksburgh	Kalamazoo.
Flushing	Genesee.	White Pigeon	St. Joseph.
Hartland	Livingston.		
MINNESOTA.			
Dodge Centre	Dodge.	Marshall	Lyon.
Dundas	Rice.	Melrose	Stearns.
Janesville	Waseca.	Rush City	Chisago.
Lewiston	Winona.	Taylor's Falls	Chisago.
MISSISSIPPI.			
Coldwater	Tate.	Edw'ds' Depot	Hinds.
MISSOURI.			
Craig	Holt.	Jamesport	Daviess.
De Soto	Jefferson.	Norborne	Carroll.
Freeman	Cass.	Otterville	Cooper.
Hopkins	Nodaway.	Wellsville	Montgom'ry.
NEBRASKA.			
Bellevue	Sarpy.	Palmyra	Otoe.
Chapman	Merrick.	Papillion	Sarpy.
Clarksville	Merrick.	Red Cloud	Webster.
De Witt	Saline.	Wilber	Saline.
Fairfield	Clay.		
NEVADA.			
Pioche	Lincoln.		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Hillsborough Bridge	Hillsborough.		
Troy	Cheshire.		
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque	Bernalillo.		
NEW YORK.			
Addison	Steuben.	Little Valley	Cattaraugus.
Alden	Erie.	Panama	Chautauqua.
Bainbridge	Chenango.	Parisville	St. Law'nce.
Brooklyn:		Perry	Wyoming.
Brevoort Sta'n	Kings.	Phoenix	Oswego.
Brush's Mills	Franklin.	St. Johnsville	Montgom'ry.
Callicoon Dep't	Sullivan.	Schenevus	Otsego.
Coxsackie	Greene.	Springwater	Livingston.
East Pembroke	Genesee.	Unadilla	Otsego.
Franklin	Delaware.	Waddington	St. Law'nce.
Kennedy	Chautauqua.	Walton	Delaware.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Davidson Col.	Mecklenb'g.	Macon Depot	Warren.
Durham's	Orange.	Mebaneville	Alamance.
Hertford	Perquimons.	Newton	Catawba.
Jonesborough	Moore.	Winston	Forsyth.
King's Mount'n	Cleveland.		
OHIO.			
Andover	Ashtabula.	Hanoverton	Columbiana.
Arcanum	Darke.	Harveysburgh	Warren.
Archbold	Fulton.	Mason	Warren.
Austinburgh	Ashtabula.	New Metamora	Washington.
Bethel	Clermont.	Pataskala	Licking.
Cumberland	Guernsey.	Randolph	Portage.
Doylestown	Wayne.	Ravensville	Lorain.
Port Recovery	Mercer.	Unionville	Lake.
Geneva	Ashtabula.	Weston	Wood.
Goshen	Clermont.	West Richfield	Summit.
OREGON.			
Marshfield	Coos.		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Barnhart's Mills	Butler	North Wales	M'ntgom'ry
Columbus	Warren	Plains	Luzerne
Connellsville	Fayette	Saegerstown	Crawford
Conshohocken	M'ntgom'ry	Sharpsville	Mercer
Exon Valley	Lawrence	Shickshinny	Luzerne
Everett	Bedford	Spring City	Chester
Fayette City	Fayette	Stoneboro	Mercer
Kutztown	Berks	Weissport	Carbon
Millerstown	Perry	Youngsville	Warren
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Cokesbury	Abbeville	Greenwood	Abbeville
TENNESSEE.			
Dresden	Weakley	Lynchburg	Moore
Henderson	Madison	McKenzie	Carroll
Jasper	Marion	Purdy	McNairy
Johnson City	Washington	Tracy City	Grundy
TEXAS.			
Bryan	Brazos	Longview	Gregg
Burnet	Burnet	Marlin	Falls
Cleburne	Johnson	Pilot Point	Denton
Fort McKavett	Menard	Salado	Bell
Goliad	Goliad	Terrell	Kaufman
Granbury	Hood	Weimar	Colorado
La Grange	Fayette	Yorktown	De Witt
Lawrence	Kaufman		
UTAH TERRITORY.			
Brigham City	Box Elder.	Manti	San Pete.
VERMONT.			
Plainfield	Washingt'n.	Wallingford	Rutland.
Rochester	Windsor.	Weston	Windsor.
VIRGINIA.			
Bridgewater	Rockingh'm	Loudoun	Loudoun.
Covington	Alleghany.	Newt'n Ste'b'h	Frederick.
WEST VIRGINIA.			
New Cumberland	Hancock.		
WISCONSIN.			
Ahnepee	Kewaunee.	New Richmond	Saint Croix.
Ashland	Ashland.	Plover	Portage.
Baldwin	Saint Croix.	Rio	Columbia.
Elroy	Juneau.	Rosendale	Fond du Lac
Hazel Green	Grant.	Shullsburgh	La Fayette.
Kewaskum	Washingt'n.	Spring Green	Sauk.
Marinette	Oconto.	Wonewoc	Juneau.
WYOMING TERRITORY.			
Gr'n Riv'r City	Sweetwater.	Rock Springs	Sweetwater.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, JULY, 1875.

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☞ 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 178 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

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

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J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Appointment.

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JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
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Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

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Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

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Superintendent of Free Delivery.

R. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.

C. COCHRAN, JR.
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Superintendent of Blank Agency.

E. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.

J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.

J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized, Special Agents of the Post Office Department and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
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L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. N. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.

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Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Belden, J. C., Salem, N. J.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brown, S. D., Louisville Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Carke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
*David, E. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgarton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, U. R., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Josley, J. E., New Orleans, La.
Kaman, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
Long, Thomas R., Salisbury, N. C.
McDonald, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramshall, Z. T., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Shallcross, Thos. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sharretts, R. K., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
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Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, W. B., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Walborn, C. A., Middletown, Pa.
*Wickes, S. E., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

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Carels, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, M. Lafitue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. S., Meadville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.

L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent Office Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Office Postal Stamps.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
R. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

For changes and additions see the "Changes in Special Agents, &c.," from month to month, in another column.

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.]
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1875.

It is hereby ordered, That the fee for registering a letter mailed at any post office within the United States, addressed to any other post office in the United States or to a foreign country, be fixed, on and after *July 1, 1875,* at the uniform rate of *ten cents* in addition to the regular letter postage, to be fully prepaid by postage stamps affixed to such letter, and canceled at the mailing office.

(Signed) MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

WEEKLY PAPERS AT LETTER-CARRIER OFFICES.

C——, Ohio, June 15, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Being accustomed, like many other of my official brethren, to look to THE MAIL for light in postal matters, I venture to ask from you the reason of the ruling of the Department by which the rate of postage on transient weekly papers is fixed at one cent per ounce when deposited in a letter-carrier office, for delivery there by carrier or otherwise. I certainly thought that Section 99 of the old law, which was expressly left unrepealed by the new law, established the rate at one cent each (except when going to regular subscribers), without regard to weight. Can you help me and others to understand the *why* of this matter? Yours truly, T. L. S.

Section 99 of the Act of June 8, 1872, referred to above, provides for the "uniform" rate of one cent each as postage on "all newspapers (except weeklies)" deposited in a letter-carrier office for local delivery. Two questions arise in considering the apparent intent of this section:

1. Why was the rate on all newspapers, except weeklies, made "uniform?"

2. Why were weekly papers excepted from the operation of this section, so far as "uniformity" of rate is concerned?

The answer to the first question seems to us to be, that the rate on all newspapers not published weekly was made uniform in order to prevent the burdening of letter-carriers with the task of delivering the large editions of the daily newspapers—this rate being fixed at so high a figure, and its prepayment by stamps declared obligatory, purposely to deter publishers from employing the post office for the delivery of those papers to regular subscribers. At the quarterly rates of postage which ruled at the time of the passage of the Act (30 cents), or at the present rate of two cents per pound, publishers of dailies could, without some such prohibitory legislation, have "swamped" the free delivery of every large city. The word "*uniform*" gives the section its main significance. Without it, the enactment would have been simply to the effect that "the rate of postage on all newspapers (except weeklies) deposited, etc., shall be one cent each"—not "*uniform* at one cent each." The word was inserted with an evident purpose, viz., to provide for *uniformity* of rate on all newspapers except weeklies, whether transient or to regular subscribers.

As to the second question, it appears in our judgment clear that the provision excepting *weekly* papers from the uniformity of rate was inserted expressly and solely to grant to their publishers the right (denied to other publishers for the reasons stated above) to send their papers by carriers to local subscribers at the quarterly rates—a discrimination in *favor* of weekly papers, and not a provision for the increase of either the "transient" or "regular" rates for their local delivery. The exception in regard to them is, as it seems to us, permissive, not restrictive, in its character; and we confess that we fail to find in it a basis for the ruling which fixes the rate on transient weekly papers for local delivery at the same sum as is charged for their transmission by mail to any distance—particularly as, when so transmitted, they are *entitled* to free carrier-delivery at the office of destination, if it be a letter carrier office. If transient "periodicals" may be locally delivered at a lower rate than that charged for their transmission by mail, why not weekly papers? And if a daily transient paper weighing (as some do) four ounces may be locally delivered for a cent, why not a weekly of the same or less weight? Section 99 does not say that the *postage* on transient weeklies shall not be one cent, but only that that shall not be the "uniform" local rate on *all* weeklies—those to regular local subscribers being permitted to pass at the same rates as those to mail subscribers—a privilege accorded to the publishers of no other newspapers.

In other words, we hold the intent of section 99 to be—so far as the proviso in regard to weekly papers is concerned—to except them from the *uniformity* of rate, but at the same time to include them (when transient) among the publications to which the one-cent rate itself applies.

In order to give our correspondent a truthful answer, we have ventured to express the above opinion; but it will not be forgotten that the official ruling of the Department is to a precisely opposite effect, and is of course the only guide for postmasters in this as in all other postal matters.

"KEEP IT COMING."

ITHACA, N. Y.

Publisher "U. S. MAIL:" Dear Sir.—"Eureka," keep it coming, and oblige, Yours truly,
HENRY H. HOWE.

The inclosure of $1, in the "short, sharp, decisive letter" of which the above is a copy, shows that the postmaster has a very practical view of the way to "keep it coming;" a way which we wish many, to whom we send the MAIL, and whom, we knew, want it to "keep coming," would follow. Quite a large number have not remitted for renewal; we cannot believe that they do not want the paper, for it is the "Eureka" of their official duties, and out of the thirty-five thousand odd postmasters in the United States, how many have not pride and honor enough to want to do their duty. Furthermore, we send *Harper's Monthly, Weekly* or *Bazar* and the *Mail* for $4.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A convention has recently been entered into between the Post Office Departments of the United States and Canada, under which, on and after August 2, 1875, there will be a direct exchange of money orders between the two countries for sums not exceeding $50 currency to each order when issued in the United States, and not exceeding $40 gold when issued in the Dominion of Canada. The fees upon all orders issued in the United States will be, on orders not exceeding $10, twenty cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, forty cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, sixty cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, eighty cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, one dollar.

The exchange will be effected through the agency of eight "INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OFFICES," all of which are to be located in the United States, to wit: Bangor, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Portland Or.

Each order issued in the United States or in Canada will be sent through one of these exchange offices, in order that its value may be fixed upon the basis of the premium on gold on the day of its receipt at said office.

About three hundred money-order offices in the United States will at once be designated as "*Inland Canadian Offices,*" with authority to issue and pay Canadian orders. Other offices will be added to the inland list as fast as the necessities of the public require them.

Books, blank forms, and instructions are being prepared for the use of the "Exchange" and the "Inland Offices," which will be furnished before the first of August.

OUR MAIL TRANSPORTATION FIRST OF JULY.

As we foreshadowed some weeks since, the Mail Service of our whole country, unprecedented in extent, webbing every State and Territory, bringing our most populous commercial cities in direct and rapid communication with the humblest villages—was, THIS MORNING, put into full operation.

This demonstration of our great American postal system does not refer to the railroad or steamboat service, nor the surprisingly successful, ever-spreading postal car operations, but to the "*celerity, certainty, and security*" service, let to contract during the last Spring, carefully revised and improved in every instance where mail communication can be beneficial to the people. No time or pains have been spared to present, this morning, A PERFECT SYSTEM OF MAIL OPERATIONS.

We may well imagine that on these five thousand routes, with new agents, new drivers, new vehicles, fast horses—not forgetting our defiant post-boys—cheerful gatherings assembled at every cross-road, town, village, and neighborhood to give the flying steeds a grateful salutation.

WE do not consider it necessary to more than mention the fact that the new system of special pouches for registered letters, between a few of the larger offices, went into operation on the 1st inst. Those interested have received the necessary instructions, to whom, in general, they are to be confined.

THE present number of the MAIL requires careful and thorough reading.

OPINION of the Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for the P. O. Department, on the responsibility of postmasters for the loss of Registered Government mail matter.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1875.

SIR: In the case of W. L. Burt, the Postmaster at Boston, referred to me for my opinion as to his liability on his bond for the loss of a registered package containing postage stamps, the property of the United States, received at his office for transmission beyond, I beg leave to submit the following:

It is a condition of a bond of a postmaster that he shall faithfully discharge all the duties and trusts imposed upon him, either by law or the regulations of the Post-Office Department, and for every breach of the duties and trusts thus imposed, his official bond as postmaster is directly liable. It is unnecessary to state the proposition that this liability arises whenever the breach results from his own misfeasance or malfeasance, or that of a clerk, or any other employe of a postmaster. The bond of a postmaster binds him for the faithful performance of every duty imposed upon him as such, and he cannot relieve himself from his obligation by imposing the performance of such duties upon another. In the case mentioned in the letter of the Postmaster of Boston, a registered package containing stamps, the property of the United States, was received at the Post-Office in Boston, addressed to, and destined for an office beyond. It was the duty of the Postmaster, under the rules and regulations of the Department, to forward that package to the office of destination.

It appears that he did not do so. In failing so to do, whether the failure resulted from his own act, or the act of his clerk, there was a breach of the conditions of his bond, and for that breach he is liable thereon. If suit was instituted upon the bond of the postmaster to enable the Government to recover, it would only be necessary for it to show the breach of the condition. The damage to be recovered must be the loss the Government sustained by the breach. That loss in this case would be the value of the stamps contained in the package. The bond of a postmaster is not liable for ordinary mail matter. Suit cannot be instituted on it by the citizen for loss of mail matter resulting from the official misfeasance or malfeasance of the postmaster, because no privity of contract exists between them; and although such loss may be a breach of the condition of the bond, and for which suit might be maintained by the Government, yet in such suit the recovery would be for nominal damages only, the Government sustaining no loss, not being liable in any manner for matter deposited for mailing or transmitted through the mails. But in this case the Government has suffered a loss through the negligence or want of diligence of the postmaster or his employes, and his bond is liable for the loss thus sustained; *i. e.*, the value of the postage stamps contained in the registered package. I am, very respectfully,

T. A. SPENCE,
Assistant Attorney-General for the P. O. Dep't.
To the Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General.

TOO UNANIMOUS.—The Washington *Star* gives the following sketch of a conversation between a decapitated postmaster of a Southern city and the Postmaster-General. In reply to the query of the ex-P. M. as to the cause of his removal, Mr. Jewell said: "Well, that's a pointed question, and I will give you a straightforward answer. You were removed because you were altogether 'too unanimous;' you talk too much, write too much, and slash around generally too much for the good of the service." "Well, Governor," said the ex-P. M., "is there any hope of a reconsideration of my case?" "None in the world, so far as I am concerned," was the Postmaster-General's reply.

Letter Address.

George Tingle
Jeneses Shaft lace bale oxelbye
Hily Noise North America.

Which being deciphered, meant that the letter was for George Tingle, who resides at Jones' Shaft, Oglesby, Lasalle Co., Illinois.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of June, 1875.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Post Office.	County.	State.	No. of Route.
Allison	Lawrence	Ill	23,440
A'chie	Halifax	Va	12,249
Ashton	San Augustine	Tex	31,362
Austin's Springs	Washington	Tenn	Special
Bluff Springs	Hickman	Tenn	19,335
Beckwith	Wilson	Tenn	19,016
Barron	Jackson	Or	46,253
Banner's Elk	Watauga	N. C	13,328
Bashi	Clarke	Ala	17,199
Byrd	Cape Girardeau	Mo	28,293
Bethpage	Sumner	Tenn	19,338
Best	Lehigh	Pa	2,494
Bell's Ferry	Pitt	N. C	13,120
Belliville	Wayne	Ky	20,232
Belair	Point Coupee	La	30,126
Black Walnut	St. Charles	Mo	28,388
Bunckley	Franklin	Miss	18,167
Big Sandy	Upshur	Tex	31,011
Blanket	Brown	Tex	31,419
Blowant	Llano	Tex	31,188
Burningtown	Macon	N. C	13,383
Boyntonville	Rensselaer	N. Y	1,369
Ball Point	Granger	Tenn	19,334
Beechwood	Crawford	Ind	22,167
Bell Plaine	Cass	Mo	28,242
Beloit	Marshall	Miss	18,026
Charleston	Wasach	Utah	41,111
Cedarsburg	Wyoming	W. Va	12,153
Catharpin	Prince William	Va	11,410
Catoff	La Fourche	La	30,166
Crooked Creek	Winston	Ala	71,061
Calhoun	McMinn	Tenn	19,002
Coaledo	Coos	Or	44,134
Cherry Mound	Anderson	Kan	Special
Cooper	Knox	Tenn	19,002
Cromer's	Seneca	O	9,047
Croydon	Kandiyohi	Minn	26,234
Deer Trail	Arapahoe	Col. T	33,001
Danville	Comal	Tex	31,133
Dublin	Erath	Tex	31,425
Dabney	Pulaski	Ky	20,349
Dickey's Mount'n	Fulton	Pa	3,274
Engelhard	Hyde	N. C	13,138
Evergreen Park	Cook	Ill	23,042
East Paris	Kent	Mich	24,426
Elk Mills	Carter	Tenn	19,323
Elmwood	Webster	Ky	20,010
Enterprise	Clark	Mo	28,413
Eltham	Jackson	Ill	23,053
Flint Hill	Clay	Ala	17,106
Friendship	Bienville	La	30,157
Farm'r's Turnout	Brunswick	N. C	14,002
Frenchton	Upshur	W. Va	12,243
Fishertown	Bedford	Pa	3,282
Grand Arm	Jefferson	Ill	23,280
Glenwood	Upshur	Tex	31,300
Gorham	Labette	Kan	Special
Graveland	Boyd	Ky	20,154
Grassy Creek	Morgan	Ky	20,160
Greenfield Mills	Lagrange	Ind	Special
Gray's Chapel	Randolph	N. C	13,228
Gibson	Winston	Ala	17,091
Gordon	Renville	Minn	26,224
Hoskins	Woodbury	Iowa	27,433
Hampden	Columbia	Wis	25,122
Howardville	Oswego	N. Y	1,500
Huntley	Samson	N. C	13,184
Harvey's Mills	Warren	Va	11,435
Holly Bush	Cleveland	N. C	Special
Harstad	Lincoln	Minn	26,223
Hickory Grove	Prince William	Va	11,410
Hopeville	Greenville	Va	4,700
Harper Branch	Lincoln	Tenn	19,233
Horn's Corner	Ozaukee	Wis	Special
Holly Brook	Bland	Va	11,476
Hooversville	Somerset	Pa	Special
Haymakertown	Botetourt	Va	11,478
Indian Neck	King and Queen	Va	11,127
Ivy Gap	Yancey	N. C	13,357
Island	Iberville	La	8,014
Ingleville	Clay	Iowa	27,497
Jim Ned	Brown	Tex	31,419
Jimtown	Phillips	Kan	34,090
Kelley	Story	Iowa	27,[illegible]30
Leonard	Shelby	Mo	28,446
Lake George	Putnam	Fla	16,024
Lake City C. H.	Hinsdale	Col	38,134
Lorettoburgh	Sauk	Wis	Special
Lenoxville	Bowie	Tex	29,188
Lynch	Madison	N. C	13,363
Liberty	Washington	Ark	29,254
Logan	Benton	Ark	29,224
Lebanon	Columbus	N. C	13,105
Longtown	Yadkin	N. C	Special
Laurel Hill	Johnson	Ky	Special
Leduc	Gasconade	Mo	Special
Maple Cypress	Craven	N. C	13,120
Mapleford	Colquitt	Ga	15,232
Minx	Wood	W. Va	12,123
Morning Glory	Harrison	Ky	20,348
Maurepas	Livingston	La	30,095
Mount Valley	Winnebago	Iowa	Special
Mountain Creek	Anderson	S. C	15,129
Morrin	Clarke	Ala	17,199
Macedonia	Lee	Miss	18,047
Mount Hermon	Warren	N. J	2,166
Manly	Ashe	N. C	13,335
Mirage	Kearney	Neb	34,088
Meadowfield	Hancock	Tenn	19,324
Meredithville	Brunswick	Va	11,178
Martina	Missoula	Montana T	Special
Maple Ridge	Crawford	Wis	25,231
Maxwell	Bay	Mich	24,009
New Holland	Logan	Ill	23,029
Nebo	Paulding	Ga	Special
Nesmith	Winston	Ala	17,071
Nebo	Denton	Tex	31,390
North Spring	Wyoming	W. Va	12,159
Namsos	Jackson	Minn	26,196
Osco	Kearney	Neb	34,087
Panther Valley	Webster	Mo	28,434
Poor's Ford	Rutherford	N. C	13,296
Pierces	Monroe	N. Y	1,257
Paddock	Holt	Neb	Special
Plumfield	Franklin	Ill	23,288
Prairie Lea	Redwood	Minn	26,214
Pike	Pike	Ohio	9,495
Paton	Green	Iowa	Special
Porter's Springs	Houston	Tex	31,335
Postell's Mills	Cherokee	N. C	13,281
Putnam Hall	Putnam	Fla	16,070
Persimmon Creek	Cherokee	N. C	13,275
Plymouth	Box Elder	Utah T	41,425
Russell	White	Ark	28,[illegible]02
Rockville	Ogle	Ill	23,129
Round Peak	Surry	N. C	13,241
Refugo	Washington	Miss	29,102
Rann's Mill	Shiawassee	Mich	24,421
Ringwood	Passaic	N. J	2,135
Rock Falls	Erath	Tex	31,409
Rockville	Henderson	Tex	31,312
Sugar Tree Spr'g	Taylor, Ky	Ky	Special
Smith's Mills	Jasper	Ga	15,163
Summerville	Travis	Tex	Special
South Branch	Watonwan	Minn	26,198
Sundown	Redwood	Minn	26,214
Star Corner	Clay	Dak. T	35,045
South Charlotte	Washington	Me	97
Springvale	Mercer	Pa	2,500
Soak Creek	Raleigh	W. Va	12,153
South River	Rowan	N. C	13,257
Springville	Union	Ill	23,063
Sherwood	Phelps	Neb	34,138
Sidney	Marion	Tex	31,3[illegible]8
Sharon	Wood	Tex	31,279
Springtown	Parker	Tex	31,397
Soda Hill	Watauga	N. C	13,347
Sublime	Lavaca	Tex	31,164
Swinson's Cut	Brunswick	N. C	13,003
Sidney	Columbus	N. C	13,105
Storden	Cottonwood	Minn	26,210
Salt Springs	Saline	Mo	28,485
Sheatsville	Winston	Ala	17,071
Snokomo	Wabaunsee	Kan	Special
Shady Nook	Harrison	Ky	20,348
South Fork	Howell	Mo	28,295
Silver Lake	Lincoln	Dak. T	35,029
Shooting Creek	Clay	N. C	13,373
St. Joseph	La Crosse	Wis	25,291
Split Rock	Pocahontas	W. Va	12,279
Sunflower	Fayette	W. Va	12,187
South Boardman	Kalkaska	Mich	24,038
Trammell Creek	Buchanan	Va	4,576
Taopi	Mower	Minn	26,0[illegible]9
Trimello	Clay	Iowa	27,497
Unity	Scotland	Mo	28,109
Valley Point	Huntingdon	Pa	3,279
Vineyard	Phillips	Ark	29,110
Vests	Cherokee	N. C	13,281
Vandola	Pittsylvania	Va	11,256
Wagram	Accomac	Va	11,479
Websterville	Harris	Tex	31,001
Woodlawn	Murray	Ga	Special
Wood's Bluff	Clarke	Ala	17,190
W. Sul. Springs	Cass	Tex	Special, Oron, Douglasville
Wrightstown	Otter Tail	Minn	26,322
Westfield Centre	Dodge	Minn	26,370
Wadsworth	Renville	Minn	26,214
Wills Gap	Carroll	Va	11,273
Woodstock	Pulaski	Ky	20,349
Zion Valley	Barton	Kan	33,105
Pliny	Greenville	S. C	14,149
Philopolis	Baltimore	Md	3,502 and 3,538
Parham's	Catahoula	La	30,129
Rosedale	Iberville	La	30,005
Riverside	Walker	Tex	31,006
Richardson's C'k	Union	N. C	13,278
South Mountain	Owyhee	Idaho T	42,221
Springfield	Green	Ala	17,184
Twin Springs	Linn	Kan	Special
Toto	Stark	Ind	22,326
Tackingt'n's Pr'e	Liberty	Tex	31,383
Valley Centre	Sedgwick	Kan	33,007
Vue de l'Eau	Norfolk	Va	4,419
Walnut Hill	Panola	Tex	31,355
Wanigan	Sullivan	Mo	28,363
Wanda	Madison	Ill	23,343
Walkersville	Union	N. C	13,279
West Deering	Hillsboro	N. H	274
Welch Glade	Webster	W. Va	12,226, 12,227
Webster	Darke	Ohio	Special
Yellow Mountain	Mitchell	N. C	13,342

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Nearest Office.
Alkali	Bent	Col. T	West Las Animas
Amoskeag	Hillsboro	N. H	Manchester
Big Prairie	Lane	Oregon	Butte Disappointment
Beamsville	Darke	Ohio	Pikeville
Bridger	Uintah	Wy'g T	Carter
Beaver Creek	Galiot	Mich	Elm Hall
Beauford	Blue Earth	Minn	Mapleton Station
Cotton Port	Avovelles	La	Evergreen
Crittenden	Daviess	Mo	Jamesport
Calverton Mills	Baltimore	Md	Baltimore
Colfax	Guilford	N. C	Friendship
Columbia	Jackson	Mich	Brooklyn
Clinton Grove	Hillsboro	N. H	South Weare
Cowikes	Barbour	Ala	Unnecessary
Chestnut Hill	Ashe	N. C	Nathan's Creek
Canby	Putnam	Ind	Brick Chapel
Decoria	Blue Earth	Minn	Mankato
Dorcheat	Columbia	Ark	Magnolia
Ela	Lake	Ill	Barrington Station
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Ohio	Cleveland
Emmett	Lake	Ill	Lake Forest
Essex	Clinton	Mich	St. John
Fish Creek	Steuben	Ind	York Centre
Fordsville	Marion	Miss	Columbia
Frot Hall	Oneida	Idaho T	Corbett's Station
Frenchton	Upshur	W. Va	French Creek
Fort Henry	Randolph	Mo	Huntsville
Frog Point	Grand Forks	Dak. T	Goose River
Fairview	Murray	Minn	Currie
Gallaway	La Salle	Ill	Streator
Granby City	Newton	Mo	Granby
Hicks City	Jackson	Mo	Lone Jack
Hills	Owen	Kan	Rockdale
Hummel's Wharf	Snyder	Pa	Selin's Grove
Hog Branch	St. Helena	La	Pine Grove
Hog Island	Surry	Va	Wilson's Landing, Charles City Co., Va.
Joe's Lick	Madison	Ky	Kingston
Lathrop	San Joaquin	Cal	Stockton
Lenox	Susquehanna	Pa	South Gibson
La Fourche Crossing	La Fourche	La	Terre Bonne
Mansfield	Linn	Kansas	Farlinville
Modoc	Audrain	Mo	Tompson's Station
Meadow Dale	Fayette	W. Va	Salem, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.
Morano	San Joaquin	Cal	Ripon
Machirville	Mason	W. Va	Addison, Gallia Co., Ohio
Maple Springs	LaFayette	Miss	Caswell
Newsom Station	Davidson	Tenn	Pegram's Station, Cheatham Co.
Nelson	Vigo	Ind	Terre Haute
Newburgh	Cuyahoga	Ohio	Cleveland
Newharts	Northampton	Pa	Petersville
Olive	Clinton	Mich	St. John's
Oak Grove	Carroll	Ark	Carrollton
Patit	Walla Walla	Wash. T	Dayton
Pend O'Rielle	Kootenai	Idaho T	To "Spokane Bridge"
Pine Bluff	Callaway	Ky	Paris Landing, Henry Co., Tenn.
Palmer	Monroe	Ark	Holly Grove
Pipsco	Surry	Va	Wilson's Landing, Charles City Co., Va.
Rio Mimbres	Grant	New Mex. T	Fort Bayard
Reveille	Nye	Nev	Belmont
Roseville	Barren	Ky	Glasgow
Reynolds	Cherokee	Tex	Jacksonville
Stockville	Las Animas	Col. T	San Jose
Santa Clara	Huerfano	Col. T	Cucharas
St. Denis	Baltimore	Md	Elk Ridge Landing
Sand Lick	Webster	W. Va	Webster C H.
Silver Creek	Burt	Neb	Tekamah
St. Morgan	Madison	Ill	Highlands
Tallahoma	Lucas	Iowa	Lucas
Tree's Point	Charles City	Va	Wilson's Landing.
Tassinong	Porter	Ind	Kout's Station
Upper Darby	Delaware	Pa	Haverford
Wakeshura	Kalamazoo	Mich	Fulton, Kalamazoo Co.
Webster	Darke	Ohio	Versailles
Whitley's Ford	Modoc	Cal	Adenville
Weyanoke	Charles City	Va	Wilson's Landing.

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	Changed to.
Athol	Worcester	Mass	Athol Centre from July 1, '75; no change in P. M.
Blooming Grove	Orange	N. Y	Washingtonville
Birch Creek	Sullivan	Pa	Bernice
Cartersburg	Pittsylvania	Va	Fall Creek Depot
Carrville	Madison	La	n. & s. to 2m. below, on Mis'sippi River, to Kellogg's L'dg; no change in P. M.
Dunn's Lake	Putnam	Fla	Oakwood
Escanawba	Delta	Mich	Escanaba
Henryville	St. Clair	Ill	n. & e. to East Carondelet
Laurel Factory	Prince George	Md	Laurel
Lisbon	Sarpy	Neb	n. & s. to Sarpy Centre
Milton Station	Coles	Ill	n. to Humbolt
Munson	Morris	Kan	n. & s. 2½ m. N. E. to Berman
McCall	Haywood	Tenn	Collier
Meadville	Barry	Mich	n. & s. to Thorn Apple Lake
Salt Springs	Lane	Or	Belknap's Sp'g
Springvale	Mercer	Pa	Bristow
Saint Rose	Grant	Wis	Cuba City
St Louis Landing	Phillips	Ark	n. & s. to Wildwood
St C'th'rne's Ldg	Tipton	Tenn	n. & s. to Richardson's Landing
Wassonville	Washington	Ia	Daytonville

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	County.	State.	No. of Route.
Breckenridge	Henry	Va	11,259
Big River	Pierce	Wis	25,333
Brick Store	Lee	Va	4,577
Beamsville	Darke	Ohio	Special
Beartown	Deer Lodge	Mon	35,129
Burton	Phillips	Ark	7,501
Cat Creek	Lowndes	Ga	15,252
Craig	Perry	Ill	23,030
Calpella	Mendocino	Cal	46,219
Carbon Hill	Henrico	Va	Special
Cherry Ridge	Union	La	29,2[illegible]2
Chewalla	McNairy	Tenn	6,6[illegible]6
Calverton Mills	Baltimore	Md	3,526
Childsville	Mitchell	N. C	13,342
Dead Level	Clark	Ala	17,172
Derinda	Jo. Daviess	Ill	23,450
Farmingdale	Sangamon	Ill	21,083
Fauquier White Sulphur Springs	Fauquier	Va	4,612
Gum Swamp	Marion	S. C	14,1[illegible]7
Glade Hill	Franklin	Va	11,[illegible]54 and 11,238
Garzas Crossing	Bexar	Tex	31,132
Gansville	Winn	La	30,150
Grove Hill	Page	Va	11,457
Highland	Monmouth	N. J	2,126
Hallville	Houston	Tex	31,338
Jonesville	Harrison	Tex	31,011
Lone Star	Butler	Neb	34,062
Lobdell's Store	W. Baton Rouge	La	30,[illegible]28
Latham's	Beaufort	N. C	13,[illegible]36
Moss Bluff	Liberty	Tex	31,098
Maple Ridge	Isantie	Minn	26,345
Marley's Mills	Randolph	N. C	13,228
Mount Pleasant	Caldwell	La	30,149
Mountain Island	Gaston	N. C	Special
Meat Camp	Watauga	N. C	13,347
New Light	Wake	N. C	13,173
Nottla	Cherokee	N. C	13,377
Newport	Wakulla	Fla	Special
Oregon	Rockingham	N. C	Special

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for June, 1875.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

S. B. Morehouse.
J. L. Wilder.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

M. D. Kirk, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo O.
R. H. Gardner, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

B. F. La Rue, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
S. F. Shipley, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
H. Keffer, Memphis to Chattanooga, Tenn.
O. Pierce, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
C. N. Kight, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
W. W. Earhart, Grafton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
T. P. Calkin, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
E. E. Gates, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
W. B. Hastings, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
F. M. Tappan, Boston, Mass., to St. Albans Vt.
R. G. Averill, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
G. M. Dean, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

L. Wood, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
W. D. Seymour, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
F. R. Bye, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
H. Cambrun, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
J. T. Richards, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
B. P. Mapes New York to Buffalo, N. Y.

ROUTE AGENTS.

M. A. Butricks, New York, N. Y., to New Haven, Conn.
J. P. Fulton, Williamsport, Pa., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
T. Coleman, Louisville to Fish Point Ky.
J. Keffer, Atlanta, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala.
H. H. Newell, Binghamton to New York, N. Y.
W. I. Hildreth Detroit to Greenville, Mich.
S. Parr, Bremond to Waco, Tex.
W. Hoffman, Port Huron to Flint, Mich.
W. H. Harrison, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss.
A. H. Shawver, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss.
E. P. Gilliam, Dubuque, Iowa, to Winona, Minn.
E. F. Parker, Chicago to Danville, Ill.
R. H. Norton, Ypsilanti to Bunkers, Mich.
J. S. Plummer, Weldon to Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Cooke, Indianapolis to Vincennes, Ind.
O. Wendal, Albany to Binghamton, N. Y.
C. M. Stevens, Claremont Junction, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass.
J. M. Clough, Boston, Mass., to Groton Junction, N. H.
W. H. Graham Indianapolis to Cuero, Tex.
W. H. Mix, Chicago to Byron, Ill.
B. W. Jones, St. Louis, Mo., to Cairo, Ill.
J. R. Dutcher, Buffalo to Elmira, N. Y.
W. M. Donnig, Lathrop to Delano, Cal.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. Hale, Huntsville to Danville, Ill.
H. R. Hummell, Parker to Karns City, Pa.
G. B. Sperry, Stockton to Oakdale, Cal.
J. Kinnear, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
W. S. Jennings, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
J. A. Wallace, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
H. Brown, St. Louis, Mo., to Duquoin, Ill.
J. Finley, Lexington to St. Joseph, Mo.
O. H. Beebe, New Orleans to Pilot Town, La.
J. Hughes, New Orleans to Donaldsonville, La.
A. F. Nolasco, New Orleans to Donaldsonville, La.
O. Fuhler, Marquette to Champion, Mich.
J. T. Ball, Raleigh to Fayetteville, N. C.
J. S. Biddle, Baltimore, Md., to West Point, Va.
J. W. Parks, New Castle to Stoneboro, Pa.

LOCAL AGENTS.

P. D. Polleys, La Crosse, Wis.
W. D. Fraser, Danville, Ill.

An old lady from one of the rural districts astonished a clerk in one of the stores a few days ago, by inquiring if he had any "yaller developments sich as they did up letters in."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR JUNE, 1875—No. 37.

1. The Postal Laws and Regulations require that specimen copies of newspapers shall be prepaid at third-class rates. The pound rates apply only to newspapers and periodicals mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents.

2. An address may be written on a circular, but any other writing thereon except the mere correction of a typographical error would render it subject to letter postage.

3. It is the duty of a Postmaster when mail matter is sent to his office through mistake to forward it to its destination.

4. Book manuscript, when so wrapped as to admit of examination, is chargeable with prepayment of postage at rates of third-class matter, viz.: one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, limited to four pounds in weight.

5. Paper with writing on it should not be used as wrappers for newspapers, as this would subject the package to letter postage.

6. The rate of postage on sealed packages is fixed by law at three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and post-office officials have no discretion in the matter.

7. The address *only* should be written or printed on the *face* of a postal card; the communication should be written or printed on the *back* of the card, otherwise it becomes unmailable as a postal card.

8. Bonds of Postmasters are not returned to Postmasters or their sureties, but all are filed in the Auditor's office of the Post-Office Department for settlement of accounts and safe keeping, as required by Laws and Regulations, page 24, sec. 65.

9. Bees have been declared to be unmailable under Postal Laws, sec. 133. See also Regulations, page 167, sec. 87.

10. Publications issued for *gratuitous* circulation cannot be mailed at the pound rate, but must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

11. Contractors and mail carriers may carry newspapers out of the mail for sale or distribution among regular subscribers, but when such papers are placed in a post office for delivery, postage must be charged and collected. This regulation does not, however, apply to free county papers sent by mail to regular subscribers under the act of June 23, 1874; such free papers may, as an act of courtesy, be received and delivered (except at letter carrier offices) without charge, if addressed to *bona fide* subscribers residing within the delivery of an office.

12. The compensation of Postmasters at fourth-class offices is made up of the box-rents (if any) collected, and commissions on the other postal revenues, as specified in the new blank form for quarterly returns which has been sent to Postmasters of this class.

13. When packages of merchandise, or samples of merchandise, are wrapped so as to prevent examination, or have any writing upon them except the address, it is the duty of the Postmaster to rate them up with letter postage, to be collected on delivery. *Samples* may be marked in pencil or ink with letters or figures by which they are to be distinguished in a descriptive letter or invoice (each separately), without subjecting the package to letter postage.

14. By act of March 3, 1875, the postage on transient newspapers and on all other third-class matter was changed from one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, to one cent for each ounce, or fraction thereof.

15. Mail matter inclosed in sealed envelopes with the corners notched is subject to letter rates of postage.

16. A Postmaster is required to examine all printed matter, or third-class matter, passing through his office, to see that it is charged with proper rates of postage and to detect fraud. Matter contained in a sealed envelope notched at the corners cannot be satisfactorily examined without destroying the wrapper.

17. Any writing whatever, other than the address, on the wrapper, subjects a package of third-class matter to letter rates of postage.

18. The carrying of glass in the mails is prohibited by law.

19. All third-class matter should be prepaid in *full* at the mailing office; but should it reach its destination without such prepayment, the unpaid rates must be collected at double the prepaid rates.

20. The use of postal premises for other purposes, at offices where the rent is paid by the Department, is prohibited; at offices where the rent is paid by the Postmaster other business may be transacted in the same room, provided the postal property is kept entirely beyond the reach of unsworn persons, and the business is not of a disorderly character or likely to cause the assemblage of disorderly persons.

21. Postal cards with anything attached are not mailable as postal cards, but may be sent by mail by affixing a three-cent postage stamp.

22. Unsealed circulars, deposited in a letter-carrier office for *local* delivery through the box or general delivery, or by carriers, are subject to a postage of one cent each circular, to be prepaid by stamp affixed. L. and R., page 61, sec. 99.

23. To entitle regular subscribers to receive newspapers free of postage, they must reside in the county where such papers are printed and published.

24. It is a violation of law for publishers of newspapers to inclose handbills or advertisements in their regular issues to subscribers, and unless the parties addressed pay the postage on such papers at letter rates it is the duty of the Postmaster to return them to the mailing office, in order that the Postmaster may cause the offender to be prosecuted. Reg., page 168, sec. 91.

25. Prepaid letters must be forwarded from one post office to another at the request of the party addressed without additional charge for postage; but letters having been once delivered according to their address require postage at the prepaid rate when returned to the office for forwarding.

26. The postal laws do not forbid any person to sell postage stamps, envelopes, etc., but Postmasters have no right to knowingly sell stamps to parties for the purpose of having them sold within the delivery of another office.

27. A Postmaster is expected to give equal facilities to all in the delivery of mail—he has no right to exclude any one from privileges he allows to others.

28. Circulars may be sent in the mail in bulk to one address at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, but when sent in bulk to a Postmaster for distribution through his office, stamps must be furnished to pay the postage at the rate of one cent for each circular so distributed.

29. When a Postmaster dies his sureties or any one of them may perform the duties until a successor has been appointed and qualified. Reg., p. 155, secs. 38 and 39.

30. By sec. 248 Reg. letters may be conveyed by private hands without compensation, or by a special messenger, without being in stamped envelopes. See chap. 33, Reg.

31. The allowance of the Department for the mail-carrier *to a special office*, is the net proceeds of such office after deducting the commissions to the Postmaster; the remainder to be made up by the patrons of the office. The mail-carrier must not be less than sixteen years of age, and must be duly sworn to the performance of his duties.

32. A Postmaster has no authority to settle or interfere in any dispute between a publisher and his subscriber as to the payment of bills for subscription; and newspapers sent by the publisher, prepaid at the pound rate, to such alleged delinquent subscriber should be delivered to him on demand.

33. Advertising sheets, in the form of newspapers, deposited in a post office for gratuitous circulation, should be prepaid with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce. Such advertising sheets cannot be regarded as supplements, and when found inclosed in newspapers addressed to regular subscribers, subject each package to double the rate assigned to transient printed matter, and must be collected from the party addressed before delivery.

34. No Postmaster has a right to sell postage stamps to a party to be sold again outside the delivery of his own office, to the injury of another post office.

35. Postmasters whose salaries are *less* than one thousand dollars per annum are not reappointed or recommissioned every four years. The commission of such a Postmaster is good till his successor is appointed.

36. It is illegal to inclose anything, either written or printed, in a periodical sent through the mails at the pound rate, except a genuine supplement or a bill for subscription thereto.

37. Packages containing liquids, or any other matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mails, or hurt the person of any one connected with the service, should be excluded from the mails; but *sealed* packages deposited in a post office, *prepaid at letter rates of postage*, in the absence of any positive knowledge of their contents, should be forwarded to their destination.

38. The law makes no provision for registering any mail matter on which letter postage is not paid.

39. Under the new law, "exchanges" are subject to the same rates of postage as newspapers sent to regular subscribers.

40. When transient newspapers, not fully prepaid, are deposited in a post office, it is the duty of the Postmaster at the end of the quarter, in case they are not reclaimed by the person known to him as having deposited them in the mail, to cancel the stamps and dispose of them with the waste material of his office.

41. There is no law or regulation preventing any person from keeping and selling postage stamps, or purchasing them from any Postmaster

they choose; *but Postmasters have no right to solicit orders outside the delivery of their offices.*

42. Neither 2d nor 3d class matter can properly be forwarded from one post office to another, without prepayment by stamps for forwarding, at one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof; but in case such matter arrives at an office for delivery without being prepaid, postage should be collected at *double* the above rate.

[COPY.]

B. K. Sharretts, Special Agent Post-Office Department, New York City:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, agreeably to your request, the following letter:

October 22, 1873.

Postmaster, Hinsdale, N. H.

Your letter of October 6 having been referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, I have now to refer you to his views of the duties of Postmasters under Section 157, Regulations, edition of 1873. Extracts from his notes on said sections: "The 157th section, chapter 9 of the Regulations, edition of 1873, is intended to direct postmasters as to the disposition to be made by them of a certain class of letters received at an office of delivery. This class of letters is composed of those addressed to fictitious persons or firms, those addressed to initials, and those addressed to no particular person or firm. All letters of this class, except such as are by the terms of the rule excepted *must be returned* at the end of each month at the *Dead Letter Office*. Two reasons may be assigned for this regulation of the Department.

The first and most important is: That all letters delivered, should be delivered with certainty to the person or persons addressed, and intended by the writer or sender, and to none other. That intention can only be ascertained by the address. When the address is uncertain, as it is in all letters of this class, the requirements of the Department cannot be complied with. Another reason for the rule is the frequent changing of the device of such letters in perpetration of frauds, and the prohibited abuse of the postal service to such purposes. The exceptions to this rule are within reason of it, for notwithstanding the uncertainty of the person intended by the writer or sender, in the address, the uncertainty may be removed, by direction as to the place where the person for whom the letter is intended may be found, or the certainty of the person to whose care the letter may be addressed. But when the uncertainty of the address *is not removed*, notwithstanding it may be addressed to a *particular place*, from the fact that no such person or firm may or can be found at the place to which the letter is directed, then for the uncertainty, it should be treated as if no designated place was indicated in the *address*. Letters are frequently addressed to no certain person, but only to the box; the Postmaster is to presume that it is intended for the renter of the box, and should place it in it; but where a letter is directed to a particular person and also to a box, unless the person to whom it is directed is one whose letters under the rules and regulations should be placed in the box, the address to the box gives no certainty, and if it is of the class embraced in this section it must be treated as therein directed." You will therefore be governed by the rules laid down in the foregoing extract.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Forwarding Papers to Regular Subscribers that have Removed.—T. H. M., S——, Cal.—Subscribers that have removed to another post office can have their regular papers forwarded to them only by prepayment of postage at third-class rates. The better way for such subscribers is to notify the publisher of their change of residence, and have the addresses changed.

Book Manuscript.—H. F. K——, B——, O.—The manuscript for the minutes of an association cannot be called book manuscript unless it is to be published in book form. If to be published in pamphlet form it is subject to letter rates of postage.

Canceling the Stamp on a Postal Card paid at Letter Rates.—A. D. S., C——, Ala.—Your question is rather a novel one. The three-cent stamp attached to the card paid the postage at letter rates and that is all the Department could claim. Now, whether to cancel the postal card stamp is an important question on a small matter, which we are inclined to answer in the affirmative, as a matter of public policy, for postal cards should be restricted solely to the use for which they were designed, that is, "To provide for the transmission through the mails, at a reduced rate, of messages, orders, notices, and other short communications."

Papers Necessary for a Quarterly Return.—S. E. M., ——, N. Y.—You can find a list of the papers necessary for a quarterly return in Chapter XXX. of Regulations of 1873. We do not think we could make the instructions any clearer. In that chapter you have a full description of the papers. In Chapter XXXII. you have a sample of the quarterly return, with the exception of three or four items, viz., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, which have been changed in the new form of quarterly return.

Insufficient Prepayment.—S. G. T., F——, Ill.—Letters intentionally insufficiently prepaid must be forwarded, if they are prepaid one full rate. This applies to packages of matter that would be third-class but for writing or some other addition that makes letters of the ı, and subjects them to letter postage, provided they are paid one or more letter rates.

Writing on Package.—B. E. S., M——, Md.—While it does seem "close" to charge letter postage on a package having the word "*manuscript*" WRITTEN on it, there is no way of avoiding such charge, as such is the law, and it is better to adhere to the law, for if postmasters were given any discretion, a variety of practice would spring up that would be far more burdensome than the present practice. The fact that the word is a notice to the postmaster does not alter the case; the law does not contemplate that the postmaster should act upon the information of another who is very much interested, but makes him a judge for himself by requiring him to examine packages, &c., if they can be examined without destroying the wrapper, and if they cannot be, to charge letter postage, no matter what the contents. (Sec. 123, Reg. 1873.)

Increasing Salary.—C. M. S., B——, N. Y.—Postmasters at offices of the fourth class now retain all box rents, but they must report the amount received. They can therefore regulate the rent of their boxes as they please and will be allowed any increase that they may receive; but it is still incumbent on them to charge rent for boxes.

Delivering Mail Matter from Lock Boxes.—B. C., S—— B——, N. Y.—This is another of those little questions of official duty which has "two sides" to it. Why does a postmaster provide lock boxes if it is not to relieve himself and his clerks of the duty of delivering mail matter, thereby saving time for other duties? Then, again, is it not the duty of postmasters to deliver mail matter to all proper applicants for it? We will not undertake to decide between these questions, but will state what we would do in renting lock boxes. We would have it understood that the renter of a lock box should use his key, and not make application to the clerk, except it may be on extraordinary occasions. It certainly is a "nuisance" for the renter of a lock box to make a practice of application to a clerk to deliver mail matter to which he should help himself. But the abatement of the "nuisance" is in the hands of postmasters individually; each must work out his own remedy.

Pennies Again.—E. E. B., H——, N. J.—We reply as we replied to similar questions some months ago:

The question of the disposition of pennies is a "knotty" one. Postmasters are prohibited exchanging them. (Sec. 358, Reg. 1873.) They are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents only (Coinage Act of 1873). But there is a way to get rid of them. Keep them till the end of the quarter, then pay your own salary with them, and hand them over to your wife for house money, or you may send to the Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., for a circular of instructions; probably he will help you; but you must have, we believe, twenty dollars' worth to obtain his help.

Newspaper Prepayment.—E. S. S., O——, N. Y.—The prepayment of postage on regular newspapers is by stamps affixed to stub receipts in the office of mailing. The stamps are not affixed to the newspapers and other publications. This will explain why regular matter received at an office for delivery does not bear any evidence of prepayment. The effect of the law requiring prepayment on regular publications will be to reduce the salaries at the offices of delivery by an amount equal to the commission on the postage that would be collected on the delivery of the papers. The aggregate will be quite large, but except at a few of the larger offices the difference in individual salaries will be very little.

Keeping Account of Stamps Canceled.—E. A. H., R—— S——, N. Y.—Postmasters are not required to keep an account of stamps canceled. The stamps sold take the place of stamps canceled in adjusting salaries.

Postal Arrangement with Canada.—A. J. D., P——, Pa.—By the postal arrangement with Canada, that country holds now precisely the same relation as one of the States except in the matter of samples.

The Post Office as a Detector of Crime.

The mails, as we have seen, afford facilities to the rogue for carrying out his designs as well as to the honest man in the prosecution of his business. But the post office has been made, accidentally or purposely, the instrument of bringing to light criminals who had hitherto remained undetected; and whose deeds had no such connection with the mails as those which have thus far been described in this work.

A striking instance of this has been kindly furnished me by the Cincinnati Postmaster, relating to a case which has excited the horror of the whole country. I refer to the Arrison case, most of the circumstances of which are doubtless familiar to my readers.

It will be recollected that the man Arrison was guilty of murdering the steward of the Cincinnati Hospital and his wife by means of a box containing explosive materials, which took fire by the action of opening it. Arrison immediately absconded, and his place of retreat remained undiscovered for some time; but he was destined to be betrayed by a chain of circumstances hanging upon an accident of the most trifling description.

A letter came to the Cincinnati office from Muscatine, Iowa, addressed to "P. F. Willard, Cincinnati, Ohio." The Muscatine postmark was so placed as to cover the P. in the address in such a manner as to make it resemble a C. There being a young lawyer in the place by the name of C. F. Willard, the letter was very naturally placed in his box. Upon opening and reading the document, he found that its contents were of the most mysterious character, and totally incomprehensible. Finding thus that it was not intended for him, he very properly returned it to the office with the request that it should be handed to the postmaster. This gentleman calling to mind the circumstances of the Arrison case, and being familiar with some of the names connected therewith, came to the conclusion, after reading the letter, that Arrison was the writer, and thereupon gave the information which led to his discovery and arrest.—*Ten Years Among the Mail Bags.*

List of Postmasters General of the United States.

	Appointed.
Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts	Sept. 26, 1789
Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania	Aug. 12, 1791
Joseph Habersham, of Georgia	Feb. 25, 1795
Gideon Granger, of Connecticut	Nov. 28, 1801
Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., of Ohio	March 17, 1814
John McLean, of Ohio	June 26, 1823
Wm. T. Barry, of Kentucky	March 9, 1829
Amos Kendall, of Kentucky	May 1, 1835
John M. Miles, of Connecticut	May 19, 1840
Francis Granger, of New York	March 6, 1841
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky	Sept. 13, 1841
Cave Johnson, of Tennessee	March 6, 1845
Jacob Collamer, of Vermont	March 8, 1849
Nathan K. Hall, of New York	July 23, 1850
Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut	Aug. 31, 1852
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania	March 7, 1853
Aaron Y. Brown, of Tennessee	March 6, 1857
Joseph Holt, of Kentucky	March 14, 1857
Montgomery Blair, of the District of Columbia	March 5, 1861
Horatio King, of Maine	Feb. 12, 1861
William Dennison, of Ohio	Sept. 24, 1864
Alex. W. Randall, of Wisconsin	July 25, 1866
John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland	March 5, 1869
James W. Marshall, of Virginia	July 3, 1874
Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut	Aug. 24, 1874

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of July, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.		Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
			FROM NEW YORK.
July	1	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	3	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	3	White Star	Queenstown.
"	3	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	6	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	7	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	8	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	8	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	10	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	10	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	10	Inman	Queenstown.
"	10	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	13	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	14	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	15	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	17	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	17	White Star	Queenstown.
"	17	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	20	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	20	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	21	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	22	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	22	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	24	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
"	24	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	24	Inman	Queenstown.
"	24	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	27	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
"	28	Cunard	Queenstown.
"	29	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg
"	31	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
"	31	Anchor	Glasgow.
"	31	Inman	Queenstown.
			FROM BOSTON.
July	3	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	10	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	17	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	24	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
July	1	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	8	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	8	Red Star	Antwerp.
"	15	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	22	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	29	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	31	Red Star	Antwerp.
			FROM BALTIMORE.
July	3	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
"	24	North German Lloyd	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

			FROM BOSTON.
July	3	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	10	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	17	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	24	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	31	Bos'n. Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
			FROM PORTLAND.
July	3	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	10	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	17	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	24	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	31	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

			FROM NEW YORK.
July	1	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	1	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	8	Clyde	Havana.
"	10	Atlas	Kingston.
"	13	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	14	Atlas	Port au Prince
"	15	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	15	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	15	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	20	Clyde	Havana.
"	22	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
"	23	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
"	27	Atlas	Kingston.
"	29	Clyde	Havana.
"	29	Bermuda	Bermuda.
"	30	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
"	31	San Domingo	San Domingo.
			FROM PHILADELPHIA.
July	10	Southern Mail S. S. Co.	Havana.
			FROM NEW ORLEANS.
July	2	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	7	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S. Co	Havana.
"	9	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	14	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S. Co	Havana.
"	16	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	17	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Progreso, Tampico and H'vana.
"	21	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S. Co	Havana.
"	23	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
"	28	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S. Co	Havana.
"	30	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

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

J. W. MARSHALL,
Acting Postmaster-General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1875.

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 1875	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	25 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
1875	1875	1875	29 Jan.	4 Feb.	1 Feb.
2 Jan.	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
30 Jan.	8 Feb.	20 Feb.	26 Mar.	1 Apr.	29 Mar.
27 Feb.	8 Mar.	20 Mar.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
27 Mar.	5 Apr.	17 Apr.	21 May	27 May	24 May.
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	22 July	19 July
19 June	28 June	10 July	13 Aug.	19 Aug.	16 Aug.
17 July	26 July	7 Aug.	10 Sept.	16 Sept.	13 Sept.
14 Aug.	23 Aug.	4 Sept.	8 Oct.	14 Oct.	11 Oct.
11 Sept.	20 Sept.	2 Oct.	5 Nov.	11 Nov.	8 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	3 Dec.	9 Dec.	6 Dec.
6 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.			

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave			Arrive at		
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

[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, except drop letters, *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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose: ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	3	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb. County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in New York City, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city. This decision applies equally to publishers in other places.

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 ounce 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 ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—**1 cent for each ounce 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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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.**

Postmasters are required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, upon which the word "*free*" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the 1st day of December, 1875, all public documents—including the Congressional Record, and speeches and reports therein contained—already printed or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a member or delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents, which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free" printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

The following named articles, designated "*supplies*," may be transported without payment of postage, if endorsed "*P. O. Dept., Office Supplies.* [illegible] *(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 emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

ON LETTERS.—Five 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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

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 three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all postages 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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, Hong Kong, East India, &c., and Hawaiian mails.

For fuller information on this subject, see Section 797, Regulations 1873.

HARPER'S

Monthly,
Weekly,
OR
Bazar,

WILL BE SENT WITH THE

U. S. MAIL

For One Year For

$4.00,

The Regular Price Being $5.00.

ADDRESS PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL.

N. Y. NEWSPAPER MAILING AGENCY,

No. 29 Rose Street, near Frankfort.

Newspapers folded and mailed with neatness and dispatch, with the latest improved folding and mailing machines. Open day and night.
J. BRADY, Manager and Proprietor.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. j-75-ly

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. j-75-ly

POSTMASTERS!

$500. $500.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

Nine Valuable Books,

(Livingstone's Last Journal, Price $5.00,)

AND

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS

Offered as below for Subscriptions to the

NEW YORK

DAILY & WEEKLY WITNESS

TO POSTMASTERS AND OTHERS.

We now make the following liberal offer for subscriptions at the following post-paid rates, viz.:

DAILY WITNESS at ....$4 a year.
" " ....$1 a quarter (on trial).
WEEKLY " ....$1.20 a year.
" " ....30 cents a quarter (on trial).

For the largest amount remitted........$200
Next 100
Next 50
Next 40
Next 30
Next 25
Next 20
Next 15
Next 10
Next 5
Next ....5—$500
Next .... Livingstone's Last Journal, Value $5
Next " "
Next " "
Next " "
Next " "
Next " "
Next " "
Next " "
Next " "

Making Twenty Prizes in All.

In addition we offer a Commission of One-Sixth of All MONEYS Collected, Which may be deducted when remitting. The Competition lasts during

July and August,

and no letter mailed before the 1st of July or after the 31st of August will count. All letters must be headed

"ON PRIZE ACCOUNT,"

and each letter must state the amount previously remitted.

It is in the interest of competitors that they adhere closely to these conditions, as the rules will be strictly enforced, so that no unfairness may be done any one competing.

SAMPLE COPIES

of both DAILY and WEEKLY WITNESS will be sent FREE on application by postal card or otherwise.

Money should be sent by Postal Order, Registered Letter or Check.

Address JOHN DOUGALL,
2 Spruce Street, New York.

Great advantages given to Postmasters. Send for a Circular.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"The Leading American Newspaper."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3. Weekly, $2.

Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. j-75-ly

The Newspaper Agent's Guide.

Every POSTMASTER and NEWS DEALER or NEWSPAPER or MAGAZINE AGENT should take it. It is worth to agents many times its cost, which is only 25c. a year, or 10c. a single number. Address, C. S. MURDOCK, Ridgeway, Orleans County, N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

NO. 4, for JULY, 1875,

NOW READY, CONTAINING

TWO ALPHABETICAL LISTS of all the Post Offices in the United States.

LISTS OF MONEY ORDER and Letter Carrier Offices.

FULL DIRECTIONS about Money Orders and Registered Letters.

RATES of Foreign and Domestic Postage.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING of Mails in all the Principal Cities.

DISTANCES by shortest mail routes between the Principal Cities.

RULINGS of the Post-Office Department during the last quarter, including

THE NEW LAW about postage on Third-class Matter, and

ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO USE THE MAILS.

TERMS: Single copies, 50 cents, for sale at the News Stands and Book Stores. Subscriptions, $1.50 a year, received at any Post Office, or on application to the Publishers,

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

All Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions for the POSTAL GUIDE, at the regular published rates of $1.50 a year. Posters and circulars will be promptly forwarded, free, whenever requested, and a liberal commission will be allowed for all subscriptions.

Postmasters will greatly facilitate their business by inducing those having considerable correspondence to subscribe to the POSTAL GUIDE. It will answer all the questions that arise to them, and save much annoyance and prevent many mistakes that arise from an imperfect understanding of the postal regulations.

For terms of commission and other information address
H. O. HOUGHTON & COMPANY,
Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

TO POSTMASTERS.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

at the regular published rates. Specimen copies, with posters and circulars, will be promptly forwarded, free, to Postmasters whenever requested. Upon all subscriptions received from Postmasters a liberal cash commission will be allowed.

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POSTMASTERS

can add to their income by selling Check and Proprietary Revenue Stamps.

Sales of $20 to $100, 3 per cent. commission.

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Stamps exchanged.

D. H. ANTHONY,
Local Agent for Sale of Stamps,
85 William Street, New York City.
je75-6m

POSTMASTERS TAKE WARNING CLUBS

Send your subscriptions through H. A. Kenyon's Club, Dwight, Illinois; the largest and cheapest list in America; 750 papers and magazines. POSTAGE PAID, New York Tribune, $1.50; Times, $1.50; Herald, $1.65; World, $1.55; Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, $2.65; Harper's Bazar, Scribner and Atlantic $3.00; American Agriculturist, $1.10; Rural New Yorker, $2.40; Toledo Blade, $1.50; Chicago Times, Journal, Post and Mail, $1.10; Inter-Ocean $1.10; all others of all kinds. Club Lists free. Book Catalogue, 10 cents. apl75-12t

[OFFICIAL.]

Postage Rates Under General Union Treaty.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the General Postal Union, formed by the Treaty of Berne, embracing within its limits the following countries, viz.: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal (including the Island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz.:

(a.) For prepaid letters, 5 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(b.) For unpaid letters received, 10 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(c.) For postal cards, 2 cents each.

(d.) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

(e.) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(f.) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents.

(g.) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles, in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of Union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France, on and after January 1, 1876. In the meantime, the postage rates as fixed by the existing postal convention with France will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers and other printed papers is compulsory.

Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the re-transmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should, by being re-directed, enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the post office of the country of destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes (8¾ ounces), and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes (2 pounds 3 ounces).

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORM, &C.

Books, newspapers, printed papers and other similar articles must be placed under bands, or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and, except in the following particulars, they must contain no MS. writing, figure or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex MS. to them.

Circulars, notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing or by means of any impression whatever.

No other MS. additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers such as circulars, notices, &c., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags or in boxes or envelopes removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

2. They must not have any saleable value, nor bear any MS. writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work.

4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents, and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, the various documents on the service of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and, in general, all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditions above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted for conveyance by mail any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to customs duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

THE

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post-Office Assistant

Is subscribed for and KEPT ON FILE at every Post Office of importance in the United States, and at a large number of the smaller offices, kept by country merchants and storekeepers. It is therefore an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

of special value to all who desire to have their goods or business WELL advertised.

Only first-class advertisements received.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING—20 cents per line, each insertion.

The United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant is published monthly at $1 per year. Edited by J. GAYLER, of New York Post Office. Contains full and correct Tables of Foreign and Domestic Postage, Postal Decisions and miscellaneous information on all Postal subjects.

Address P. O. Box 2641, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE, UP STAIRS.

OFFICIAL.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE,

Showing the Rates of Postage Chargeable in the United States on Letters, Newspapers, &c., Sent in the Mails to Foreign Countries on and after July 1, 1875.

Countries or places of destination.	Ordinary letters.				Registered matter.		Newspapers.		Other printed matter.		Samples of merchandise.		Observations.
	Condition of payment.	Limit of payment.	Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.	Postal cards, each.	Registration fee on letters.	Registration fee on other articles.	Limit of weight for a single paper.	Postage on each paper.	Weight of a single packet.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Weight of a single packet.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	
Accra, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Algeria. (See France.)													
Argentine Confederation, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Br. mail	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n	3				*	2	2	2			
Balearic Isles. (See Spain.)													
Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10			1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz., or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added for each paper. The rates on newspapers and printed matter cover the United States postage only.
Br. mail	do.	Port debark'n	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British Columbia. (See Canada.)													
British Honduras, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Buenos Ayres. (See Argentine Confederation.)													
Burmah, German mail	Optional	Destination	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	3	1	10		1		1	1	8	10	No samples exceeding 8 ounces can be forwarded in the mails. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Canary Islands. (See Spain.)													
Cape de Verde Isles, Br. mail	Optional	do.	11		10		4	6	2	4	2	4	For register letters the postage is 10 cents per 15 grammes.
Cape of Good Hope, Br. mail	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Carthagena. (See New Grenada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
China, U. S. packet. (See Hong Kong and Shanghai.)													
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 13 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Curacoa, direct mail	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			
Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
East Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecuador, closed mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20				4	2	4	4			"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz. 2 cents; over 1, but not over 2 ozs., 3 cents; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 4 cents, being the United States postage only.
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Fernando Po	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				*	2	2	2			Printed matter and samples, not over 1 oz., 2 cts.; over 1 oz., but not over 2 ozs., 4 cts.; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 6 cts.
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	9		10		4	3	4	6	4	6	
Gambia, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Gibraltar, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	8		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	8		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Great Britain and Ireland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Greece	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Greytown, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				*	2	1	1			Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.
Guiana, Br., French and Dutch, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	1	4	4			The rates for newspapers and other printed matter cover the United States postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Heligoland. (See Germany.)													
Holland	Optional	do.	5		10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Hong Kong and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow via San Francisco.	Compulsory	do.	10	2			*	2	4	10			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindoostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Italy	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Mahe. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta. (See Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippine Islands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	23		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers, 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added on each paper. All correspondence received from Mexico, whether by sea or land routes, is chargeable with domestic rates.
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3				1	1	1	1			
Minorca. (See Spain.)													
Moldavia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Morocco, British mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Netherlands	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)													
Newfoundland	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		*	2	2	2	2	2	Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		*	2	4	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		*	2	4	4			Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Nicaragua, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Norway	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)													
Panama, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				*	4	4	10	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		*	4	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Poland	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Porto Rico, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Portugal	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See Australia.)													
Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Russia	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Salvador, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10				*	2	1	1			
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)													
Santa Martha, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Scotland. (See Great Britain)													
Servia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Spain, British mail via France	do.	do.	12	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	This rate on letters for Spain is in consequence of the high transit charges payable to France. The uniform rate of five cents will apply after January 1, 1876, when France joins the Postal Union.
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Estab'ments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements	Compulsory	do.	10					2	4	8	4	8	
British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	4	8	4	8	
Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Switzerland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Syria. (See Turkey.)													
Tangiers, British mail via Southampton	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripolis, Italian mail	do.	Destination	7				4	3	2	3	2	3	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	7		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
Turkey	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Dieman's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Victoria. (See Australia.)													
Wallachia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	

*Not limited.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
May 31, 1875.

Published by order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM TO

Bremen, London, Havre & Southampton.

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

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

FIRST CABIN ..... (gold) $100
SECOND CABIN ..... (gold) 60
STEERAGE ..... (currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN $12
SECOND CABIN 7
STEERAGE ..... (in currency) 24

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

FIRST CABIN $225 00
SECOND CABIN 123 00
STEERAGE, TO BREMEN, currency 20 50
" FROM BREMEN, currency 20 50

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

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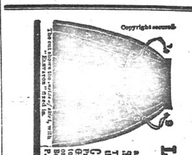

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CAUTION. Beware of IMITATIONS, as they are WORSE than WORTHLESS! See that each is stamped "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator." Price 45 cents each, MAILED FREE. Wholesale, $30 per gross.

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☞ 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 10 cts. in addition to the proper postage.

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

Newspapers, Books, Merchandise, Seeds, &c.	
Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener	2 cts. a lb
" " less frequently than weekly	3 cts. a lb
Transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions, merchandise and samples; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct. an oz.
Newspapers (except weeklies to subscribers), 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.
Weekly newspapers to subscribers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.

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.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1875. WHOLE NO. 179.

POETICAL LETTER ADDRESS.

A letter with the following address (preceding the name and residence of a lady) recently arrived at New York, and was delivered—safely—notwithstanding the writer's uncalled-for insinuations, which were doubtless inserted more for the purpose of spinning out his "poem" than for expressing any real apprehension of danger:

O, ye to whom good Uncle Sam
 Intrust his bags of hemp and leather,
Don't stop to query who I am,
 But send this missive spite the weather.
Don't let it linger in your hands,
 Or tarry by you for a moment,
For what is here good speed demands—
 Not prying eyes nor curious comment.
Thus much I'll tell you in my jingle,
 The writer is of male persuasion;
But whether married, old or single,
 To tell I do not find occasion.
But if upon these weighty terms,
 You wish minuter information,
Just try at once your hands in dreams,
 They're oft the source of inspiration;
And if your skill in these should fail
 To yield the wished-for satisfaction,
Perhaps the spirits may avail
 To save you from the law's infraction.
Not *ignis fatuus'* misty light,
 Nor devils peering o'er your shoulder,
Nor dead men's ghosts, nor woman's sprite,
 Nor children's wraiths, nor fairies bolder:
For in that realm of shades and mists,
 Just as in this, whate'er the matter,
Each tells the story as he lists,
 And liars make the greatest clatter.
But good old spirits such as graced
 The primal vintage of old Noah,
Or those which, more to modern tastes,
 Are apt to bring *our* spirits lower;
First try the strength of generous wine—
 Champagne, old Port, and good Madeira,
Fine Ruenish from the sunny Rhine,
 And drink until your hearts are cheery.
If these should fail to give your eye
 Clairvoyant sight (a higher level),
A taste of stronger waters try—
 With brandy smashes end the revel.
Then walls of wood will not avail
 To shield the thoughts of friends or lovers,
Barriers of brick and stone will fail,
 Much less these flimsy paper covers.
If ill success those efforts crown,
 And still you fail to guess or dream it,
Why then, my friends, what's here writ down
 You'll never know unless you "steam" it.
And you, good sir, whate'er your name,
 Who stand commissioned to deliver,
Don't pause to query whence this came,
 What it contains, or who the giver.
The secret, if your shrewdness gains,
 May set the gossips in a racket,
For, gentle sir, the thing contains
 The pattern of a lady's jacket.
And now adieu, my gentle friend,
 Howe'er you wonder at the matter,
Or good or ill you apprehend,
 Just smile your fill—but "pass" the letter.

ABOUT LETTER-WRITING.

WITH SOME HINTS THROWN IN.

THE AGE OF LETTERS — OLD-TIME LETTERS — THEIR STATELINESS — COURTESY AND CONDENSATION — SOME FAMOUS LETTER-WRITERS — A SPECIMEN — NAPOLEON AS A LETTER-WRITER — ROBERTSON — CHUNKS OF WISDOM — PRACTICAL HINTS, ETC.

BY MAGARET E. SANGSTER.

Certainly this is the age of letter-writing. There is no more familiar figure in our streets than that of the postman hurrying past, four times a day, with his black bag crammed and packed, and his bundle of letters and papers in one hand, ready for delivery. His imperative rap at the door, as who should say, "My business is urgent! open with dispatch!" is one of the most welcome of household sounds in the city. In the rural places, where people go for their letters instead of waiting for their letters to come to them, the arrival of the mail is the event of the day. Young ladies time their errands and their calls so as to take the post-office en route, eager boys rush in breathless to see what may be in the family box, and gentlemen, meeting there from day to day, stop to discuss the last local or national phase of politics, which forms the staple of masculine gossip. There may be houses in which the writing of a letter is an unusual and important affair, and there may be people whose semi-occasional epistles cause them as much labor as went into the immortal effusion of Joe Gargery to Pip; but these houses and people are not very many. In the days of our grandfathers a letter was a thing surrounded by a stately ceremony, like the dignified courtesy of old school manners. Then the gentleman, writing to the lady, began, "Honored Madam," expressed himself in phrase of courtly circumlocution concerning her health and happiness, and took a half dozen pompous lines wherein to conclude. It is not more than thirty years ago since envelopes came into common use. Before their day it was part of a polite education to learn how to fold neatly and to seal carefully the large four-page sheet wherein the family news was set down by the family correspondent. Not to speak of the old times—when letters went slowly by stage-coach and mounted mail carriers, over barren heath and spectral hill and robber-haunted highway, arriving at their destination three weeks after date, where now the swift steam bears them in a few flying hours—it is within the memory of people scarcely middle aged that letters were not the careless, hap-hazard, trust-to-luck things that they are now. Who has not somewhere, in desk or drawer, the old packet, ribbon bound, growing yellow and brown, faintly scented, crossed and re-crossed, the sight and the touch awakening reminiscences of the past, like harp chord stirred by the wind? Those letters were written when men and women had time and opportunity, and were not compelled by fate or business to leave their love to be taken for granted. The telegraph of to-day has put its impress upon our letters, and half of them are brief, terse, epigrammatic; everything squeezed into two or three sentences. They are like Liebig's "extract of beef," like canned fruit, like potted game, like whatever you can think of that plumes itself upon being *multum in parvo*. Occasionally an old gentleman with whom abides the traditions of his youth, or an aged lady whose correspondence is an important part of her life, does take time and spend thought upon long and elaborate letters, which, arriving by the same mail with a half dozen fragmentary and frantic modern notes, remind you of Madam Martha Washington, in frills and brocade, standing bewildered amid a bevy of Fifth avenue school girls.

Oliver Cromwell, stern old Ironsides that he was, was a capital letter-writer. He understood the art of expressing himself plainly and directly. His letters, as given in his Life by Carlyle, are not the least interesting part of that curious work. What a clear, decided ring of earnestness and manliness there is about some of them, written by the flaring light of the camp fire after desperate days at Preston or Naseby or Dunbar. How sweet and affectionate are the letters he found time to write to his wife wherever he might happen to be. Probably, however, some of the best love-letters that have ever been written, have been sent by soldiers to sweetheart or wife, on the eve of a battle or after a hard-fought field.

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

"For my beloved wife, Elizabeth Cromwell, these," writes Oliver, on a sunny May day of 1651:

"My Dearest: I could not satisfy myself to omit this post, although I have not much to write; yet, indeed, I love to write to my dear, who is very much in my heart. It joys me to hear thy soul prospereth; the Lord increase His favors to thee more and more. The great good thy soul can wish is that the Lord lift upon thee the light of His countenance, which is better than life. The Lord bless all thy good counsel and example to all those about thee, and hear all thy prayers, and accept thee, always. I am glad my son and daughter are with thee. I hope thou wilt have some good opportunity of good advice to him. Present my duty to my mother, my love to all the family. Still pray for thine. Oliver Cromwell."

Napoleon's letters to Josephine have been often spoken of as models of lover-like devotion, but they could not, with all their fiery ardor, hold the swift pure flame that burns whitely in the words of the grim Puritan general. How delicate the application; how subtle and unstudied the flavor of compliment, conveying to saintly Mrs. Cromwell the opinion of her lord that where she dwelt, those all around her were sure to be blessed by a pure example.

The letters of F. W. Robertson are wonderfully full, rich, and sympathetic. Some of them seem as if they had been written directly to the reader, and they are as full of a breezy freshness and a heroic energy as if they had not come from the crucial depths of a tortured soul and an ailing body. Sweet as the breath of violets in spring are the girlish missives of Eugenie de Guerin to her idolized brother, and full of womanly intuition and fervor are Madame Swetchine's long epistles to her beloved friends. But time is too short to multiply such illustrations.

Dickens puts into the mouth of Sam Weller one of the best directions for letter-writing that has ever found its way into print. Sam is writing to Mary, with whom he is in love, and his father, veteran in affairs of the heart, sits by, suggestive, slightly cynical, philosophical, and above all experienced. "Rayther short, isn't it, Sammy?" says this sage adviser. "Always leave off so she'll vish there was more!" replies the hopeful son; and chunks of wisdom are in the brief sentence. It is an aphorism that condenses the epistolary sense of our century. A genuinely good letter always ends too soon. It melts in the mouth like a chocolate bon-bon or a saucer of vanilla ice. It leaves a flavor of delicious remembrance, a *soupcon* of lingering regret. He or she whose letter, from date to postscript, is so sweet, so satisfying, so sympathetic, and so conversational that you both wish there was more and feel as if you must answer on the spot, has learned the art of letter-writing to perfection.

What letters were written in war time! When the flag-of-truce arrangement only let you express in shortest terms on one small page all your heaped up, pressed down and running over measure of affection, and when, notwithstanding your sincere regard for Commissioner Ould of stately suavity, and for Gen. Mulford of swift but courteous decision, when, notwithstanding these good gentlemen, you found a providential chance to run the blockade, what letters did you write! You were a Northern woman, with soul like blue steel for truth and patriotism, but somebody you loved—sister, brother, cousin, or maybe a nearer and dearer—was in the Confederacy; you were a Southern girl, with a proud heart beating defiantly under your homespun gown, but you loved somebody in the land of your invaders; either way, when you thought your letters could run the blockade, you tried it. Nobody knows, who has not suffered it, how dreadful it is, at least for a woman, to *have* to limit her letter to one page, and then to know that official eyes will scan it first, coldly and critically and fearfully bored besides. In conclusion, when we do write our letters, let common sense oblige us first to write legibly the name of the place, the number of the street, and the date of writing at the top of every letter. Never write when you are angry or in low spirits, and never write confidentially what you would have the least reason to be ashamed of if hereafter it should be proclaimed from the house-tops.—*Christian at Work.*

Illegible Stamping.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" commend me to some of our fourth-class P. M.'s. How not to appears to be more their study than how to do it. The little old Adam which we possess in common seems to acquire additional "scope and verge" when it gets its hand among mail matter. I have a friend whose family have now been ten weeks in the country, and who has received on an average four letters a week from them, and not one of all that he has received has been stamped so that one might be able even to guess at the name of the office or the State whence it originated. Nor do I expect it. At that office they seem to empty writing ink into a dish, stick their office stamp in it, and then daub it over the letters. Nor is this an isolated case by any means.

Again, what is more aggravating in an office where there is a desire to do the whole duty than to find among mails received letters which have no right to be there? which have been on their travels, as you can see by sundry scratchings and pencilings, and very generally by the date of their origin, if at a city, but which bear no other evidence of the offices through which they have journeyed before reaching you.

"*Try Chappaqua*" was said to be a standing joke during last Presidential campaign with some of the Westchester County P. M.'s. It may have been only a joke, but had there been a stricter accountability in stamping it had never originated.

Why not have everything leaving the office stamped, if it can be done without injuring the thing to be stamped, and is it not desirable to have the year as well as the month in the stamp? There is probably nothing new in what I suggest, but try again. We have Holy Writ for laying "line upon line, precept upon precept."

A Dethroned P. M.

New York, July 27, 1875.

This is how they talk about post officials who decline the unofficial duty of placing the stamps on mail matter:

The other day, when the stamp-clerk at the V—— Post Office refused to "lick on" a three-center for an old lady who wanted to post a letter, she stood back, gave a glance of scorn, and indignantly exclaimed: "Well, if folks ain't getting powerful peart and sassy these days! I believe if Gabriel should blow his trumpet to-morrow, that half the young folks would want to get on starched shirts afore they went to Heaven."

An old citizen of Vermont observes that when a post-office clerk gets too high-nosed to lick a stamp on a letter, it is time that the country had a change of administration.

"Decline to lick stamps on letters, hey?" she exclaimed in a voice of mingled surprise and indignation. "I guess, young man, if yer mother had licked you oftener when you was young, you wouldn't a been so 'fraid to lick a stamp now," and she flaunted out of the office muttering, "Won't lick stamps on letters, hey? How I hate a man that's above his business."

COMMUNICATIONS.

This description of a Western country post office, and of the postmaster's experience of 13 years therein, is interesting; while the views of the postmaster on the salary and labor question are not without force. Where a post office is kept in a private residence, and supplied with mail once or twice a week, it does seem burdensome to require it to be kept open every day, and all day; the more so when we consider that on mail days some of the people from miles around congregate at the post office, and each takes, not only his own mail matter, but that for all or nearly all his neighbors.

Ephraim P. O., Door Co., Wis., July 14, 1875.

Editor U. S. Mail.—I now send you one of those missing letters containing $1. I found it underneath some other papers in my writing-desk, commenced six weeks ago and only half finished, and the money I found stowed away deep down in my pocket-book. It should have been sent two months ago, but whether the delay was caused by official carelessness or a subscriber's neglect I do not know, but I would advise postmasters and other subscribers to the Mail, whenever they see anything in the Mail about missing letters, to look first at the number on the wrapper and then at the number in the Mail, and if this is ahead of the other then to look first in your writing-desk for the missing letter or a memorandum of it and then in your pocket-book for the money belonging to it, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that the cause of the delay is there. This I know from experience. I have had the Mail every year since its first appearance, with the exception of two years, when I sent my dollar but did not receive the paper. I think the money was nipped somewhere, for it was in those days when there was no proper system for registering letters. But since then many valuable improvements have been introduced in the Post-Office Department, and the U. S. Mail has contributed a large share toward it, not for only the registering of letters but the abandoning of the franking privilege, the prepayment of newspapers to subscribers and many others of minor importance.

But one big thing is yet wanting, which is anxiously looked for, I believe, by over 25,000 postmasters; *i. e.*, the salary of postmasters at fourth-class offices, and especially those whose salary is less than $100 per annum. It would seem, perhaps, to some people unacquainted with post-office affairs, that $100 is a good salary in a post office where there is so little work to do; but the fact is that such a postmaster has hardly $50 that he may call pay for his work, or I should rather say for his time in attendance and his responsibility and trust—a thing which the people, as a general thing, never think over, and which the post-office authorities and makers of the law have not yet fully comprehended, or else they have not yet learned the golden rule, "Do to others as you would that others should do unto you." But there are many whose salary is far less than that; some have only $4 a year, and some of them have to carry the mail from the nearest office for nothing at that.

If you could only allow me the space in your columns, I would like to give my own experience of thirteen years as a postmaster in this office; and perhaps some other sufferers like myself, restricted under post-office laws, may give us their experience in turn; and perhaps the makers of the law may get their eyes opened to see how unjustly they are dealing with us. Restricted under post-office laws, I said, not that I think the post-office laws are too straight; I rather think they are in some cases not straight enough. A post office is an office of responsibility and trust; far more so than a town treasurer's office, or any other office. A town treasurer's office may be held responsible for $1,000, or $2,000 at the most (I mean in these rural districts) during a year, but one single mail may contain sometimes $2,000, and even one registered letter, or, at least, a package of registered letters, sometimes do contain that; and even a common letter, which seemingly contains nothing of importance, may contain a man's or a woman's fortune for life. Why, then, should not a postmaster be paid a sum that would compare somehow with that of other offices, in proportion to his time and responsibility. I am not one of those who thinks his services worth more than that of others, and therefore must have a large pay; on the contrary, I was always satisfied with a small, but reasonable, pay. But money is required to live, and therefore I have to work for money; and who is there, from the President down to the postmaster, that does not work for money? Perhaps those in State prisons. But one in a State prison has, at least, his board and clothing, which a postmaster in a small post office has not; and there is no nation in the world (at least, of civilized nations), and no office in this nor any other nation, whether post office or town office, or any other office, that receives so small a pay as a postmaster in a small post office in this otherwise so rich and noble country. Yet a post office is a necessary thing. It is to the people a great boon, and to many, almost to say, as their daily bread. They cannot do without it. But it is, at the same time, where the expenses are concerned, a great burden. Now, why could not the people who have the benefits of the office also be made to take a share in its burden, and not lay the whole burden on the one person who has been so unfortunate as to get the appointment, either because he is so self-sacrificing as to take up the thing for the rest, or else, as in most cases, because he does not know what he is getting, thinking that he is getting an appointment for a responsible work which he is to receive a pay for? Now let us consider that in about four cases out of five where a new post office is established in the rural districts, at least in these Western States, there is but one or two persons at the most who are able to take the appointment, either for want of education or for want of knowledge of the English language, or for not having a house in a suitable place, or for not having one at all. When this office was established 13 years ago, the settlers were all Scandinavians and a few Germans, and there was not more than one person besides myself who was able, for above reasons, to take charge of the office, and even at this day, if we exempt the two store-keepers, who are selling the lovely bitters so freely, there is but one person yet who can keep the office. It was different at Fish Creek, five miles from this place. There the settlers were mostly Americans and English, and there were a good many persons able to run a post office; and there were also several changes of postmasters and assistants within a few years. But at Sister Bay, with a population about equally mixed of Americans, Scandinavians and Germans, there could not be found more than one person who was able to take the appointment of postmaster; and for several years they were greatly in need of a post office, but could not apply for one for want of a person to take the appointment, until finally a suitable person came and took up his residence there; the same was the case at Ellison Bay. But how great was the surprise of those persons when they afterwards found out what their salary was going to be, as you will see a little more about, further on, if you can allow me the space in your columns. You will see from the foregoing, that when a postmaster remains for a long time in such a post office, it is not always for his good qualifications nor his good qualities, but is sometimes a necessity. But it was the salary I wanted to write about. This office was opened January 2, 1862; my salary for the first year amounted to $23, at 60 per cent. commission. The postage to Norway, &c., was then 48 cents, and from Norway, to be collected here, was about 64 cents, and at one time as high as 74 cents, now it is reduced to 5 cents; the registry fee was at one time 20 cents, now it is reduced to 8 cents, and who knows what it is to be soon? I have nothing against the postage being cheap, if the Department can afford it, but I have against their taking it out of a postmaster's salary, which was too small before that, and in many cases less than nothing. Whenever the postage is reduced the 60 per cent. the reduction is taken from the postmaster's salary, and the 40 per cent. only from the income of the Department. This is the case at least in fourth-class offices: the larger offices do not seem to suffer in that way; yet some postmasters, with a salary of three or four thousand, seem to think their salary is too small; let them come here and try this. My own salary, during the thirteen years of post-office life, has steadily increased in proportion to the increase of settlers, from $23 the first year to about $65 or towards $70 for the present year. The best room in my house, the front room of course, with the entrance or hall which has during the time been occupied for post-office uses, could most of the time, if not always, have been rented out for $2 per month, or $24 a year. Now add to this $1.00 a year for swearing to the quarterly returns, $1.00 and postage for the U. S. Mail—a thing necessary for running the office in proper style, $2.00 for light, and I do not think I am extravagant if I say $10.00 for fuel here in this cold region where about five months in a year the thermometer is one-half the time below zero, sometimes as low as 20° or 30°—last Winter once as low as 36°—making in all $38; deduct this annual sum from my annual salary, leaving me for the first year a net salary of $15 less than nothing, and for the present year about $30 or $35, being about 13 cents a day, or one cent an hour. For the business hours of the place, you know, are about 13 or 14 hours a day. We were told in the U. S. Mail, a few years ago, that we were not even allowed a dinner hour, and in order to earn such a salary at the rate of one cent an hour as a government officer, sworn to the Constitution and post-office laws, I have to give a bond of $1,000, and on the strength of said $1,000 bond, I am held responsible not only for the faithful performances of the common duties of the post office, but I would especially mention, first, the registered letters; second, the contractor's securities. The Department, to secure itself, is not responsible for registered letters, yet they hold the postmasters responsible for them. In the mail going out this morning there was, to my knowledge, a registered letter containing $40, another one with $546. I do not know what the rest contained, but the whole may not have been far from $1,000, and I know there is often more than that, and some people are often foolish enough to talk about what money they send or is expected to come in the mail. In such cases I do not feel safe unless I take the mail back with me to bed and sleep with it under my head at night, and then I do not feel altogether safe until the mail carrier has gone with it and not until his return when he brings me the receipt from the Postmaster at Fish Creek; for we sometimes hear of post-offices having been robbed—a thing which is much easier effected in the country than in the city, where they have the post office in a large brick building and the money in a strong safe. Now if it should happen that my office should be robbed of $100 or $1,000, what would be the result of it? My own property under a $1,000 bond is at the risk as far as it would reach. This is well enough for the people; they feel safe by it, and safe they ought to be, but for the Postmaster it is not well enough, unless he could earn something by it to make up for his risk. The large bond required of him is not for the $50 or $60 worth of stamps and postal money sometimes intrusted to his care, but for the hundreds that pass through his office. Another great risk for the Postmaster is the sureties on the contractor's bond. Whenever a man is making up his proposals for carrying the mail, the sureties themselves have to swear that they are the owners of a certain sum, and this in a great measure relieves the Postmaster; but these sureties are only to see that the contract is executed and the service begun if his bid is accepted. It is different with the contract on which the whole service for four years depends. There the sureties are not required to swear that they are the owners of a certain sum. Why is this? The Postmaster alone upon his official oath has to verify that they are good and sufficient sureties, or the owners of a certain amount of real estate, a thing which, for the Postmaster, in many cases is utterly impossible, and to employ a lawyer to find out, who, perhaps, lives twenty or thirty miles away, would often cost more than his whole year's salary. A volume may be written on this insufficiency of a postmaster's salary in a small post office according to his time and responsibility, but the foregoing ought to be sufficient to prove the truth of my assertion to all who want to be convinced. Let us see how they could be remedied without any further expense to the Department if the laws were amended so as to help us. The law for the prepayment of newspapers has reduced my salary about $18 a year. I am not sorry for that; I would rather lose that part of my salary than to continue in the endless trouble of collecting the postage, to say nothing of the loss to the Department. The whole amount of the box-rent, it seems, is now added to the salary to make up for this deficiency, but under the present rules it is of no use in small offices. If I was to put up say 25 or 30 Yale-locked boxes, it would cost me about two years' net salary, or about $70, and if once put up, the people would not use them. They would find it easier for me to hand out their mail to them than to take a key out and unlock a box for which they would have to pay. I was in Chicago some fifteen years ago, expecting a letter to come in the northern mail, when I had to wait over an hour to get a chance at the delivery window. If I had been a resident of Chicago at that time I would gladly have paid 50 cents a quarter for a box. But here it is different; my office hours with nothing to do are the same as in Chicago, with all the business to keep a number of clerks busy all day, and if a person should happen to call at my office and not find myself or assistant in ready attendance, they have as much right to grumble and complain as anywhere else. All the business of my office with the people can easily be done in one hour a day, yet one of us has to be here the whole day, with nothing to do, whenever the mail arrives, if he is not too far ahead of the usual hours. Men, women and children are rushing to the office, some with orders for their neighbor's mail, and in less than 30 minutes the four-fifths of the whole mail is delivered. This is the business hour of the day, with the mail twice a week, and one-half of the remainder is delivered within the next hour or two, and the other half, perhaps, some time next week. Now, if chapter 3 of the regulations could be amended so as to say, "the Postmaster, in offices where the annual salary is less than $100, shall keep his office open for the dispatch of business one hour each day, except Sundays; and where the salary is over $100 and less than $200, two hours; over $200 and less than $300, three hours; and over $300 and less than $400, four hours, at such hours as would best suit the convenience of the place," and another section to say, "the house or room appropriated to the use of a post office shall be divided off in two with a good strong partition, so as to use the outer one for the people to call for their mail, and the inner half for the post-office business, with a delivery window, and enough of the Yale lock boxes to meet the requirements of the people, the outer door to be open during the business hours of the place, so as to let the people have access to their boxes at any time during business hours; and also a safe letter-box to drop their letters in at any time, night or day; and a list of all letters remaining in the office hung up in the hall, then whoever was not satisfied with or could not always go to the office during the one or two hours fixed for the delivery of the mail or registering of letters and selling of stamps may rent a box at, say, not less than 50 cents per quarter; this would be to take a large share of the burden from the postmaster and divide it on the people, who would hardly feel it, and if the postmaster in that way could get a chance to hire out, say only 20 or 30 boxes, it would add to his salary $40 or $60, and he would feel that he was also getting a little pay for his great responsibility as well as other public officers, and also have a little wherewith to repay the damages done by the wear and tear of his house, and scrubbing and cleaning the floor in this house. During my thirteen years post-office experience one new floor has been worn out and the second now half worn out. The post office from the beginning, and for several years, was not only a burden but a dead loss to me; but seeing it was a necessity for myself as well as for the people I thought I had to keep it with patience, and could not see how it could be otherwise, for if, as at present, we have over 40,000 post offices and only 1,566 of them are of the first, second and third class, there must be some 38,434 of the fourth class, and perhaps some 25,000 with a salary of less than $100. Now if the Goverment was to pay only $100 a year to each of those postmasters for salary it would amount to $2,500,000, which seemed to me an impossible thing, and it was not until the present change in the laws, to add the box rent to the salary, that I came to think that something could be done for the small offices. My experience does not go far enough to say anything about the offices with a salary over $400 or $500, but as far as I have seen when a place is so far advanced as to have a post-office business that will give the postmaster a salary of $400 or $500 there can always be found a person who could live off such a salary and devote the whole time to the post-office business. In such places there is generally a printing office and a newspaper and other business started that will increase the salary on prepaid matter. There is also more people that would rent a box. But something may be said about post-office rent. If the large post offices are owned by the United States, or else he pays the house rent for them, why could not also the rent of the smaller offices be paid by the town in which they are situated? Is not a post office a public institution as well as a public school? In this town we levy an annual tax of about $1,500 for public schools and some $800 for public roads: why not also a tax of $40 or $50 for the two post offices? It would only be about ten cents on each farm, or forty acres of land, and in larger towns the tax would be less. It would also be well, whenever an application for a new post office is made, if the authorities would see that provision is made by the inhabitants for an office, with some twenty or thirty lock boxes, and provisions made to pay the rent before a new office is granted. This would not only help to keep a Government officer from starving, but it would also be a great saving to the Post-Office Department, which I could give you clear proofs of by cases taken from practice, as the doctor calls it, but my letter is getting too long and I must defer till some other time.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. P. Jacobs, P. M.

Agnew's Mills, June 30, 1875.

Ed. U. S. Mail.—I neglected paying for your paper longer than I should have done, taking several papers. I thought, not paying you in advance, you would drop my name; but since you have been so kind as to send it thus far, I inclose you ten stamps to continue it another year. This office, like some other old offices, is becoming surrounded with other offices in our oil country that has reduced the business and profits of the office much lower than heretofore. There are Emlenton, Foxburg, Pollock, St. Petersburg—large offices, besides several smaller offices, which supply a district thickly populated now that I distributed to from this office for years. I was appointed postmaster February, 1825, and was thrown out by Jimmy Campbell's reign; was again appointed, and have been retained since to the present. I consider myself one of, if not the oldest postmaster in the United States. Your paper I have taken since shortly after its establishment on to the present time. Wishing still further success, with every felicity this life affords and eternal felicity in the next, is the sincere wish of your old friend.

Yours truly, Jas. F. Agnew.

Scio, Harrison County, O.

Is He the Oldest Postmaster in the United States?—Mr. Wm. Vantz was appointed postmaster at Annapolis, Jefferson County, Ohio, in the year 1823, receiving his appointment under the administration of James Monroe, and has held the position of postmaster at that office without an interruption up to the present time, making some over fifty-two years of service in that one office. Have we an older postmaster in the United States than Mr. Vantz? If so, let us hear from some of your patrons.

Jas. R. Stephenson,
Asst. P. M., Scio, Ohio.

Pike Station., Wayne County, O., July 2, 1875.

Editor U. S. Mail: Inclosed find one dollar and ten cents, to pay for one year's subscription of your paper. Excuse me for not sending your money before. I can't get along with P. O. affairs without the U. S. Mail, for the reason that so many changes are made in postal laws that no book published by the P. O. Department can keep P. M's as well posted as your information reported monthly.

I am well pleased with the law compelling all postage to be prepaid, and never want the old plan adopted again. It is a great pleasure not to have to dun patrons of my office for postage on papers, as of old, and frequently be told that they had paid, or that they did not know they had to pay postage, and a thousand and one other excuses. In short, some would lie squarely rather than pay, and the result was I must fall short of funds to pay the U. S., and the money must come out of my private purse to meet the deficiency. But, thanks to the efforts of J. A. J. Creswell, P. M. General, and the U. S. Mail, all the above-described evils, and more, have passed away. All P. M's should celebrate the day said law was passed, as second only to that of July 4.

Yours, respectfully, Philip Baum, P. M.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR JULY, 1875—NO. 38.

1. P. M.'s are not expected to disclose information obtained by them in the discharge of their official duties, but, in order to further the ends of justice, the Department sees no objection to a P. M. disclosing the postmark on a letter received at his office, provided he feels disposed to do so.

2. P. M.'s have the right to read postal cards, and to exclude them from the mail when they contain obscene, scurrilous, or abusive epithets; but they should not disclose information obtained by reason of such authority.—Reg., p. 168, sec. 89.

3. Anything whatever attached to a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card, and it should not be forwarded unless prepaid at letter rates of postage.

4. All matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher, local or drop letters, and U. S. postal cards, is subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

5. It is not necessary to keep any account of stamps canceled, as the law makes the quarterly returns a basis upon which to re-adjust the salaries of P. M.'s.

6. Unclaimed unsealed letters must be sold at the end of each quarter as waste paper.—Reg., p. 223, sec. 455.

7. The delivery of letters should ordinarily be to those named in the address or according to their order. A sheriff has no right to control the action of a P. M. in the delivery of letters. The P. M. must be governed by the Laws and Regulations of the Department, otherwise he might render himself liable to the penalties prescribed in section 145 Laws, p. 95.

8. P. M's., at other than letter-carrier offices, are obliged to distribute local newspapers from the boxes or general delivery of their offices free of postage—one copy to each subscriber.

9. Letters addressed to fictitious names are undeliverable and must be returned, at the end of each month, to the Dead Letter Office.

10. A letter having one full rate (3c.) prepaid should be forwarded, and the rates due thereon collected at the office of delivery at the rate of 3 cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof. A letter *not* prepaid, or not having one full rate prepaid, should be held for postage, but reaching an office of delivery through inadvertence, postage should be collected at the rate of six cents for each half-ounce or fraction, giving credit for any postage stamps less than one full rate which may have been affixed at the mailing office.

11. Written matter, though mailed in unsealed envelopes, is still subject to letter postage, 3 cents the one-half ounce or fraction thereof.

12. Maps or drafts drawn with a pen or pencil, or printed, having additions made with a pen or pencil, are subject to postage at the rate of 3 cents for each ½ ounce or fraction thereof. Laws, p. 65, sec. 156.

13. Newspapers or other publications, issued for *gratuitous* circulation, are third-class matter, and must be prepaid at third-class rates, *i. e.*, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. It makes no difference that they are addressed to persons residing in the same county with their publication office.

14. No person can be appointed P. M. who cannot legally execute a bond and take the prescribed oath of office. Minors are, by law, incapable of holding the office of P. M.

15. No person can be employed as assistant or clerk in any post office, or as mail carrier, who shall be at the time when he subscribes the required oath of office less than sixteen years old.

16. Manuscript music, when sent by mail, is subject to letter postage.

17. This Department declines to permit P. M.'s to furnish for publication data giving the number of, or the weight, or amount of postage stamps paid on the different publications issued within the delivery of a post office.

18. When transient papers, not separately addressed, are sent in bulk from one post-office to another, for distribution through the box or general delivery at the latter, they should be prepaid in full at the mailing office, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof; and in addition to such pre-payment, the P. M. at the office of delivery must be furnished with postage sufficient to pay the drop rate—one cent for each ounce, or, if at a letter-carrier office, one cent for each paper.

19. A postal card having reached its destination and been delivered according to its address, has performed its functions as a postal card. If re-mailed, it must be prepaid at letter rates of postage.

20. Samples may be marked, in pencil or ink, with letters or figures by which they may be distinguished in a descriptive letter, mailed (separately) at letter rates of postage, but to mark a price thereon conveys additional information, and subjects a package so marked to letter postage.

21. An ordinary printed business card, not exceeding one ounce in weight, may be sent by mail if prepaid by a one-cent postage stamp affixed, but such card must contain no written matter except the address, otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid and refused admission into the mails.

22. Manuscript for publication in newspapers or magazines is subject to letter postage.

23. Exchanges between publishers are permitted to pass in the bulk mail prepaid at the rate of 2 or 3 cents per pound, according to frequency of issue.

24. Newsdealers may return their surplus papers at the pound rates. Such papers must, however, be weighed and paid as directed in the new regulations governing second-class matter.

Postmasters are not authorized to receive payment on such packages in other than "special adhesive stamps." January number, U. S. Official Postal Guide, page XV.

25. The name and address of a person to whom a printed circular is sent in an unsealed envelope may be written upon the circular and envelope also, without subjecting to greater postage than one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, but any other addition in writing would subject it to letter postage.

26. The registry fee in all cases, domestic or foreign, is now ten cents.

27. Postmasters are exempt from militia duty, but not from working the public roads.

28. This department has no authority to allow Postmasters at offices of the 4th class any compensation other than the box rents and commissions on the other postal revenues collected at their respective offices. Act, June 23, 1874.

29. Postmasters cannot deliver letters addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in cases of letters addressed to a discontinued office nearest the one where such letters are held for delivery.

30. In order to constitute a person a subscriber, and to enable the publisher to supply him at the pound rate of postage, his subscription must be for a period of time for which the publisher, according to his advertised terms, offers to send his publications to subscribers by mail.

31. It is no part of the duty of a Postmaster to fold newspapers received in the mail so that they can be placed in the proper boxes, &c., for delivery, and in case a publisher persists in sending them, without being properly folded, after being notified to put them up so they can be promptly assorted and delivered, the Postmaster would be justified in not distributing them with his regular mail.

32. It is the duty of a Postmaster to examine all packages passing through the mails at less than letter rates of postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper amount of postage has been charged, and to detect fraud, when such examination can be made without destroying the wrapper.

33. "Ready-printed outsides" can only be sent by mail at the rate of postage, and under the rules governing third-class matter.

34. Postmasters at fourth-class offices are entitled to all the box rents collected, but they must report the amount in their quarterly returns to the Auditor, so that he may credit them with the same.

35. Written letters, whether sealed, or unsealed, cannot pass by mail without being prepaid at letter rates—three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

36. Written visiting cards cannot be sent by mail, except at letter rates of postage.

37. The postage on transient newspapers and other third-class matter is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps.

38. Postmasters are required to keep their offices open for the dispatch of business every day, except Sunday, during the usual hours of business, and to attend at such other hours as may be necessary to receive and dispatch the mails. Reg., p. 154, sec. 36.

39. When a change of postmaster occurs the outgoing postmaster will render an account to and *including* the day upon which the office is delivered to his successor, and the successor will render an account for the remainder of the quarter, unless by agreement between the parties, the late postmaster or his successor renders the account for the entire quarter. Reg., p. 248, sec. 530.

40. Parents are entitled to control the correspondence of their minor children residing with and depending upon them for support; but where minor children do not reside with and depend upon their parents for support, the latter are not entitled to control their correspondence, and letters received for minors under such circumstances should be delivered to them in accordance with their address.

41. *Book* manuscript, passing between authors and publishers, is subject to third-class rates, viz.: one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. Manuscript for newspapers or periodicals is subject to letter rates.

42. This Department has no control of mail matter till it has been placed in the custody of its duly authorized officers.

43. Lotteries or gift concerts that are legalized by the Legislature of the State in which they are located have a right to send their circulars through the mails.

44. There is no law forbidding two or more letters to be enclosed in one envelope—the postage on letters is by weight, and, if sufficiently prepaid, should be forwarded and delivered to the party to whom addressed.

45. P. M.s are still exempt from militia duty, but not (by a recent change of the law) from jury duty. They are not exempt from working the public roads.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Disposition of Used or Spoiled Registered Package Envelopes.—A. A., P——, Ill.—Used registered package envelopes should be kept on hand twelve months, and then sold as waste paper.

Postage on Quarterly Returns.—J. R. L., P——, N. J.—Postmasters must pay postage on their quarterly returns. The payment may be made in official stamps. Such postage is chargeable, by virtue of the general law requiring postage on all matter sent by mail. Though the late Congress made some exceptions to this general law, quarterly returns were not included in them. Neither are they included in the matter designated as "supplies," which may be forwarded without payment of postage.

Mailing Letters Prepaid One Full Rate.—J. W. C., M——, N. H.—It has been decided that a letter requiring more than one rate, but prepaid one rate, must be charged with the deficient postage and mailed, although the sender knows that the postage paid is insufficient.

Double Contracts.—S. E. S., K——, Neb.—We do not clearly understand your question, and therefore our reply may not be satisfactory. As far as we do understand it, we reply that whatever is specified in a contract to be paid must be paid on the terms of the contract. But if a contract has been obtained by fraudulent representations, you should notify the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

An Irishman wanted me to write him a letter. I asked him what he wanted to say. "An' faith," said he, "that's the trouble. I have some private matter to write to my old woman, and can't you plan it to write it for me and not know what you are writing about?" D.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.

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

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1875.

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 179 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.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.

J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Appointments.

J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.

JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.

JAMES N. TYNER, of Indiana.

JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.

DANIEL M. CLARKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.

WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Envelopes.

E. W. BARBER, of Michigan.

WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

A. D. HAZEN, Chief Div. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.

THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.

C. P. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.

DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

JOSEPH S. HACKNEY, of New Jersey.

RICHARD HOLLAND, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

H. S. BANNER.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.

B. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.

C. COCHRAN, JR.

A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.

H. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.

J. O. P. BURNHEIM.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.

J. MILTON MCGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

The following is a list of the July authorized, Special Agents of the Post Office Department, and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void.

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BARNES, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
H. C. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrell, Atlanta, Ga.
Thos. N. Hill, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Thomas Brown, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
T. A. Ansenigo, San Francisco, Cal.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

J. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D. C.
Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Charles F., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Bell, J. Walter, Washington, D. C.
Belden, J. C., Salem, N. J.
Bingham, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Brinckerhoff, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Brooks, S. D., Louisville, Ky.
Camp, R. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, S. S., Atlanta, Ga.
Clarke, P. G., Montgomery, Ala.
Crawford, Jesse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carr, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
Caywell, John S., Aitchison, Kan.
*†David, R. C., Dubuque, Iowa.
Dennis, J. W., Washington, D. C.
Engerson, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Chester, Mason, Mass.
*Frey, John, Rich mond, Va.
Fuller, J. C., Omaha, Neb.
Gentry, U. H., Chicago, Ill.
Hall, Edward, Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry, C. E., Postal station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Hopkins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, E. P., Galena, Ill.
Hutchinson, S. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. C., Cowlesum, La.
Kimm, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Washington, D. C.
Lyons, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
McClendon, I. Hinton, N. Y.
Mitchell, John G., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Mosher, D. L., Newark, N. J.
*Potterbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Rannahill, F. C., Oswego, N. Y.
Revere, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Rhodes, C. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Shallcross, Thos. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
Shanewise, H., New York City.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Spring, Thomas H., Salem, Ill.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
*Thompson, R., Hudson, Mich.
Underwood, J. R., Eugene City, Oregon.
Wallace, D. A., Muskatawa, Pa.
*Wickes, S. R., Transylvania, N. Y.
Woodward, J. C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

* Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

† DISTRICT ORDER SERVICE.

Bissel, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Garcia, J. S., Nashville, Tenn.
Harrison, Jas. E., Washington, D. C.
Hoge, Jos. S., Steubville, Pa.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CATCHERS.

L. F. Ward, Elyria, Ohio.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN L. ROUTT, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN T. BARRETT, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Money-Order System.

JAS. H. BLACKBURN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.

C. COCHRAN, JR., Superintendent of Mail Depredations.

A. D. HAZEN, Superintendent Dead Office Department.

F. M. SPINNER, Superintendent of Free Delivery.

R. B. GURLEY, Superintendent Post-Office Appointment Office.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

For changes and additions see the "Changes in Special Agents, &c., from month to month, in another column.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1875.

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 its 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.

Circular to Postmasters.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
DIVISION OF POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1875.

CHANGES IN ADHESIVE STAMPS.

The Department is prepared to commence the issue of postage stamps of the denomination of five (5) cents, to meet the new letter-rate of postage, under the Treaty of Berne, to the following countries; viz: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain on the Western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal (including the Island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The new 5-cent stamp is to be from a die of the 5-cent Zachary Taylor, in full face, and printed in dark-blue color.

The changes in foreign postage will render unnecessary the issue of the stamps of the 7, 12 and 24-cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and they will accordingly be discontinued.

In order to avoid the liability to mistake caused by the near similarity in color between the 5-cent and 10-cent stamps, the former will in future be printed in vermilion, the color of the discontinued 7-cent stamp.

CHANGES IN STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Department will also issue a revised schedule of stamped envelopes to take effect on the 1st July.

The changes will not be in prices, which remain the same, but in the addition of certain grades and denominations, and in the discontinuance of other grades and denominations which have not with them the demand.

Among the changes, all of which need not be here specified, as they will appear fully in the schedule, is the addition of several new designs in regular size and quality, for foreign postage. The head of Taylor on the 5-cent envelopes will be in profile, in conformity to the general style of the series.

These will also be added, in appropriate denominations, a new size of envelopes, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, to be designated as No. 4¾ Commercial. The new size is intermediate between the present No. 4 letter, and is well adapted to business requirements. The attention of the public should be specially invited to it.

As before stated, the 7, 12 and 24-cent envelopes will be discontinued.

The color of the third-quality envelopes throughout will be changed from amber to brown, to render them less transparent.

In filling orders no deviation whatever can be made, either in size, quality, color, denomination or price, from the several lists specified in the schedule.

DISCONTINUED STOCK.

The supply of the discontinued stamps and stamped envelopes outstanding in the hands of postmasters must not be returned to the Department, but can be used for other than the specific purposes for which they were originally designed.

POSTAL CARDS.

It is expected that the issue of postal cards of new design will be commenced on or about the 1st of August next.

The Department will not issue 5-cent postal cards for foreign postages, there being no authority under the law to do so. The object can be accomplished by adding 1-cent adhesive stamps to the 1-cent cards.

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

[The above circular was received too late for insertion in the July number.—ED.]

OFFICIAL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
DIVISION OF REGISTERED LETTERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1875.

To all Postmasters:

The necessity for returning and registered package envelopes to the Post Office Department, for examination, the Postmaster General has directed that section 499 of the Post-office Regulations be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 499. Used registered package envelopes, the contents of which have been properly disposed of, must be kept on file for one year from the date of their receipt, after which they must be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds of such sale be taken up in the quarterly accounts current under the head of "Amount received for sundry services, &c."

A strict compliance with this regulation, as amended, is enjoined upon all postmasters.

By order of the Postmaster General,

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

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

We have omitted the rates by *direct* mail to Curacoa and Porto Rico from our Table for the reason that such a mail is not despatched over once in four or five months, and mail matter addressed and paid for that route would consequently be subjected to great delay. Prepayment of postage to the "Straits Settlements" is *optional* and not compulsory. We have added a "special notice" at the head of the first column of the Table, which we trust will not be overlooked by postmasters. Great inconvenience must result to persons who, in ignorance of the regulation as to the limit of weight of packages of books, samples, etc., deposit such packages greatly exceeding that weight, and thereby unwittingly subject their friends at the rate of the letter rate to the necessity of paying the postage at letter rates, or of refusing to receive the "overweight" matter on which it is charged. Postmasters should be careful to inform all inquirers correctly on this point.

PORTRAIT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL.

—We have taken the agency for the sale of an admirable likeness of the Postmaster-General, finely executed on steel, printed and mounted in various styles. The arrangements for their supply are not yet quite completed, but in our next issue we will be able to announce terms, &c. In the meantime we can assure postmasters that the picture is admirable in every way, or art, and as a likeness does full justice to the handsomest of Postmasters-General.

LETTERS TO MEXICO BY "LAND ROUTES."—

The number of Mexican cities to which letters can be sent with advantage "by land routes" is exceedingly limited. They are confined to offices lying on the west bank of the Rio Grande below El Paso, of which the principal are Matamoras, Camargo, Reviila, Rhinoso, Presidio del Norte, Rio Grande and Nuevo Laredo. Letters for the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Mazatlan, and other points on the eastern or western coasts of Mexico should always be sent by sea, and prepaid at the rate of 10 cents per half ounce.

FAST MAIL TRAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.—The Department is endeavoring to make arrangements for a fast special mail train between New York and Chicago, by which a saving of ten hours will be effected, not only between these two cities, but between the former city and cities further west than Chicago, while places between the two termini will experience a corresponding benefit. Though the arrangements are not complete, they are so far advanced as to afford a prospect that the change will take effect on or about the 1st of October next.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of July, 1875.

ESTABLISHED.

Post Offices.	*County.*	*State.*	*No. of Boxes.*
Altus	Franklin	Ark	20,119
Arbuckle	Colusa	Cal	Special
Aubrey	Mohave	Arizona T	41,106
Bayou Sara	Pike	Miss	20,107
Bear River	Oxyoos	Idaho T	42,122
Bloomhill	Hancock	Ill	20,108
Blue	Page	Iowa	27,443
Bonds Bob	Johnson	Kan	20,109
Bowlesville	Athens	Ohio	Special
Brewer's Springs	Meagher	Montana T	36,138
Bristol	Richland	Dakota T	35,504
Brady Landing	W. Baton Rouge	La	30,020
Bladensburg	Franklin	Ill	20,110
Bill's Store	Johnson	Ind	20,269
Bois	Champaign	Ill	20,111
Bonne Idaho	Nez Perces	Idaho T	42,123
Bay View	Hillsboro	Fla	Special
Bonnet	Montgomery	Miss	20,453
Big Spring	Warren	Iowa	27,455
Bell Swamp	Cumberland	N. J	29,107
Bell Swamp	Brunswick	N. C	13,109
Bellamy	Sullivan	N. Y	26,240
Blue Spring Run	Alleghany	Va	11,332
Bolt	Berrien	Mich	27,457
Calatowa	Sumner	Tenn	19,338
Carrico	Wilkinson	Miss	20,454
Carter's Store	Washington	Ark	20,264
Clay Ford	Cumberland	N. C	13,110
Corn Stalk	Howard	Ind	27,279
Cornwall	Lebanon	Pa	29,107
Coon Grove	Clermont	Ohio	9,573
Cottonwood	Dade	Ga	43,113
Cuba	Ill	Ill	9,093 & 9,051
Cuba	Pima	Pima & Ch. N.	42,124
Coffman	St. Genevieve	Mo	28,437
Cotton Plant	Dunklin	Mo	28,438
Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	Ala	11,324
Clover Lick	Pocahontas	W. Va	13,111
Cedar Run	Lycoming	Pa	29,108
Cedar Creek	Whitman	Wash. T	42,119
Cornwall	Ill	Ill	20,112
Coonsville	Bolford	Va	11,477
Cribbsville	Perry	Ohio	27,458
Christie	Clark	Wis	28,339
Dunbridge	Ulster	N. Y	26,241
Centennial	Panola	Tex	Special
Dyer Landing	Yolo	Cal	20,113
Dupont	Hennepin	Minn	28,189
Dunn Creek	Shelby	Iowa	27,459
Elmo	Grant	Wis	28,340
Evergreen Mills	Carroll	Va	11,111
East Lake	Hyde	N. C	13,156
Eastbrook	Watauga	N. C	13,328
Eastbrook	Watauga	N. C	13,329
Edwood	Goodhue	Minn	28,143
Edwood	Craig	Va	11,347
Dunnigan	Yolo	Cal	20,114
Ellwood	Pinola	Miss	20,455
Elmwood	Hancock	Ill	20,113
Fayette Station	Fayette	Va	11,478
Fair Haven	Chatham	N. C	13,112
Francisco	Gibson	Ind	27,563
Goodwill	Franklin	Ga	43,115
Goodwin	Franklin	Ga	43,116
Good's	Clarke	Ark	20,256
Gilmerton	Lincoln	N. C	13,046
Good Hope	Walton	Ga	43,125
Gilmerton	Buckingham	Va	11,479
Grappe's Fort	Natchitoches	La	30,160
Gilmore	Hancock	Ill	20,114
Glendale	Beaver Road	Montana T	36,126
Gaddy's Store	Randolph	N. C	13,157
Hadden Mountain	Jackson	N. C	13,262
Hoffman	Jackson	Dakota T	Special
Horsesville	Dunklin	Mo	28,321
Hall's Ville	Ware Co.	Ga	43,111
Hickman	Horry	S. C	13,105
Harlowe	Jackson	Miss	20,196
Hillsboro	Cottonwood	Minn	28,144
Helena	Alexander	Ky	20,057
Hillsboro	Hillsboro	Fla	20,115
Heckland	Vigo	Ind	27,564
Hollywood	Montgomery	Md	25,018
Hatter	Tarrant	Texas	21,321
Hardwick	Antelope	Neb	Special
Johnsonville	Johnson	Ark	20,259
Jones	Dakota Terr	Dakota Terr	Special
Iowa	Nicholas	Miss	18,146
Iverson	Hoke	N. C	28,454
Kirschnerville	Lewis	N. Y	Special
Kirk Hill	Lee	N. C	13,158
Long Point	Arkansas	Ark	20,189
Little Wolf Creek	Bradford	Pa	29,109
Living Spring	Pottawatamie	Iowa	27,565
Lake Side	Hancock	Ill	20,116
Long Point	Hancock	Maine	Sp. cial
Lowell	Lowell	Ark	20,190
L'Anguille	Cross	Ark	20,257
Little Cobb	Miller	Ark	Special
Little Gap	Cocke	Tenn	19,393
Latham	Butler	Iowa	27,567
Latham	Butler	Ala	Special
Milford	Bayden	Dakota T	36,001
Milford	Bayden	Dakota T	36,001
Maxville	Duval	Fla	14,091
Mountain Home	Ashley	Ark	20,258
Maple	Cherokee	Iowa	27,566
Marvin	Lincoln	Ark	20,255
Mount Levi	Johnson	Ark	20,259
Mount Pleasant	Jefferson	Va	11,480
Mount Pleasant	Charleston	S. C	14,099
Mountview	Hamilton	Ohio	27,564
Miles' dorn	Middlesex	Va	11,133
Mt. Ida	Ida	Ida	42,126
Monroe	Martin	Minn	28,196
Mountain Side	Cumberland	N. J	29,110
McPherson	Clearfield	Pa	29,107
Nasser Bluff	Brewton	Ala	20,116
Nose Rock	Robeson	N. C	13,098
North Cape	Yuba	Cal	20,117
New Excelsior	Butler	Iowa	Special
Newberry Corners	Fairfield	Ohio	27,461
Newberry Tan Yard	Marion	Ark	20,260
Noe's Ferry	Marion	S. C	14,100
Oak Hill	Lexington	S. C	13,159
Osborneville	Wilkes	Mo	28,322
Oakland	Cumberland	N. J	29,111
Ogleville	Kane	Utah	41,114
Oakland	Lake	Ill	20,117
Pine Mills	Wood	Tex	21,322
Pleasant Grove	Forsyth	Ga	43,127
Pineville	Tyler	Tex	21,323
Patrowville	Jefferson	Ind	27,568
Pinnacle	Henderson	N. C	13,262
Riverside	Cedarwood	Dak	Special
Red Bud	Holt	Neb	Special
Rockwell	Newton	Ark	20,261
Rocky Hill	Barren	Ky	20,277
Red Fields	Bladen	N. C	13,160
Rollin's Forks	King George	Va	11,112
Rawborough	Lenoir	N. C	13,161
Reynold	Laurens	S. C	14,137
Robb Hill	Cumberland	N. J	29,112
Ridge Valley	Floyd	Ga	17,019
Red Rock	Newton	Ark	20,262
Santa Monica	Los Angeles	Cal	Special
Sylvan Grove	Jasper	Ill	20,118
Shelbyville	Shelby	Iowa	27,569
Snowville	Pittsylvania	Va	Special
Snowville	Lowndes	Ala	17,072
Shawnee Creek	Angelina	Tex	21,324
Sulphur	Hancock	Ky	20,259
Sabinoo	Clay	Ark	17,085
Sabinoo	Clay	Neb	Special
Stewart Mill	Cumberland	Va	11,481
Shaw	Lee	Ill	18,139
Shady Grove	Jackson	Tenn	19,394
South Sulphur	Hunt	Texas	18,063
Sullivan	Sullivan	Mo	28,323
Sedalia	Union	S. C	14,138
Stanton's Mills	Cocke	Tenn	19,395
Standen's Cross	Marshall	Miss	20,457
Sandy Ford	Pulaski	Va	11,482
Sarinda	Weld	Col. T	Special
Sandy Ridge	Stokes	N. C	13,163
The Forks	Valley	Neb	Special
Trenton Hills	Cumberland	Va	11,483
Tuttle Grove	Guthrie	Iowa	27,457
Table Rock	Pike	Neb	Special
Taylorsville	Salt Lake	Utah	Special
Top of Alleghany	Alleghany	W. Va	11,456
Viola	Olmsteed	Minn	28,347
Valley View	Lee	Ill	11,325
Virginia Mill	Trinity	Texas	21,325
Vandalia	Jackson	Ark	20,263
Woodland	Decatur	Iowa	27,571
Weber's Ranch	Ill	Ill	20,119
White City	Defiance	Ohio	9,681
White Cross	Ill	Ill	20,120
Winslow's Mills	Lincoln	Me	29
Wilson	Wilson	Kan	Special
Witmer	Lancaster	Pa	29,107
Wyllerville	Wyllerville	W. Va	11,341
Westport	El Paso	Col. T	24,096
Wallace's Mills	Wilkinson	Miss	20,458

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*No. of Boxes.*
Bookart	Ohio-ville	S. C	14,157
Brown's Mill	Harri-on	W. Va	11,236
Bunker Hill	Ill	Ill	20,121
Chestnut Hill	Ashe	N. C	13,252
Copeland	Lincoln	Ky	20,278
Cleburne	Cross	Ark	20,264
Clifton	Jackson	New Mex	42,120
Davis Creek	Fayette	Ala	17,123
Fort Wadsworth	Dakota	Dakota Terr	Special
Jacksonville	Jersey	Ill	20,122
Lake City	Lake	W. Va	12,156 & 11,355
Glade Spring	Fauquier	N. C	13,253

Post Offices.	*County.*	*State.*	*No. of Boxes.*
Robertsville	Robertson	Tex	21,322
Rossburgh	Preble	Ohio	27,570
Jefferson	Marengo	Ala	17,170
Jenkins' Store	Union	Ga	43,129
Jane	Pawnee	Ga	43,130
Lattz	Iowa	Iowa	27,572
Lathrop	San Joaquin	Cal.	42,088, also 42,089
Locust Valley	Clarke	Ala	17,171
Mount Willing	Lowndes	Ala	17,724
Mason's Mills	McCracken	Ky	20,275
Mouth Short Ck	Boone	W. Va	12,153
Milford	Barton	Mo	28,324
Mt. Vernon	Lawrence	N. C	13,164
Milbertsh	Wake	N. C	13,170
Mount Pleasant	Anderson	Tenn	19,396
Pleasants	Anderson	Tex	21,319
Pine Valley	Tuolumne	Mono	42,121
Patrick Springs	Patrick	Va	11,363
Pringle	Jackson	N. Mexico	42,122
Peck's Run	Upshur	W. Va	12,222
Pollocksville	Jones	N. C	13,165
Polo	Carroll	Ark	20,262
Pleasant Hill	Cumberland	Ill	20,123
Rockwell	Georgetown	Ohio	9,571
Rockwell	Georgetown	Ohio	9,571
St. Denis	Baltimore	Md	3,209, 3,211 (R. and O. B. R.)
Sand-ville	Giles	Va	11,359
Salt Road	Mason	Ohio	27,573
Stumpsville	Coosa	Ala	17,163
Sand Ridge	Bartow	Ga	43,132
Two Lick Run	Braxton	W. Va	12,225
Tuscola	Cherokee	N. C	28,373
Union Level	Mecklenburgh	Va	11,179
Turnerville	Hartholomew	Ind	27,574
Wayne	Wayne	Ind	27,575
Weymouth	Charles City	Va	11,180
Wood's Mills	Lee	Va	11,117
Zion's Mills	Lee	Va	4,317

DISCONTINUED.

Post Offices.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Ash Mills	Washington	Va	Hanbow
Asbury	La Salle	Ill	Ransom's Ck Colony
Belmont	Sumner	Ala	Rome-ville
Bonne Sherre	Bedford	Penn	Bloody Run
Bonne	Washington	Neb	Blair
Bullard	Smith	Texas	Bullard's Store
Brown's Creek	Mitchell	Kan	Solomon Rapids
Bridgeville	Cumberland	N. J	Greenwich
Brush Creek	Lucinda	Mo	Pittsburgh
Bell's Eddy	Yuba	Cal	Smartsville
Bush	Pocahontas	Iowa	Manton
Bush	Pocahontas	Iowa	Manton
Bell	Bell	Ky	Gaconda
Bell	Bell	Ky	Gaconda
Crane	Seneca	N. Y	Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
Clifton	Collin	New Mex. T	Trinidad, Colorado
Chloride	Mohave	Arizona T	Hardyville
Cedar	Cedar	Iowa	Tipton
Dale Hickory	Lincoln	Ga	Saint Mary's
Caledon's Center	Racine	Wis	Yorkville
Dale	Dale	Iowa	Buck Creek
Dale	Dale	Ky	Bowling Green
Dale	Dale	Ky	Toad de Lac
Emberprise	Carter	Ky	Upper Tygart
Emberprise	Carter	Ky	Upper Tygart
Elm River	Clay	W. Va	Sweet Springs, Monroe Co.
Elm	Otter Tail	Minn	Barrett Station
Enoch's Mills	Hamilton	Tenn	Ringgold, Ga.
Fairfield	Fairfield	Ohio	Lancaster
Flat	Cowley	Kan	Winfield
Fairview	Cowley	Kan	Winfield
Fremont	Kossuth	Iowa	Algonquin
Fairfield	Fairfield	Ohio	Lancaster
Grinnell	Gove	Kansas	Gill Grove
Gilmore's Store	Gilmore	Ga	Hartwell
Gilmore	Delaware	Ind	Muncie
Gilmore	Delaware	Ind	Muncie
Hawes Ford	Perry	Ohio	Somerset
Hall	McLeod	Minn	Glencoe
Harris Grove	Jefferson	Iowa	Fairfield
Hartland	Worth	Iowa	Northwood
Hobart	Oxford	Me	Peace Dale
Hollidaysburg	Blair	Pa	Kingsboro
Jones	Cumberland	Pa	Newburg
Kittanning Point	Blair	Pa	Saybertown
Lake	Lake	Ill	Hawthorne
Lacey	Dekalb	Ill	Sycamore
Lacey	Dekalb	Ill	Sycamore
Lake View	Palo Alto	Iowa	Emmetsburg
Lake	Lake	Ill	Hawthorne
Leesville	Gonzales	Tex	Seguin
Lee's Mills	Lee	Ill	Dixon
Look's Mills	Pottawatamie	Iowa	Macedonia
Mechanicsville	Cumberland	N. J	Port Elizabeth
Mineral	Union	Ill	Mt. Pleasant
Mineral Crawford	Crawford	Ohio	Bucyrus
Morven	Anson	N. C	Wadesborough
Mount	Washington	Ohio	Marietta
Mount	Washington	Pa	Westfield
Mount	Washington	Pa	Wellsville
Millerstown Sta'n	Perry	Pa	Millerstown
Mountain Ridge	Tuscarawas	Ohio	Bolivar
Mount	Tuscarawas	Ohio	Canal Dover
Oak	Cass	Iowa	Cumberland
Oakville	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Cambria
Peck's Run	Upshur	W. Va	Buckhannon
Peck's Run	Barbacoa	W. Mex. T	Santa Fe
Prairie Dog	Harlan	Neb	Republican City
Pine	Pine	Minn	Mapleton
Panther Gap	Smith	Va	Goshen Bridge, Rockbridge Co.
Pine Creek	Calhoun	W. Va	Grantsville
Rock Island	Rock Island	Ill	Watertown
Rock Station	Caldwell	Ky	Hopkinsville
Rosaca	Monroe	Pa	Mauch Chunk
Ridgeville	Caswell	N. C	Prospect Hill
Rock Island	Rock Island	Ill	Watertown
Spring Valley	Colusa	Cal	College City
Saint Joseph	Parmer	Texas	Bovina, Castro Co.
San Pedro	Pima	Arizona T	Altemus
Sandy Hollow	Lincoln	Ga	Saint Mary's
Stafford	Fort Bend	Tex	Sugar Land
Stafford	Fort Bend	Tex	Sugar Land
South Elmsburgh	Clinton	N. Y	Elmsburgh Centre
Springville	Washington	Kan	Washington
Stephenson	La Fayette	Mo	Waverly
Tinker	Lee	Ill	Dixon
Tinker	Lee	Ill	Dixon
Union	Norfolk	Va	Norfolk
Valley Ford	Clay	Ohio	Clay's Ferry
Valley Ford	Clay	Utah	Minersville
Worth	Worth	Iowa	Northwood
Worth	Worth	Ark	Robertsville
Tallassoosa Crossing	Gallatin	Montana T	now in Dakota

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Antonia	Baltimore	Md.	P. O. at No. B. & O. R. R.
Bellmead	Walker	Ala.	P. O. at No. B. & O. R. R.
Bellmont	Baltimore	Md.	P. O. at No. B. & O. R. R.
Bettie Disappointment	Lane	Oregon	Harrisburg
Cantrell	Chattooga	Ga	T. C. Cheatwood's Store
Cunningham	Edgefield	S. C.	Edgefield
Cannon's Store	Bervier	Tenn.	Jonesboro, Washington Co.
Dee Perce	St. Louis	Mo	Hathaway
Dunlap	Sullivan	Ind	Dunlap's Store
Fisherprice	Hocking	Ohio	Logan
Fullwood's Store	Mecklenburg	N. C	Boydton
Gilmore	Delaware	Ind	Muncie
Hall	Rapids	Dak	"La Otte"
Greenville	Mobile	Ind	Wayne
Hall's Store	Berkley	W. Va	Martinsburg
Harrisburg Ar'w'ay Queen	Ark	Ark	Helena
Hiver's Run	Norfolk	Mass	Braintree
Hall's Store	Pike	Ohio	Beaver
Pine Grove	Henderson	Ill	Oquawka
Rogers' Station	Butler	Ohio	Hamilton
Riverside	New Haven	Conn	New Haven
Riverside Station	Bridgeport	Conn	Riverside
Smithville	Harlan	Ken	Bell Mount
Sampson	Lenoir	N. C	Kinston
Sampson Center	Lenoir	N. C	Kinston
Terre Haute	Vigo	Ind	Terre Haute, R. & S. W. R. R.
Upper Clear Lake	Cal	Upper Lake
Wyanda	Cherokee	Kan	Baxter Springs

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for July, 1875.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Edward Howard, money-order business, William Small.

R. P. O. ROUTE CLERKS.

F. Frederick, Kansas City, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Ia.
J. A. Hemphney, Cleveland, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
J. C. Hamilton, Cincinnati, O., to Chicago, Ill.
W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
T. Bradford, Cleveland, to Cincinnati, O.
Thomas Brown, Chicago, Ill., to Centralia, Ill.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

W. Leaming, Toledo, O., to Logansport, Ind.
J. C. Walker, Chicago, to Centralia, Ill.
R. Houston, to Fairfield, Ill.
G. G. Golding, " to Centralia, Ill.
F. M. Van Pelt, Cincinnati, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. Litchfield, Jr., Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. Y. Lippbard, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. Mahoney, to Bluffton, N. J.
E. C. Sweet, " to
E. C. Sweet, " to
H. A. Gray, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.

ROUTE AGENTS.

A. Bone, Houston to Demorest, Tex.
O. B. Chesebro, Chicago to Byron, Ill.
H. M. True, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
E. T. Mcallister, St. Louis, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark.
J. L. Mather, Dallas to Fort Worth, Tex.
Thos. Crawford, Quincy, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Crane, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
J. Mc. Mahon, Mobile, Ala., to Meridian, Miss.
O. Bowen, Meridian, Miss., to Meridian, Miss.
C. Gallagher, Portland to Roseburg, Oregon.
E. Newton, St. Louis, Mo., to Iron Mount'n, Mo.
C. C. Bacon, Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill.
J. H. Rice, Winona, Minn., to Sioux City, Iowa.
A. L. White, Chicago to Byron, Ill.
E. H. Earle, Memphis, Tenn., to Little Rock, Ark.
J. Mc. Mahon, Little Rock to Texarkana, Ark.
D. Bennis, Sacramento to Virginia City, Nevada.
W. Gallagher, Portland to Roseburg, O

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of August, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Aug. 3	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 4	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 5	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 5	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 7	White Star	Queenstown.
" 7	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 7	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
" 7	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 10	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 11	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 12	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 12	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 14	Inman	Queenstown.
" 14	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 14	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 17	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 18	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 19	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
" 19	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 21	White Star	Queenstown.
" 21	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 21	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
" 21	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 24	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 25	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 26	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 28	Inman	Queenstown.
" 28	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 28	North German Lloyd	Southampton&Bremen
" 31	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
		FROM BOSTON.
Aug. 7	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 13	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 21	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 27	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Aug. 5	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 12	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 19	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 25	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 26	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Aug. 7	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 21	North German Lloyd	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
Aug. 7	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 14	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 21	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 28	Bos'n, Hal'f'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Aug. 7	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 14	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 21	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 28	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

		FROM NEW YORK.
Aug. 3	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 3	Atlas	Port au Prince
" 5	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana
" 10	Clyde	Havana.
" 12	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 13	Atlas	Kingston.
" 14	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 19	Clyde	Havana.
" 19	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 21	Atlas	Port au Prince
" 23	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 24	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 26	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 26	Murray, Ferris & Co	
" 30	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 31	Clyde	Havana.
" 31	Atlas	Kingston.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Aug. 1	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
" 4	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 7	N. Y., H. & Mex. S.S.Co	Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Campeachy, Progreso.
" 9	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
" 11	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 18	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 23	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
" 25	N.O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 28	N Y., H. & Mex. S.S.Co	Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Campeachy, Progreso.
" 29	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Aug. 1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	Yokohama&HongKong
" 16	Australasian&Am. S.Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1875.

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

	MAILS CLOSE.	MAILS DUE.
Brooklyn, including Brevort, G'nport & W'msb'gh Stns.	7, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	4:30, 8, 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 a m, 4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Kingst'n	4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Ottawa	5 a m, 4 p m	4:30 p m
California	7 a m 6 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, 11 p m
East, via N H'n R R (way mail)	5 a m, 2:30 p m	10:30 a m, 1:30, [illegible] p m
East, via Fall River (railway)	7 p m	6:20 a m
East, via by boat, via Newport	3 p m	7:30 a m
Frechold, N J	5 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, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:30, 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	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, 8:30 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
North, Bat'a, Buf'lo F Plain, Herk'er, L Falls, Roches'er Syracuse & Utica	6 p m	7:30, 8:30 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	5, 10:30 a m, 2, 3, 4, 7:30 p m	7, 10 a m, 12:30, 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, 3:30, 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	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, 4:40 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk	4:30 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, 1 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	7 a m, 5:30 p m

DALTON, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 15, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Enclosed please find one dollar to pay for the renewal of my subscription to the U. S. MAIL. I find the paper of great value to me, and the best office companion I ever had. Yours respectfully,

E. CLARK, P. M.
per W. B. C., Ass't P. M.

MAY 26, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Enclosed please find one dollar for renewal of subscription to your paper for another year. I have been taking it for the last ten years at least—perhaps longer—and have tried several others in the mean time as well, but must give the U. S. MAIL the preference to all, it being the best I can find.

Will you have the kindness to inform me whether postmasters (of the fourth-class offices particularly, where our salaries are too small to admit of our employing an assistant steadily) are not allowed to close their offices long enough to get their meals? I have always lived adjoining my office, so I got along very nicely heretofore, but this Spring have had to move a few doors further away, which makes it not quite so convenient for me in that respect, and, consequently did not think of looking into that matter before. I send my first mail off at 6:10 A. M., then go and get my breakfast, immediately after which I open my office and keep it open until 9 o'clock, and very frequently after that time in the evening, except about a half hour for my dinner, which constitutes the business hours of our place. Your reply and acknowledgment of receipt of enclosed money will much oblige

Yours very respectfully,
WM. H. STEPHENS, P. M.

The postmaster is required (sec. 28, reg. 1873) to appoint an assistant to take charge of the office in case of the absence of the postmaster for any cause. In your case you could make an arrangement with some one to attend only when you cannot.

BRUSH'S MILLS, N. Y., May 10, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Please find enclosed one dollar ($1), to renew my subscription to "THE MAIL." It is invaluable, and I would not be without it for many times the price of it. It is to the postmaster what the time table is to a railroad man, and no postmaster should be considered fit for duty till he had first subscribed for "THE MAIL." With best wishes to you, I am yours, truly. C. JAMESON, P. M.

DARLINGTON, Wis., May 17, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Find enclosed money-order for amount, one dollar, for which send me the MAIL for one year; can't get along without it. Respectfully,

H. H. SEEDDEETH, P. M.

Post-Office Department—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for June, 1875.

	No. Carriers.	Mail Letters Deliv'd.	Local Letters Deliv'd.	Papers, &c., Deliv'd.	Letters Collect'd.
New York	430	2,676,050	1,487,742	616,450	4,240,674
Philadelphia	227	1,491,228	813,402	724,443	1,878,145
Chicago	144	1,305,680	209,017	332,452	1,598,889
Boston	146	839,504	316,176	323,752	1,447,429
St. Louis	100	753,355	87,592	260,617	502,033
Cincinnati	63	467,276	70,617	124,492	284,752
Baltimore	60	430,390	64,828	135,839	434,624
Brooklyn	86	366,648	72,107	187,266	235,726
Detroit	31	356,231	37,908	140,513	271,119
Buffalo	34	295,989	28,756	137,446	195,345
Cleveland	30	280,434	34,820	108,722	214,303
Milwaukee	26	266,109	15,206	51,889	135,389
San Francisco	36	240,420	51,854	92,679	358,278
Louisville	29	218,386	23,605	73,839	130,893
Indianapolis	26	215,588	20,497	80,177	140,072
Rochester	23	213,365	16,542	90,716	187,679
Albany	25	204,022	17,602	82,247	131,586
Pittsburgh	34	203,089	22,440	84,603	143,117
Washington	37	188,276	26,447	86,943	125,544
New Orleans	47	181,720	38,004	81,632	284,286
Newark	23	154,121	30,826	75,354	80,606
Syracuse	17	148,327	12,146	70,631	85,479
Troy	15	147,707	14,980	64,644	116,960
Toledo	13	112,525	9,297	48,969	99,033
Jersey City	14	109,171	9,075	40,712	43,390
Memphis	13	106,196	5,935	29,336	55,356
Kansas City	11	99,172	5,724	55,999	55,771
Richmond	16	95,814	8,308	35,637	57,772
Utica	13	89,579	8,359	41,097	69,015
Providence	21	82,590	20,254	39,798	42,568
Dayton	12	81,758	8,059	42,376	66,273
Grand Rapids	8	81,640	8,185	45,404	53,910
Allegheny	11	76,739	6,448	47,892	48,912
Nashville	11	75,198	5,385	46,271	43,246
Fort Wayne	7	68,687	7,180	49,641	66,602
New Bedford	6	67,237	1,799	33,035	22,704
Columbus	12	66,355	5,334	33,715	48,504
Springfield	8	65,950	7,556	22,817	39,531
New Haven	14	65,744	7,493	42,933	57,647
Hartford	11	64,937	10,347	49,153	39,338
St. Paul	10	64,835	3,602	40,452	62,016
Minneapolis	8	60,926	5,957	46,708	46,187
Elmira	6	60,485	3,467	21,268	21,981
Lawrence	8	56,394	2,502	37,012	44,938
Worcester	11	56,097	7,843	27,630	37,392
Wilmington	9	51,662	4,121	23,612	24,130
Reading	9	50,614	3,733	26,325	27,950
Portland	10	49,992	3,524	41,736	69,101
Lowell	10	49,987	4,408	23,111	63,235
Easton	6	47,703	2,874	19,198	37,366
Erie	7	47,623	4,375	34,798	20,238
Wheeling	5	47,072	2,660	25,802	46,064
Omaha	6	45,319	3,454	24,818	25,824
Atlanta	6	45,044	1,959	23,135	33,971
St. Joseph	7	43,802	2,630	30,682	31,328
Poughkeepsie	6	43,758	4,298	31,918	49,339
Peoria	8	43,544	2,647	21,729	44,519
Manchester	7	43,474	2,358	37,613	22,501
Evansville	7	41,303	1,983	32,612	28,748
Burlington	6	40,694	2,595	32,408	30,322
Norfolk	6	40,220	3,567	15,494	43,801
Davenport	7	39,827	2,698	23,943	23,140
Lancaster	5	39,805	1,704	20,388	10,407
Quincy	7	39,104	2,456	29,865	25,400
Lynn	7	39,044	2,458	17,283	26,835
Elizabeth	6	38,296	8,495	27,842	28,396
Des Moines	6	37,302	3,523	20,651	24,625
Dubuque	5	34,755	1,616	22,682	32,251
Trenton	6	33,889	2,458	20,498	27,33[illegible]
Savannah	6	33,760	4,782	14,380	27,152
Oswego	6	33,617	1,722	15,101	24,314
Camden	6	33,001	3,616	21,353	17,438
Charleston	8	32,288	2,984	17,339	27,958
Paterson	7	31,389	3,136	15,017	18,816
Bloomington	6	29,681	2,272	18,554	16,620
Harrisburg	5	29,011	1,716	22,188	11,122
Salem	6	28,841	1,957	23,617	22,029
Petersburg	5	26,938	1,134	12,742	21,089
Springfield, Ill.	4	26,907	1,747	16,703	13,266
Fall River	8	25,828	1,724	19,705	13,838
La Fayette	4	25,732	1,408	16,286	15,150
Pottsville	4	21,314	2,365	15,862	10,539
Bangor	5	19,632	897	9 679	28,943
Covington	4	18,631	976	11,505	8,748
Mobile	6	17,473	1,060	17,709	22,715
Hoboken	4	17,379	708	5,458	5,596
Leavenworth*	..	......	......	......	......

* Report not received.

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

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

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

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Arrive at Kandavau	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturd'y 1874	Monday 1874	About Satur. 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	21 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	18 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	12 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	17 Apr.	29 Apr.	10 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	15 May	27 May	7 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	12 June	24 June	5 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	10 July	22 July	2 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	30 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	4 Sept.	16 Sept.	27 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
15 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	25 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

[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, except drop letters, *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.

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 on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs.	oz.
No. 1, jute sack	2	8
No. 2, jute sack	2	0
No. 1, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	2	8

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No postage is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb. County papers, local or by mail, to *non*-letter carrier offices. 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 postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in New York City, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city. This decision applies equally to publishers in other places.

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 ounce 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 ounce or fraction thereof**—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—**1 cent for each ounce 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 rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) 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.**

Postmasters are required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, upon which the word "*free*" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the 1st day of December, 1875, all public documents—including the Congressional Record, and speeches and reports therein contained—already printed or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a member or delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents, which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided —shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.." or "Free" printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of States and Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

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 emanating from said Departments, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the minimum rate for such matter.

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——.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are not furnished to postmasters in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at less than letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragragh renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of deliveries they should be charged postage at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 398, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not returnable to the writer, except by a new postage at letter rates.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

ON LETTERS.—Five 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.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

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 three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863 all postages 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 and North German Union Mails.

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

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, Hong Kong, East India, &c., and Hawaiian mails.

For fuller information on this subject, see Section 797, Regulations 1873.

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Weekly,
OR
Bazar,

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$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. j-75-1y

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20 per cent. discount on books of all kinds. Club Lists free. Book Catalogue, 10 cents. ap175-12t

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" " ....30 cents a quarter (on trial).
For the largest amount remitted........$200
Next " " " 100
Next " " " 50
Next " " " 40
Next " " " 30
Next " " " 25
Next " " " 20
Next " " " 15
Next " " " 10
Next " " " 5
Next " " " ....5—$500
Next " Livingstone's Last Journal, Value $5
Next " " " " "
Next " " " " "
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Next " " " " "
Next " " " " "

Making Twenty Prizes in All.

In addition we offer a Commission of

One-Sixth of All MONEYS Collected,

Which may be deducted when remitting. The Competition lasts during

July and August,

and no letter mailed before the 1st of July or after the 31st of August will count. All letters must be headed

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Ridgeway, Orleans County, N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

REVISED and PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NO. 4, for JULY, 1875,

NOW READY, CONTAINING

TWO ALPHABETICAL LISTS of all the Post Offices in the United States.

LISTS OF MONEY ORDER and Letter Carrier Offices.

FULL DIRECTIONS about Money Orders and Registered Letters.

RATES of Foreign and Domestic Postage.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING of Mails in al the Principal Cities.

DISTANCES by shortest mail routes between the Principal Cities.

RULINGS of the Post-Office Department during the last quarter, including

THE NEW LAW about postage on Third-class Matter, and

ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO USE THE MAILS.

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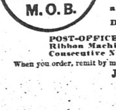

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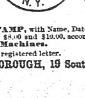

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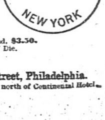

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[OFFICIAL.]

Postage Rates Under General Union Treaty.

Post-Office Department,
Office of Foreign Mails,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the General Postal Union, formed by the Treaty of Berne, embracing within its limits the following countries, viz.: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal (including the Island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz.:

(a.) For prepaid letters, 5 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(b.) For unpaid letters received, 10 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(c.) For postal cards, 2 cents each.

(d.) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each. . . .

(e.) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(f.) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents.

(g.) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles, in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of Union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France, on and after January 1, 1876. In the meantime, the postage rates as fixed by the existing postal convention with France will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers and other printed papers is compulsory.

Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the re-transmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should, by being re-directed, enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the post office of the country of destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes (8¾ ounces), and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes (2 pounds 3 ounces).

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORM, &C.

Books, newspapers, printed papers and other similar articles must be placed under bands, or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and, except in the following particulars, they must contain no MS. writing, figure or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex MS. to them.

Circulars, notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing or by means of any impression whatever.

No other MS. additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers such as circulars, notices, &c., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags or in boxes or envelopes removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

2. They must not have any saleable value, nor bear any MS. writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work.

4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents, and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, the various documents on the service of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and, in general, all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditions above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted for conveyance by mail any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to customs duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

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AND

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OFFICIAL.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE,

Showing the Rates of Postage Chargeable in the United States on Letters, Newspapers, &c., Sent in the Mails to Foreign Countries, August, 1875.

* SPECIAL NOTICE.—The maximum weight of packages of Printed Matter (other than newspapers) which can be sent to places marked * below is *two pounds three ounces;* and the maximum weight of samples of merchandise is *eight ounces and three-quarters.*

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	Ordinary Letters. Condition of payment.	Limit of payment.	Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.	Postal cards, each.	Registered Matter. Registration fee on letters.	Registration fee on other articles.	Newspapers. Limit of weight for a single paper.	Postage on each paper.	Other Printed Matter. Weight of a single packet.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Samples of Merchandise. Weight of a single packet.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	
Accra, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Algeria, (See France.)													
Argentine Confederation, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	28				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Br. mail	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
*Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n	3				*	2	2	2			
Balearic Isles. (See Spain.)													
*Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10			1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz., or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added for each paper. The rates on newspapers and printed matter cover the United States postage only.
Br. mail	do.	Port debark'n	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British Columbia. (See Canada.)													
British Honduras, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Buenos Ayres. (See Argentine Confederation.)													
Burmah, German mail	Optional	Destination	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	3	1	10		1	1	1	1	8	10	No samples exceeding 8 ounces can be forwarded in the mails. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Canary Islands. (See Spain.)													
Cape de Verde Isles, Br. mail	Optional	do.	11		10		4	6	2	4	2	4	For registered letters the postage is 15 cents per 15 grammes.
Cape of Good Hope, Br. mail	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Carthagena. (See New Grenada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
China, U. S. packet. (See Hong Kong and Shanghai.)													
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	5				*	2	2	2			Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 13 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Curacoa, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
East Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecuador, closed mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20				4	2	4	4			"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz. 2 cents; over 1, but not over 2 ozs., 3 cents; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 4 cents, being the United States postage only.
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Fernando Po	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				*	2	2	2			Printed matter and samples, not over 1 oz., 2 cts.; over 1 oz., but not over 2 ozs., 4 cts.; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 6 cts.
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	9		10		4	3	4	6	4	6	
Gambia, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Gibraltar, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	8		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Great Britain and Ireland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Greece	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Greytown, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				*	2	1	1			Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.
Guiana, Br., French and Dutch, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	1	4	4			The rates for newspapers and other printed matter cover the United States postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Heligoland. (See Germany.)													
*Holland	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Hong Kong and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	10				*	2	4	10			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindoostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
*Italy	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Mahe. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta. (See Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippine Islands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	23		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers, 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added on each paper. All correspondence received from Mexico, whether by sea or land routes, is chargeable with domestic rates.
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3				1	1	1	1			
Minorca. (See Spain.)													
*Moldavia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Montenegro	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Morocco, British mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Netherlands	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)													
Newfoundland	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		*	2	2	2	2	2	Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		*	2	4	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	Letters only to destination.
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		*	2	4	4			
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Nicaragua, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
*Norway	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)													
Panama, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				*	4	4	10	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		*	4	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
*Poland	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Porto Rico, British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Portugal	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See Australia.)													
*Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Russia	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Salvador, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10				*	2	1	1			
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)													
Santa Martha, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Scotland. (See Great Britain.)													
*Servia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
*Spain, British mail via France	do.	do.	12	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	This rate on letters for Spain is in consequence of the high transit charges payable to France. The uniform rate of five cents will apply after January 1, 1876, when France joins the Postal Union.
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Estab'ments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements	do.	do.	10					2	4	8	4	8	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	4	8	4	8	
*Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Switzerland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Syria. (See Turkey.)													
Tangier, British mail via Southampton	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripolis, Italian mail	do.	Destination	7				4	3	2	3	2	3	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	7		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Turkey	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Dieman's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Victoria. (See Australia.)													
*Wallachia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				*	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	

*Not limited.

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JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails

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FROM NEW YORK, every Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday

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

FIRST CABIN..........(gold) $100
SECOND CABIN..........(gold) 60
STEERAGE..........(currency) 30

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

FIRST CABIN..........$120
SECOND CABIN.......... 72
STEERAGE..........(in currency) 32

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

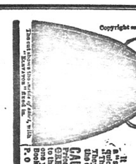
FIRST CABIN..........$205 00
SECOND CABIN.......... 128 00
STEERAGE.......... 58 50

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.



LADIES, SAVE YOUR DRESSES!

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

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

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XV., NO. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1875. WHOLE NO. 180.

AN INTERESTING POST-OFFICE QUESTION.

In 1872, a post-office clerk at Notting Hill, England, by mistake paid to one George Middleton, on a postal savings-bank order for ten shillings, the sum of eight pounds, sixteen shillings and tenpence. Middleton took advantage of the error, retained the money, was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced; but the question as to whether the taking of the money, under the circumstances, amounted in law to a larceny, was left undecided until January of the following year, when it was argued before the "Court of Crown Cases Reserved"—which includes the whole judicial bench of England—and judgment was rendered on the 7th of June following, confirming Middleton's conviction, four of the judges dissenting.

As the case applies equally to the receiving over-payment of a money order, or of the wrong delivery of a registered or other letter, by reliable of the post office, the commentary we obtained of the arguments which we copy from *Chambers' Journal*, will be found of interest to our readers:

The case of Middleton is interesting, if only as showing the inconsistencies one wilts which the English law is administered, and how the ever-varying elements of life keep on producing combinations of circumstances that have never before occurred, or at any rate have not been observed before, and which have to be classified while they are viewed, and mind under some old principle, or else to be provided for afresh. Mr. George Middleton's little adventure at Notting Hill has formed the theme of the most able and elaborate judgments of some of the ablest legal intellects of our time, extending over thirty-four pages of the law reports, and occupying what shall my how small experience, weight and labor?

The difficulty may be shortly stated. To steal is to take another's property without his knowledge; but the post-office clerk *gave* Middleton the money in question, and how can a man steal that which is given to him? This may sound like a quibble; but there are noticeable differences between Middleton's proceedings and the ordinary thief's. There is no premeditation, there is no preliminary fraud or trick upon the clerk, he goes into the post office with a perfectly innocent intention, and he simply takes what is given to him. He does not walk away with something that is wholly some one else's, but with something that is partly his own. Again, it must always be remembered, judges are not legislators. It is their business to administer the law and not to make it. They are sworn to give judgment according to precedent. This being so, it is wise been admitted on all hands that the offence was larceny, and that the question was—not, could George Middleton to be punished, but, did George Middleton's offence against honesty fall within the established definitions of larceny? It was agreed that it was covered by no statute; therefore, if it was larceny at all, it was a crime in contemplation of the common law in the old days when stealing was a hanging matter. The question might then be put thus: in olden time would Middleton have been hanged for what he did? Nothing Hill? A majority of the judges thought he would, but a minority were very positive indeed that he would not. Mr. Bramwell vigorously boasted, not only that Middleton was not a thief in law, but further, that he was not morally a thief. Ad mitting that he was a dishonest man, and that what he did ought to be made criminal, the learned Baron urged with much force that his unprecedentedness as an offender against the law gives him by mist-ke stops short of that deliberate and forcible taking which constitutes theft, and, in morality, is stealing. But of course cases have to be decided by the judges not on principles of morality, but on principles of law, and these remarks are merely incidental to the legal argument.

Before the matter be understood, we should premise that, in law, goods are subject to two incidents, property and possession. The purse in my watch is in my own pocket, property and possession coincide. The property of the watch is in me, and the possession of it is in me. When I lend my watch to you the possession is in you, but the property is still in me. When I sell my watch to you both the property and possession are transferred to you. Now, when property goes without possession, sterling is out of the question, for the moment the property in the article passes from the original possessor it ceases to be his and therefore it cannot be s stolen from him. Thus, it is well-settled law that if a man goes into a pawnbroker's shop, and, by falsely pretending he has been sent by a regular customer, obtains goods on credit of course, he does not pay for, it is not a theft; because the shopkeeper, deceived by the fraud, parts with the property in the goods as well as the possession of it. The man obtains the goods by false pretences, for which he may be punished; but he does not steal them.

The argument may now be understood. Stripped of its technicalities and its allusions to previously decided cases, the judgment of the majority of the Judges of the Court of Crown Cases Reserved is that, if the property in the eight pounds six shillings and tenpence had passed to the prisoner, his offence would not amount to larceny; as a matter of law the property in that balance did not belong to him, and never vested in him for an instant. True, the possession of it was given to him, but that was effected by mistake, and the property in it remained all the time in the Postmaster General. The money was always some one else's, the prisoner, in taking it, took what did not belong to him, and the guilty intention having been formed by the prisoner as a matter of fact, is also larceny, and the conviction is affirmed. So far, so good; this sounds like common sense, at all events, and we are not surprised to see attached to it the name of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. But on the other hand, we find Mr. Justice Grove "unable to agree with the decision in the case which has appeared to some who see in to me to reason then: The prisoner was not a thief (which he admitted) and in taking as bad, ought to be treated as one (which I deny in fact." Mr. Justice Brett thinks that the judgment of the majority "is founded upon and exercises a wrong proposition of law" and the opinion that the prisoner "could not be convicted according to law." Mr. Baron Cleasby thinks "the conviction is against law, and ought to be quashed." They are all four agreed upon the reasons why, "unfortunately," Baron Bramwell admitted proposition that to constitute larceny the taking must be against the will, or at least without the will of the owner of the goods; it follows that it is the state of the owner's mind, and not that of the prisoner's, that is to be examined for the purpose of determining whether or not the taking was against his will. The guilty character of the prisoner has, therefore, nothing to do with the question in dispute. This being admitted, the question of unwillingness or willingness on the part of the owner is reduced to a question of the condition of the owner's mind—in other words, of his intention. If he intends to transfer, in fact, the property in the article he parts with, and whether or not in law it actually does so is immaterial. The question is not, say the minority, not that which has been put by the majority, viz., did the owner consent to the act of the clerk intend that it should pass? If he did the clerk intend that it should pass? If he did, it was not taken from against his will, and was not larceny. Now, did he?

Setting under the mistaken impression that he was paying over the correct amount, he meant to transfer the property. Of course he would not have so meant if he had known what he was doing, but as a matter of fact he did so mean. He clearly did not mean to pay the prisoner ten shillings, because that sum had never suggested itself to his mind; so, if he did not mean to pay him eight pounds sixteen shillings and tenpence, he meant to pay that which is absent. The payment, therefore was a voluntary payment, and its fraudulent acceptance not a theft. Upon these grounds, the minority of the Judges thought that the conviction should be quashed; but the majority being of the contrary opinion, it was affirmed. It mattered little to George Middleton what any of them thought, for he had long before undergone his sentence, and been set at large.

The following anomaly has thus been added to our law. If Middleton had deliberately concocted a false tale, on the faith of which the clerk had paid the money, he would have been guilty of the misdemeanor of obtaining it by false pretenses; but because it was accidentally given to him, and he simply walked off with it, he is a felon. The lesser offence is, by this new decision, made the greater. To some minds the elaborate arguments, of a small part of which the foregoing is the faintest outline, exhausted upon such a trifling case as the guilt of Middleton, may seem to be a piece of mere ingenuity; but after all, the only practical point is worth the name is that which is administered on fixed and settled principles. It would never do to change the whole law to suit each individual case, and to strain the law, even to cover obvious injustice and absurdity, is a most dangerous principle. Mr. Baron Bramwell evidently thinks his learned brethren have been doing this, and we have already made better than by indorsing his sir recommendation of an article in the *Law Times*, where it is intimated that some Judges "might, with advantage, read and heavily digest Paley's *Moral and Political Philosophy*, or some other approved treatise, in which the necessity for positive rules of general application, the doctrine of particular consequences, and the superior importance of and regard due to general consequences, are clearly expounded." — *Chambers' Journal.*

WHERE AND HOW SOME MISSING LETTERS GO.

That some clerks and others connected with the postal service prove recreant and unfaithful to the trust reposed in them, by pilfering letters and other mail matter, reaching their hands for disposal, is so fully proved by the reports of Special Agents, by the records of the courts and by the inmates of prisons and penitentiaries, that to deny it would be absurd. Yes; deep ones in a while, the offender is detected, and, especially in the large offices, an employe is detected in the dispicable and dangerous crime of purloining and destroying letters intrusted to his care for the time being. But there are other modes in or by which letters are lost, and which the public are not asserted and sometimes even sworn to have been mailed, disappear, than through official thievery. We give a few instances, the narrating of which we take from newspaper reports, though of many of them we are ourselves cognizant.

In one case complaints were made ——— addressed to the Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, had not been received. A simple envelope was produced in which the address was inserted, or rather as address; for it read Mechanics' National Bank. Subsequent to the complaint, the letter was received at the Philadelphia post office and delivered. The cause of delay could not be ascertained, but there was nothing discovered to implicate the post office. A question arises—what bank the letter was intended for? "Solomen in all his glory" would have been bothered to decide.

From the New York *Times* of the 13th ult., we take the following:

"Post-office troubles are often caused by the persons who think they are the victims of unprincipled employes, and who are very bitter in their complaints, until it is proved to their satisfaction that they are the only ones to blame. A case in point occurred a few days ago. A man in Charleston, S. C., bought a post-office money order for $20, which he desired to send to this city. He then wrote a letter advising his correspondent of the remittance, and, in due course of time, received the letter. In due time the epistle arrived in New York and was delivered to the person to whom it was addressed. The money order was never seen nor was not found, and the receiver immediately hastened to the office of the writer hereof, to complain that his order had been extracted from the letter during its passage through the mails. Accordingly he put the case in the hands of Special Agent Sharretts, who at once went to the postmaster in Charleston, and requested him to ask the sender of the letter whether he had inclosed the order to his friend in New York. He did so, and the answer was as Mr. Sharretts had expected. The man had kept the order and remembered how that he had put the money. He was informed that that was not the proper way to insure prompt payment of a remittance, but the matter was satisfactorily arranged by the expenditure of three cents in the purchase of a money order to Small Brothers & Lord-part, bearing the draft could be sent to New York."

And this from the same paper of the 19th ult. Bankers are exceptionally careful—never make mistakes, as they claim; indeed, it would be *easier* "to catch a weasel asleep" than to catch a banker misdirecting a letter; nevertheless, directions on bank letters *are* sometimes a little mixed.

"One of the most remarkable correlatives among the bank officials of the various cities daily come to light at the New York post office. Letters addressed to banks to receive its regular remittances, the presumption is that the post office is at fault, but the New York office is supplied with a Bank Directory, and by that means the searchers are enabled to rectify most mistakes and send forward them to their proper destination without much delay. They must therefore, say the Letter Office, though, if all the misdirected letters sent from the banks and well-known merchants of this city could be found, a large number would be found. On Saturday, besides over 100 letters that had to be put in the dead office, 50 manufacturing establishments, there were the following, containing valuable checks, all of which had been addressed to insufficient directions, and not one of them had the name of the county, which would have prevented any difficulty:

"From Tocco National Bank, Owego, N. Y., for Dexter, Jr., No. 34 Broad street, New York. This should be Philadelphia. First National Bank, Altoona, Pa., for Wilson, No. 20 Nassau street. Should be Brooklyn. First National Bank, Warren, Penn., for Southwick, No. 16 Broad street, New York. Should be Philadelphia. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to New York, should be Brooklyn. First National Bank, Davenport, Conn., for C. C. Codman, Cashier, Detroit, Mich., should be Detroit, Connecticut. Bank of Augusta, for A. P. Palmer, Cashier, New York, should be Augusta, Ga. Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va., for J. D. Orton, Cashier, New York, should be Newark, N. J. Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for John D. Taylor, Banker, New York, should be Norfolk, Va.

"The Kane County National Bank, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, sent a letter, with printed directions, for the National Bank, New York City. They were informed by return mail that it was an indefinite address, but their nevertheless. As the letter contained valuable drafts, it was meantime inquired of the Distribution Department, inquired at the National Bank of Commerce, and there ascertained that the assistant Cashier, John Bradly, is anxiously waiting the delivery of the letter containing the drafts. Not a day passes that Mr. Sharretts, or his assistant, Mr. John Bradly, is not among the banks, endeavoring to discover the proper directions for valuable letters that have miscarried through being carelessly directed. Letters from prominent firms in New York are frequently misdirected, but they are immediately returned for correction."

One young gentleman, on whose speculative mind not even a dozen years had shed their experiences, was detected opening his employer's letters and appropriating the contents, if any, to his own private speculations, and this is how he confessed to having invested:

"I bought a watch for $4; I bought a pistol in Wall street for $7 from a man that keeps a pistle ste stand near William street; Bunker Hill for $1.50; I bought a pocket-book for $1.25; memorandum book, 25 cents; knife, 75 cents; thermometer, 35 cents; turquoise, 25 cents; for pistol, 20 cents; spectacles, 60 cents; base ball, 80 cents; meerschaum pipe, $2.50; dog, 70 cents."

While it is a source of gratification that the Department is relieved from the responsibility for the loss of the employer's letters, we must acknowledge a deal of chagrin that the young speculator's career was so soon stopped. Who can say but that, if he had only been allowed to live, *if not honest*, financier, that would cast into the shade the brilliant, *if not honest*, financiers of the present day? Four-dollar watches, two-and-a-half-dollar pipes and seventy-cent dogs in a boy of twelve certainly give promise of a future that might have gained the Court of Bankruptcy full as much as a late notorious case.

The following is a list of misdirected bank letters received at the New York Post Office during the week ended July 24 inst.:

Capital Bank of Jackson, Miss., addressed to Union Pasetors' Bank of New York; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Rochester, N. Y., addressed to Strauss, P. & Co., N.s. 58 West Second street, New York; proper address, Cincinnati, Ohio.

First National Bank of Williamsport, Pa., addressed to Marston & W., New York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Pa.

Addison Bank of Addison, N. Y., addressed to Tenth Ward Bank, New York; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., addressed to J. W. Brigham & Co., No. 114 Pearl street, New York; proper address, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cambridge Valley National Bank of Cambridge, N. Y., addressed to Ira Harris & Sons, No. 459 Broadway, New York: proper address, Albany, N. Y.

Union Stock Yard National Bank, of Chicago, Ill., addressed to W. S. Lowe, Cashier, New York City; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Richmond, Va., addressed to Adam, Cashier, New York City; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., addressed to C. H. Angel, No. 48 Mill street, New York City; proper address, Rochester, N. Y.

National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, addressed to Samuel Lloyd, Cashier, New York City; proper address, New Haven, Conn.

Dry Goods Bank of New York City, addressed to National Farmers and Planters' Bank; proper address not known.

American National Bank of Detroit, Mich., addressed to H. C. Ferguson, Cashier, New York City, proper address, Jersey City, N. J.

First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., addressed to John Ziner & Sons, No. 60 South Charles street, New York city; proper address, Baltimore, Md.

German National Bank of Newark, N. J., addressed to S. Bailey, Cashier, New York City; proper address Springfield, Mass.

First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, addressed to J. H. Bawden, Cashier, No. 147 South Broadway, New York; proper address, Baltimore, Md.

First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., addressed to King & Morris, No. 63 High street, New York; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed to E. C. Benson, No. 137 Main street, New York City; proper address not known.

First National Bank of Towanda, Penn., addressed to Jacob Biegel & Co., New York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., addressed to Hall, Martin, Ralph & Co., No. 113 Arch street, New York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

German Savings Institution, Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed to William Borneman & Co., No. 10 Cedar street, New York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

Bates & Allen, brokers, of Boston, Mass., addressed to Proctor & Gamble, No. 20 Second street, New York City; proper address, Cincinnati, Ohio.

First National Bank of Bay City, Mich., addressed to Fitch & Co., No. 2 Wall street, New York City; proper address, Saginaw, Mich.

Second National Bank of Xenia, Ohio, addressed to C. White & Co., No. 20 Pine street, New York City; proper address, Boston, Mass.

Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, Syracuse, addressed to Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, New York City; proper address, Philadelphia, Penn.

First National Bank of South Bend, Ind., addressed to H. H. Nash, Cashier, New York City; proper address, Chicago, Ill.

First National Bank of Detroit, Mich., addressed to Bank Brothers & Lord-part, No. 44 Canal street, New York; proper address, not known.

In the delightful city of Binghamton, Mr. Sear, whom many of your readers perhaps will know, has a very neat and pretty book store, on one side of which he has arranged a place for keeping customers' papers and magazines, pigeon-holed off in alphabetically for subscribers' names. A few days since a lady came into the store, and seemingly somewhat flurried, hastened to wait on her (a clerk who, by the way, was more noted for his alacrity in attending to the wants of patrons than for any extensive knowledge of the book business), she inquired, "Have you 'Mrs. Jer. Jones' Journal?" "If you will wait a minute sir, we'll see, madam," he replied; and stepping to the pigeon-holes, he looked carefully through for a few minutes then returned to say, "I can't find it among either the J's or the G's; are you a regular subscriber, ma'am, or only transient?"

MATT. FACILITIZE.—The Detroit *Tribune* is in receipt of a letter written by the recent changes in the mode of carrying registered letters, and thus expresses itself: "By an order from the Post Office Department, canvas pouches for registered letters will soon be placed on all the principal mail routes in the country. They will be a valuable assistance to the mail robbers. Heretofore they have been obliged to carry off bags of unreasonable size letters, and in a hurry can and will fish out the letters that had money in them. Thus doth a beneficent government extend its benefactions over all its people."

HIS REASON.—A lady was around the post office at Detroit, the *Free Press* says, speaking with the bootblacks and newsboys, and urging them to attend Sunday-school. A few said they would attend, others gave reasons why they couldn't, and one young red-head was silent. "Wouldn't you like to come to Sunday-school, my boy?" kindly inquired the lady. "Nope. —Why wouldn't you like to?" "Why, suppose the fire-bells should ring and the preacher wouldn't let me out?" he exclaimed.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

TABLES NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

Hereafter the North paper Table in the New York Post Office will be known as the New York North Table, and the West paper Table as the New York Direct Table.

The North letter Table will be the New York Direct Table, and the Railroad Table will be the New York Railroad Table.

Separation for the letter Tables may be for the present as indicated last month for the paper Tables, except that no mail for New York State should be sent to either the East or West letter Tables.

CASUALTIES.

In consequence of a wash on the Erie R. R. at Cascade Valley on the 15th ult., postal cars 6 trains 8 and 12 were run over the D., L. & W. R. R.

MISSENT MAIL.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General has made an order that "hereafter any clerk missending mail will be held responsible and required to pay for any extra wagon service caused by his negligence.

FACING SLIPS.

Hereafter all slips received on packages for distribution in this Division should be marked "*empties*" and addressed

R. C. JACKSON,
Superintendent R. M. S.,
New York City.

Tie package securely, but use no stamps or stamped envelopes. "Penalty envelopes" (which should never be omitted) entitles them to "free transmission."

Be careful to postmark all slips.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

On the 28th ult. the New York Post Office removed to the new office, corner of Park Row and Broadway.

SCHEME OF LONG ISLAND.

In scheme of New York, change Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties to correspond with the following:

KINGS.

Ex Bay Ridge,
Fort Hamilton,
Fort Lafayette (n. o.),
New Utrecht,

Brooklyn Dis.

Long Island Table.

Babylon & N. Y. Agt.

QUEENS.

Ex Central Park,
Flushing,
Glen Cove,
Glen Head,
Hempstead,
Hicksville,
Jamaica,
Rockaway,
Jericho,
Locust Valley,
Mineola,
New Hyde Park,
Old Westbury,
Oyster Bay,
Roslyn,
Sea Cliff Grove,
East Norwich,
Jericho,
Pulaski,
Syosset,

Greenport & N. Y.

Port Jefferson & Hicks.

Patchogue & N.Y. Agt.

SUFFOLK.

Ex Amityville,
Babylon,
Brooklyn,
Ex Centreport,
Cold Spring Harbor,
Comac,
East Setauket,
Elwood,
Fresh Pond,
Green Lawn,
Huntington,
Islip,
Mount Sinai,
Northport,
Port Jefferson,
Rocky Point,
Setauket,
Smithtown,
Smithtown Branch,
Stony Brook,
Amagansett,
Atlanticville,
Bridgehampton,
East Hampton,
Easton,
Wainscott,
Water Mill,
West Hampton,
Bay Port,
Bay Shore,
Bellport,
Blue Point,
Brookhaven,
Islip,
Islip Station,
Patchogue,
Sayville,

Staten Island Table.

Staten Island R. R.

Sag Harbor & Manorville Agent.

Patchogue & N. Y. Agent.

Mail for Westernport, Md., should invariably be sent to Wash. & Grnf. R. M. S.

For return orders see Order Book No. 3.

C. H. C.

TIME SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAINS OVER THE DIFFERENT RAILROADS OF LONG ISLAND.

Arranged for New York Agent.

Le. Babylon. Arr. New York.
Le. New York. Arr. Babylon.

Babylon and New York Agent.

Le. New York. Arr. Patchogue.
Le. Patchogue. Arr. New York.

Whitestone and New York Agent.

Le. New York. Arr. Whitestone.
Le. Whitestone. Arr. New York.

Manorville and Manorville Agent.

Le. Sag Harbor, 2:10 p. m. Arr. Manorville, 6 p. m.

Le. Manorville, 11:54 a. m. Arr. Sag Harbor, 1:50 p. m.

Port Jefferson and Hicksville Agent.

Le. Port Jefferson, 6:28 a. m., 2:50 p. m. Arr. Hicksville, 7:53 a. m., 4:17 p. m.

Le. Hicksville, 10:10 a. m., 5:32 p. m. Arr. Port Jefferson, 11:37 a. m., 6:36 p. m.

Greenport and New York Agent.

Le. New York, 8:30 a. m. Arr. Manorville, 10:10 a. m.

Le. Hicksville, 10:10 a. m. Arr. Manorville, 11:54 a. m.

Le. Manorville, 11:54 a. m. Arr. Greenport, 1:26 p. m.

Le. Greenport, 3:55 p. m. Arr. Manorville, 4:09 p. m.

Le. Manorville, 4:09 p. m. Arr. Hicksville, 6 p. m.

Le. Hicksville, 6 p. m. Arr. New York, 7:30 p. m.

MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Chittenango, Ca. ——— Ar. 3:45 p. m.
Markham and Scott: Dayton to Buffalo and Jamestown Agt. ——— Le. 7:30 a. m.

Chittenango Ca.
Cherry Creek and Clear Creek to Buffalo and Jamestown Agt.

Livingston Co.
Brook's Grove, Byersville, Caylerville, Dansville, East Groveland, Geneseo, Gibsonville, Greigsville, Groveland, Mt., Morris, Moscow, North Sparta, Ossian, Pollard Ridge, South Avon, Sou Sea, Sparta, Tuscarora and Union Corn. to Rochester and Dansville Agt.

Monroe Co.
North Bush, Scottsville and West Henrietta to Rochester and Dansville Agt.

Steuben Co.
South Dansville to Rochester and Dansville Agt.

VIRGINIA.

Culpeper Co.
Johnson's Sprin..s to Richmond Dis.
Scott Co.
B. & C. R. R., Lv. & Jv. R. P. O., Bristol Dis., except Clarksville, Fulkerson, Laura, Mickelsville and Point Truth to Lynch. & Bris. R. P. O.
Surry Co.
Spring Grove to Petersburgh Dis.
Campbell Co.
Pon Pon and Union Hall to Lynch. and Danville Agt.

Pittsylvania Co.
Piney Fork to Lynch. and Dan. Agt.

TIME SCHEDULE OF NEW ORLEANS MAILS—NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

VIA PITTSBURG, LOUISVILLE AND MILAN.

SOUTH.	STATIONS.	NORTH.
p. m. p. m.		a. m. p. m.
8:25 4:50	Le. N. Y. City.	10:25 9:15
a. m.		p. m. a. m.
4:45 11:58	Harrisburg, Pa.	3:45 2:55
p. m. a. m.		a. m. p. m.
3:00 7:30	Pittsburg, Pa.	6:00 7:45
12:00 3:30	Columbus, O.	12:05 11:55
		p. m. a. m.
7:30 6:30	Cincinnati, O.	7:45 7:05
10:10 11:20	Louisville, Ky.	5:15 3:10
p. m. a. m.		p. m. p. m.
3:15 4:50	Bowling Green, Ky.	11:15 8:55
p. m. a. m.		p. m. a. m.
7:45 10:20	Milan.	7:45 6:00
8:30 11:05	Jackson, Tenn.	6:50 5:00
p. m.		p. m. a. m.
11:20	Grand Junction.	12:55 4:35
a. m. p. m.		a. m. p. m.
10:15 1:15	Jackson, Miss.	2:00 7:30
p. m.		p. m. a. m.
7:00 10:20	New Orleans.	7:00 6:00

Arrives at Louisville at 11:05 p. m., and lies over until 9:15 a. m.

VIA NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, DECATUR, ALA.; NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, AND PITTSBURG.

SOUTH.		NORTH.
p. m. p. m.		a. m. p. m.
8:25 4:50	Le. New York City.	10:25 9:15
a. m.		p. m. a. m.
4:15 11:58	Harrisburg, Pa.	3:45 2:55
p. m. a. m.		a. m. p. m.
7:00 7:30	Pittsburg, Pa.	3:00 7:45
12:00 3:30	Columbus, O.	12:05 11:55
		p. m. a. m.
3:05 7:00	Cincinnati, O.	3:15 2:30
6:50 10:00	Nashville, Tenn.	12:00 8:30
		p. m. p. m.
7:30	Bowling Green, Ky.	8:00 5:30
		a. m. p. m.
12:30	Decatur, Ala.	3:00 10:00
		p. m. a. m.
6:30	Montgomery, Ala.	1:40 7:00
11:30		a. m. p. m.
11:30	Mobile, Ala.	10:50 ———
11:30	New Orleans.	10:50 6:00

TIME SCHEDULES OF ROUTES.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY & BUFFALO. R. P. O.

		a. m.	p. m.
1:30	6:45	Le. Albany. Ar.	6:30	7:45
2:25	7:40	Fonda.	5:40	6:55
3:36	8:45	Fonda.	3:43	5:31
4:30	11:37	Utica.	2:50	4:30
	11:37	Rome.	12:09	4:09
			p. m.	a. m.
5:53	12:59	Oneida.	11:43	3:47
7:00	1:59	Syracuse.	10:40	2:50
7:45	2:37	Weedsport.	9:47	2:13
8:30	3:15	Newark.	9:00	1:30
10:30	5:35	Rochester.	7:30	12:05
			a. m.	p. m.
11:42	6:43	Batavia.	6:06	11:10
			p. m.	a. m.
1:15	8:00	Ar. Buffalo.	Le. 4:35	9:30

ALBANY AND NEW YORK R. P. O.

a. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.
7:30	4:30	Le. Albany. Ar.	1:11	4:30
			a. m.	
11:44	5:23	Hudson.	10:44	4:58
			p. m.	
12:24	6:09	Rhinecliff.	10:06	4:20
1:37	7:39	Poughkeepsie.	10:35	2:55
2:37	8:39	Fishkill Landing.	9:35	2:05
	9:30	Ar. New York.	8:00	11:15

ALBANY AND BINGHAMTON AGT.

p. m.			p. m.
3:15	Le. Albany.	Ar.	1:11
10:30	Quaker St.		10:00
10:45	Central Bridge.		9:30
11:15	Cobleskill.		9:22
12:30	Richmondville.		8:00
	C. & S. R. R. June		11:35
2:00	Sharon Springs.		10:30
2:30	Harpersville.		9:55
			a. m.
3:10	Ar. Binghamton.	Le.	9:00

ATTICA AND BORNELLSVILLE AGT.

a. m.			p. m.
9:15	Le. Attica.	Ar.	4:30
			p. m.
10:15	Ar. Hornellsville.	Le.	1:50

BATAVIA AND TOWANDA AGT.

6:30 a. m.	Le. Batavia.	Ar.	6:30 p. m.
9:30 "	Ar. Towanda.	Le.	4:00 "

TOWANDA AND ERIEMONT AGT.

7:30 a. m.	Le. Towanda.	Ar.	7:00 p. m.
11:40 "	Ar. Elmont.	Le.	3:15 "
12:40 p. m.	Ar. Elmont.	Le.	2:15 "

BUFFALO AND KENNEDY AGT.

6:00 p. m.	Le. Buffalo.	Ar.	10:15 a. m.
7:00 "	Ar. Kennedy.	Le.	9:00 "
7:15 "	Ar. Kennedy.	Le.	8:30 "

CANANDAIGUA AND BATAVIA AGT.

1:30 p. m.	Le. Canandaigua.	Ar.	8:30 a. m.
6:30 "	Ar. Batavia.	Le.	4:15 "

CATTAUGUS AND ITHACA AGT.

4:40 p. m.	Le. Cayuga.	Le.	10:40 a. m.
8:30 "	Ar. Ithaca.	Ar.	6:30 "

CHATHAM VILLAGE AND NEW YORK AGT.

8:30 a. m.	Le. New York.	Ar.	6:17 p. m.
10:30 "	Ar. Central Bridge.	Le.	7:18 "
12:00 m.	Ar.	Dover Plains.	3:55 p. m.
1:26 p. m.	Le.		
1:34 "	Ar.	Millerton.	5:19 "
2:14 "	Ar.	Boston Corners.	5:03 "
2:30 "	Ar.	Chatham Village.	4:50 "

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA AGT.

10:30 a. m.	Le. Canandaigua.	Ar.	3:3 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Ar. Elmira.	Le.	1:30 "
2:15 p. m.	Le. Elmira.	Ar.	12:15 "

DUNKIRK AND TITUSVILLE AGT.

9:00 a. m.	Le. Dunkirk.	Ar.	12:30 m.
10:15 "	A. & G. W. R. R. Junction.		10:14 a. m.
11:30 "	Warren.		9:19 "
12:30 p. m.	Tyrtenville.		8:21 "
1:10 p. m.	Ar. Titusville.	Le.	7:30 "

ELMIRA, AVON AND BUFFALO AGT.

12:30 p. m.	Le. Corning.	Ar.	3:45 p. m.
1:26 "	Corning.		2:50 "
2:30 "	Bath.		1:50 "
4:30 "	Avon.		11:50 a. m.
5:30 "	Batavia.		9:50 "
6:15 p. m.	Ar. Buffalo.	Le.	7:35 a. m.

FAIR HAVEN AND BATH AGT.

4:15 p. m.	Le. Fair Haven.	Ar.	10:30 a. m.
5:15 "	Savannah.		10:00 "
6:15 "	Woodsport.		9:30 "
8:45 "	Addison.		8:00 "
10:15 "	Prosville.		8:15 "
12:30 m.	Bath.		6:00 "
1:00 p. m.	Ar. Bath.	Le.	5:30 "

GENEVA AND ITHACA AGT.

5:30 p. m.	Le. Geneva.	Ar.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 "	Ar. Ithaca.	Le.	7:00 "

ITHACA AND WATKINS AGT.

7:35 p. m.	Le. Ithaca.	Ar.	7:30 a. m.
9:10 "	Ar. Cayuga.	Le.	5:55 "

ITHACA AND SAYRE AGENT.

12:00 m.	Le. Ithaca.	Ar.	7:35 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Van Etenville.		6:30 "
1:26 "	Speedsville.		5:30 "
1:33 "	Ar. Sayre.	Le.	5:30 "

LACONIA AND SYRACUSE AGENT.

4:50 p. m.	Le. Syracuse.	Ar.	9:30 a. m.
5:55 "	Central Square.		8:19 "
6:25 "	Pulaski.		7:50 "
7:00 "	Ar. Oswego.	Le.	6:30 "

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1875. R. C. JACKSON,
Sup't R. M. S.

PRO AND CON.

[From the Washington news in the Tribune of *July* 24.]

The Postmaster General began the revision of the bonds of the postmasters in all of the large cities to-day. Although the postmasters hold no Government money after leaving home their bonds under the present system are very large, for instance, the postmaster at Toledo is required to give an aggregate bond of $700,000. That of the postmaster at New York is much larger, while at such cities as Boston and St. Louis the bonds are about $400,000 each. The sub-treasurers in the same cities, although they have in their possession millions of dollars during the whole month, give bonds for only one-third the amount required of the postmasters. It is proposed that determined to change entirely the basis on which the amount of the bonds is to be required. The general result will be a reduction of at least one-half in the aggregate amount of the bonds required of the postmasters in large cities. In explaining their course in attempting to reduce bonds for these large sums, the postmasters have made some amusing statements. The postmaster at New York says that the selling off every year of appointment in his office to politicians he could give the necessary bond. The postmaster at St. Louis says by disposing of every appointment under his control and investing the proceeds the building itself he might be able to obtain the required bond.

[From the Tribune of *July* 24.]

ent, in noticing the proposed reduction in the amounts of postmasters' bail-bonds by Postmaster-General Jewell, remarks that he was having made a statement (which I have no recollection of ever having made, and which certainly is not in accordance with fact) to the effect that I "had that by trading off nearly every appointment in his office I could give the Division in which I am the necessary bond.

While I consider Gov. Jewell's proposed action in this matter as entirely in accord with that recognition of the demands of justice and of common sense which has characterized the administration from its commencement, I must protest against any such construction being placed upon my action in my case as is given by your correspondent. I have made no such trade as is here referred to, and the bond any necessity for doing so. Of the five gentlemen who voluntarily became sureties on my official bonds, there are two suggested of me the appointment of any person, and but five persons have been appointed to the office since I have been appointed.

I may add that under the system which I have uniformly pursued of appointing only on the occurrence of a vacancy, and of making no vacancy except upon the previous written and unconditional consence of an employee, certified by the General Superintendent of the Division in which he is employed, such a trade as your correspondent mentions would scarcely have proved a very easy one to make. Of the persons now at this office and in its stations whose appointment and removal are within my control, but 24 have been since dismissed the service since I assumed my present position, and but 12 of these dismissals or removals made on account of dereliction, of more or less gravity, in official duty. And it may be permitted me to say that this record I found such "trading off" to be a condition precedent to the procurement of satisfactory sureties on my bond, I would not now have had the honor of subscribing myself

Yours very truly,
W. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Office of the Postmaster, New York, July 24, 1875.

The above case is one of the very best Postmasters whose services New York has ever enjoyed. Under his watchful care the service has been greatly improved in all directions, and one of the best points about his management is the fidelity with which his officers, he was a way glad to get information about any looseness in his office, and the energy with which he set about the task to secure reform. We have never seen an officer who seemed more honest and honest in his efforts to do his duty. His card above gives one secret of the success he has met with.—Ed. *Tribune.*]

A Postmaster Steps Down and Out.

[From the Prescott (Arizona) Miner.]

My resignation of the office of Postmaster at Prescott will be sent to Washington by mail to-mail. It is for the people to petition, naming my successor, that the long hour o'clock in the mor

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

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MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Appointment.

J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Maryland, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.

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JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

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A. D. HAZEN, Chief Div. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.

THOMAS A. SPENCE.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.

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DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

G. S. BANGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.

E. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.

C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.

M. A. GRAY.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.

J. MILTON McGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1875.

The following is a list of the July authorized Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, and the several branches of the postal service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. M. Vail, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.
W. B. Thompson, Hudson, Mich.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D.C.
Adams, Charles, Denver, Colorado.
Alexander, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Belden, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bell, C. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Booth, Henry, Montgomery, Ala.
Bringhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Boyd, E. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, S. D., Louisville Ky.
*Camp, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlin, G. B., Atlanta, Ga.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Tex.
†Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
Douglass, L. H., Washington, D. C.
†Edgarton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
*Frey, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, U. R., Chicago, Ill.
*Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. E., Pond Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
‡Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. B., New Orleans, La.
†Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
*Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
McDanolds, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
*Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
*Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
*Petherbridge, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Ramsdell, Z. F., Ceredo, W. Va.
Savery, R. G., Rome, N. Y.
Schaurte, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
*Shallcross, Thos. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sharretts, B. K., New York N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
‡Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Ward, L. F., Elyria, Ohio.
*Wickes, S. R., Trumansburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
‡Wilder, James L., Oshkosh, Wis.
‡Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. C., Meadville, Pa.
†Howard, Edward, Washington, D. C.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
Small, William, Washington, D. C.

* Headquarters Washington, D. C.
† Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
‡ Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JAS. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
H. L. JOHNSON, Superintendent M. E. Division.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE, Superintendent P. O. D.
E. J. DALLAS, Chief of Division Dead Letters.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Chief of Division Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Chief of Stamp Division.
J. W. KNOWLTON, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
E. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
J. M. MCGREW, Auditor of Treasury for P. O. Dep't.
W. L. NICHOLSON, Topographer for P. O. Dep't.
MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

For changes and addition see the "Changes in Special Agents, &c.," from month to month, in another column.

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.

FORWARDING DROP LETTERS.

It has heretofore been held by the Department that the provisions of Sec. 199 of the Postal Code (under which "prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one post office to another, on the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage") did not apply to the case of "drop" or local letters, and a further full prepayment of three cents per half ounce has been required before such letters could be forwarded on request. The following decision, however, which has recently been made by the Department, permits postmasters to include drop and local letters among those which can be so forwarded, provided postage sufficient to make one full rate when added to the amount already prepaid, is furnished to the postmaster for that purpose. It is reasonable to presume that, in the case of drop letters originally prepaid by stamps to the amount of three cents or more, they may be forwarded without any additional prepayment. For instance, a double-rate drop letter from a letter-carrier office, already prepaid by *four* cents in stamps, should be forwarded on request without the requirement of additional *pre*-payment, but should be marked "Due 2 cents" (to make up the double rate of *mail* postage properly chargeable), which should be collected on delivery:

Drop or local letters may be forwarded by mail, at the request of the party addressed, provided the postmaster at the mailing office is furnished with postage sufficient, when added to the amount prepaid on such letter, to make one full mail rate, viz., 3 cents.

The deficient postage, thus supplied, must be affixed to the letter in postage stamps, and the letter forwarded according to request, charged with any additional postage that may be due, to be collected on delivery.

It will, of course, be understood that the above does not apply in the case of drop letters which have been already delivered as addressed.

POSTAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

At the session of the French National Assembly, held on August 4, a bill was presented by the Minister of Finance and passed, which among other provisions contained the following:

"The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to ratify and cause to be put in execution the creation of the General Postal Union concluded at Berne on the 9th of October, 1874, of which an authentic copy is hereto annexed.

"Decrees inserted in the *Law Bulletin* will designate the rates of postage to be charged and collected by the "Post Office Department" on the objects enumerated in Article 2, of the General Union Postal Treaty."

By another section of the bill, the domestic rate of letter postage in France and Algeria was fixed at 5 cents per half ounce on prepaid and 8 cents on unpaid letters, weighing not over one ounce; over one ounce and not over 1⅔ oz., 15 cents if prepaid, and 24 cents if unpaid; over 1⅔ oz., 10 cents on paid, and 15 cents on unpaid letters, for each 1⅔ oz. or fraction thereof. Deputy Louis de Saint Pierre called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the propriety of a change in the designs on postage stamps, with a view to render the different denominations more readily distinguishable from each other. In the course of his remarks he made some suggestions, which we translate as being perhaps equally applicable to the postage stamp question in this country:

"In France, up to the present time, rather too free use has been made of portraits on postage stamps. I do not deny their utility as a safeguard, to some extent, against counterfeiting; but if the intention has been to personify a fanciful—I will not say ideal—republic, by the extremely realistic head of a young woman engraved on our postage stamps, still that effigy is only an accessory, after all, and, as such, should not be allowed to render obscure or doubtful the figures indicating the value of the stamp, which, it seems to me, should speak for itself at once and be distinctly recognizable at sight. In other countries, and notably in Germany, the figures on the postage stamps are very conspicuous and occupy the largest space, often to the exclusion of any image or royal profile whatever; and it is to the necessity of a change in this respect that I desire to call the attention of the government."

The Minister of Finance replied that he had already taken measures with a view to a change in postage stamp designs, and that a committee had been appointed to receive designs and consider suggestions, among which that of Mr. St. Pierre would receive due attention.

MAGAZINES, ETC., TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Under an order from the Postmaster General of Aug. 8, 1873, all periodicals issued at intervals not exceeding 31 days, and stitched and folded in sheets, have been forwarded in the mails to Great Britain and Ireland at *newspaper rates*. This arrangement is continued (so far as Great Britain and Ireland are concerned) under the Union Postal Treaty; and postmasters will therefore treat all magazines and periodicals (issued not less frequently than once a month) addressed to those countries as *newspapers*, charging postage at the rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. This includes such periodicals as *Harper's*, *Atlantic*, *Scribner's*, *Lippincott's*, etc.

VOLUME XV.

This number of the MAIL closes Volume XV., and with it there will be sent out a large number of bills. We hope those who receive these bills will give them prompt attention, and remit immediately. It is hardly possible they will not want the MAIL to "keep coming," and prompt remittance is the way to do it. Although we are not as strict as some publishers in discontinuing at the end of a subscription, we need the money none the less. It comes in just here to say that many who have received bills have not responded. Such will please do so. Send on your money, and begin with Volume XVI. with a happy conscience.

AROUND THE EARTH BY MAIL.

A gentleman residing in the suburbs of New York recently made an experiment with a view to ascertain just how long it takes a letter to travel round the earth by mail. He addressed a letter to the United States Postal Agent at Yokohama, Japan, marked it "*via* Brindisi," and dispatched the same by steamer leaving New York for Southampton, England, on the 13th of May last. The letter inclosed another, addressed to himself, at New York, which he requested the Postal Agent at Yokohama to forward to the United States, *via* San Francisco, by first steamer. The result of the experiment was as follows: The letter arrived in England on May 24, and was thence dispatched by way of Brindisi, Aden (*via* Suez), Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong to Yokohama—arriving there July 11. From thence the inclosed letter (addressed to the writer) was forwarded by steamer leaving Yokohama on July 12, and arrived at San Francisco July 31; left San Francisco Aug. 1 and reached New York Aug. 9—having accomplished its circumterraneous journey in exactly *eighty-eight days*—so that the post office has succeeded in very nearly depriving Jules Verne's entertaining fable of "Around the Earth in Eighty Days" of its charm of improbability.

SHREWD POSTMASTERS.

The Salaries of Country Officials Augmented by Illegitimate Sales of Stamps —Modes of Operating.

A large number of postmasters, chiefly from country districts, have recently been removed for an abuse of their privileges in selling postage stamps so as to increase their salaries. By the law of June 23, 1874, the annual salaries of postmasters of the first, second and third classes were gauged by adding to the amount of box-rents, not exceeding $2,000, commissions, also not to exceed $2,000, on the sale of postage stamps at the following rate, namely: On the first $100 per quarter, 50 per cent.; on all over $100 and not over $400 per quarter, 40 per cent.; on all over $400 and not over $2,400 per quarter, 10 per cent. For the compensation of fourth-class postmasters it was provided that it should be 60 per cent. on the first $100, 50 per cent. on the next $300 or less, and 40 per cent. of all in excess of $400.

This rule was framed for the benefit of postmasters at small cross-road offices, who, under the old rule of payment received too little compensation for their work. It was intended in the new law that postmasters should sell stamps only to those mailing letters at their offices, but this spirit of the law was overlooked, and postmasters soon sought to increase their salaries by extending their sale of stamps. There were various ways of doing this, in which they were aided by the respectable business men with whom they dealt, who did not consider the transaction dishonorable, but simply "sharp practice." For example: A country postmaster, who, as often happens, was also a merchant, would go to the nearest city where the postmaster received a stated salary, and buy a bill of goods, bargaining with the city merchant to pay partly or wholly in postage stamps, which would be entered on the books of the country office as a regular sale, and out of the proceeds of which the postmaster would retain his commission when he made his quarterly return. Another plan was to offer merchants $1,000 or so worth of stamps at a handsome discount, and thus secure large postal revenues at their little offices which legitimately belonged to the city offices. It is said that next to the largest circular-distributing firm in New York buys all of its stamps in this way, saving a great deal in the course of a year; and that many other merchants in this city habitually employ the postmaster in their small offices. The advantage of this was so apparent that some persons, one man in particular, in this city, went into stamp brokerage as a profitable business, buying their stamps at a large discount from obscure offices and selling them to business men with advantage to themselves. * * * * The postmaster from whom the stamps are bought in such a transaction is not yet considered liable to any other punishment than removal, unless a conspiracy between several postmasters and others can be proved to buy and sell stamps for mutual profit. This abuse had grown to such proportions that of late vigorous measures have been taken by the Department at Washington to correct it; special agents have been detailed to visit all parts of the country and detect offenders, and the result is that a large number of postmasters have been removed and the practice is now greatly diminished.—*New York Tribune.*

REMOVAL OF NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult., was completed the removal of the Post Office in New York from the "old church" to the elegant and massive structure which has been in course of construction for some years for the use of the U. S. Courts and the Post Office.

The removal was quietly effected, with no interruption to business. Great credit is due to the officers and working force for their success.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL, NEW YORK: You being familiar with all postal laws, can you not say something in behalf of your many subscribers (the postmasters) which will bring about a reform, or an abandonment of the registering of letters. All postmasters are obliged to handle this extra hazardous mail matter without fee or reward, and the regulations require more care than is required of a bank cashier or any other one doing ordinary mercantile business. If a postmaster loses his receipt, or his next P. M. does not return one, or has not a witness that he deposited same in the right bag, or any of the many ways a mistake might occur, he is called upon to make up the loss. We have in our mind one who had to pay a large part of his salary for a slight mistake, where his salary was hardly enough to support his family.

It is not practicable to always have a witness to each and every package registered; it often occurs, in the county office where many registered packages are sent at points on line of railroads for offices supplied by stage, that there is but one person in the office. Sometimes the Postmaster is required to keep such packages one, two or three days or more. As the Department does not furnish any safe place for deposit, the Postmaster is required to watch such valuables or pay the loss. We might enumerate the many ways designing persons could practice at the expense of the Postmaster.

Would not the public be accommodated by increasing money-order offices, and leave express companies to carry valuable merchandise.

P. M.

We cannot say anything to bring about the abandonment of the registration system, for notwithstanding it may have one or two defects, not general, however, which hitherto it has not been feasible to remedy, its benefits are so many that an abandonment of the system would be injurious to the public. Express companies do not sufficiently reach every part of the country to take the place of the postal registration system.

There is a shepherd dog in New Hampshire which has made himself a mail-carrier. On the arrival of the railroad train each day, he seizes the mail bag thrown out at the station, and deliberately carries it to the post office in Newbury.

A darkey called at Owensboro', Ky., the other day, and wanted to know "Does dis postoffis keep stampel antelopes?"

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR AUGUST, 1875.—NO. 39.

1. Sec. 15, chap. 25, p. 119, of the laws authorizes "any officer, civil or military, holding a commission under the United States, to administer oaths and certify them." A postmaster, therefore, if he is also a justice of peace, can act in either capacity. In such cases, however, it would be more proper for him to administer the oaths as a justice of the peace, inasmuch as the authority thus conferred on postmasters was designed to apply more particularly to the Territories, where there are few or no magistrates.

2. By the regulations of the Department all postmasters are forbidden to use postage stamps as an article of traffic, or for the discharge of private obligations. Postal Guide, July edition, p. 37.

3. The Department has concluded to admit into the mails as third-class matter samples of flour in small packages, so constructed as to allow examination of their contents without destroying the wrappers, which must be of such durable material as will bear transportation by mail without breakage and injury to other matter in the mails. U. S. Postal Guide (No. 3), p. 46.

4. Prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded from one post office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional charge for postage. Laws, p. 83, sec. 199. But printed matter, merchandise and other third-class matter cannot be so forwarded unless the postmaster is furnished with postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof for such purpose.

5. A publication which is not *printed* in the place in which it *claims* to be *published*, has not assumed its character as mailable matter of the second class until it is issued from its office of publication prepared for mailing, and prior to that time, if desired to be transmitted in the mails from the place where printed, but not published, it can only be received as mailable matter of the third class.

6. Mail matter of the third class, inclosed in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or sides, or the corner cut off, cannot be mailed except upon payment of postage at letter rates.

7. When a newspaper or magazine, regularly sent by mail, has been refused by the subscriber, or not called for for one month, the postmaster should write a statement of the facts to the publisher. Reg., p. 233, sec. 457, and Postal Guide for April, ruling 95.

Payment of the subscription for such publication is a matter belonging to the publisher and subscriber only.

8. To entitle county newspapers to be delivered to actual subscribers free of postage, such papers must be printed in whole or in part and published in the county in which the subscribers reside.

9. The name and address of a person to whom a printed circular is sent in an unsealed envelope may be written upon the circular itself, as well as upon the envelope, without subjecting it to a greater rate of postage than one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. Any other addition in writing, except the mere correction of a typographical error, would render the circular subject to letter postage.

10. Newspapers reaching their destination through inadvertence, without full prepayment, and addressed to persons other than subscribers, are chargeable with postage at double the prepaid rates of transient newspapers, to be paid on delivery.

11. Only such back numbers of publications as may have been printed since Jan. 1, 1875, can be sent by mail to subscribers at the pound rates. Back numbers of issues dated prior to Jan. 1, or back numbers of any date sent to other than regular subscribers, must be prepaid by stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. When such matter, not fully prepaid, reaches its destination through inadvertence, the unpaid rates must be collected at double the prepaid rates, that is, two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

12. Two or more letters to different addresses may be inclosed in one envelope without subjecting them to any greater rate of postage than three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

13. Writing, in addition to the address, on a sealed letter does not subject the letter to any greater postage than three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

14. Publishers may mail their "exchanges" with their bulk mail.

15. Nothing whatever should be written or printed, other than the address, on the *face* of a postal card. When this regulation is disregarded the card is unmailable as a postal card, and subject to letter postage by mail.

16. It is no part of a mail-messenger's duty to receive letters for mailing on his way from the post office to the train, whether in stamped envelopes or not.

17. There is nothing in the postal laws prohibiting postmasters whose salaries are *less* than $1,000 a year from holding local offices, provided they do not interfere with their duties as postmasters.

18. The official postage stamps of the several executive departments may be used to pay registry fees, the same as regular postage stamps. See Postal Guide for April, page 48, sec. 85.

19. The compensation of postmasters at fourth-class offices will be the box-rents, if any collected, and commissions on the other postal revenues, as specified in the new blank form for quarterly returns.

20. A contractor or mail carrier cannot lawfully carry letters out of the mails, "except in postage-stamped envelopes" of suitable denominations to cover the postage. Laws and Reg., p. 212, sec. 342.

21. When official letters arrive at a post office, addressed to a public officer, not fully prepaid, the amount due may be paid by such officer by placing official stamps of sufficient amount on such letters, and the postmaster must cancel them before delivery. This applies to registry fee as well as to postage.

22. Copies of papers on file in this Department are not furnished on the application of individuals, except where a suit is pending and on certificate of counsel that they are material to be used as evidence in such suit.

23. A postmaster is not entitled to compensation from the date of his commission, but from the date of taking charge of his office.

24. To paste anything whatever upon a postal card renders it unmailable as postal card.

25. When a letter bearing a cancelled stamp is posted by a person known to the postmaster, or whenever he shall ascertain the name of the person who has posted such letter, with fraudulent intent, he must immediately present the case, with a written statement, to the Attorney of the United States in the district in which his office is situated.

26. Postmasters will find a correct form of the publisher's oath on page 12, Postal Guide for April, 1875, also on page 8, Postal Guide for July, 1875.

27. It is not customary for this department to grant postmasters leave of absence for a longer time than one month during the year.

28. Printed matter for *gratuitous* circulation must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

29. Postmasters are required to give *personal* attention to the duties of their office.

30. Any writing other than the address subjects third-class matter to letter postage.

31. The postage due on packages partly prepaid by official postage stamps should be collected the same as on other matter, but it may be paid in official stamps, which must be affixed to the packages and cancelled.

32. A certificate in writing by a government official that a package contains only third class matter does *not* subject it to letter postage.

33. No postmaster, nor clerk employed in any post office shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

34. In post offices where the rent is paid by the Department, the use of postal premises for any private purpose whatever is forbidden.

35. "Ready printed outsides" can be sent in the mails, provided the packages are limited to four pounds in weight, prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, and are unaccompanied by any writing except an address.

36. Postmasters' affidavits to their accounts may be taken before any officer, civil or military, holding a commission under the United States, and such officer is authorized to administer and certify such oaths or affirmations.

37. Newspapers mailed to regular subscribers should be properly dried, folded, and addressed. It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to fold newspapers so that they can be placed in the boxes for delivery, and in case a publisher persists in sending them without being properly folded, after being notified to put them up so that they can be promptly assorted and delivered, the postmaster would be justified in not distributing them with the regular mail.

38. The postal laws and regulations do not exempt postmasters from working the public roads.

39. This department has no fund to pay for fitting up offices of the fourth class, nor for furnishing the same with furniture, other than a cheap, plain desk, as specified in Reg., p. 154, sec. 33.

40. Only letters relating solely to the cargo or articles at the same time conveyed as freight by a steamboat, railroad, express company, stage or omnibus line travelling over a mail route, can be lawfully carried outside of the mail without being enclosed in stamped envelopes of suitable denomination, properly sealed and addressed. Laws and Reg. pp. 177 and 178, secs. 150, 151 and 153.

41. Letters addressed to deceased persons should be delivered to their legal representative only.

42. Manuscript intended for publication in newspapers and magazines is subject to letter postage by mail.

43. Publishers of newspapers may, without subjecting them to extra postage, fold within their regular issues a supplement; but circulars, handbills, advertising sheets, &c., enclosed in newspapers, subject the package to one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

44. Newspapers and other printed matter can not be forward from the office to which originally addressed unless postage is furnished for that purpose, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

45. As no specific rate of postage is assigned to matter printed or written with the "type writer," such matter is subject to postage at letter rates. Laws, p. 55, sec. 156.

46. Postmasters are only required to receive copper or nickle coin to the amount of twenty-five cents; when tendered in larger amounts they can refuse to receive them.

47. A business card printed or impressed on the wrapper or envelope of any printed matter, or a simple mark designed to call attention to any article in such printed matter, does not subject it to letter postage.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of August, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*No. of Route.*
Ava	Guthrie	Iowa	27,487
Aline	Snyder	Pa	Special
Avon	Hamilton	Neb	34,148
Ashmead	Ellsworth	Kan	Special
Alfred	Douglas	Kan	33,167
Aventon	Randolph	Ga	15,237
Alemannia	Ascension	La	30,098
Bradfordton	Sangamon	Ill	2[illegible]33
Bostians	Rowan	N. C	18,202
Bear Creek	Chatham	N. C	Special
Broadview	Saline	Kan	33,119
Barlow City	Ballard	Ky	20,353
Burlonton	Copiah	Miss	18,134
Cheyenne Bottom	Barton	Kan	33,266
Coonstore	Boone	W. Va	12,155
Copal Grove	Stanley	N. C	13,262
Cotton Creek	Saguache	Col. T	38,130
Colfax	Marion	W. Va	On B. & O. R. R. between Benton's Ferry and Nuzurn's Mill.
Cypress Creek	Bladen	N. C	13,390
Chechee	Oconee	S. C	13,369
Chandler's Grove	Montgomery	N. C	13,388
Crab Creek	Henderson	N. C	13,353
Cambridge	Clay	Tex	31,384
Chicago	Cortland	N. Y	1,286
Clemonton	Dyer	Tenn	19,343
Cote Joyeuse	Natchitoches	La	30,126
Dry's Mill	Cabarras	N. C	13,262
Delta	Shasta	Cal	46,253
Elk Neck	Cecil	Md	Special
Edmistonville	Cabarras	N. C	13,[illegible]03
East Hubbardston	Worcester	Mass	Special
Eureka	La Plata	Col. T	38,134
Equality	Frontier	Neb	Special
Fearisville	Lewis	Ky	Special
Forest	Clinton	Ind	22,032
Flemmings	Catawba	N. C	13,270
Farmersville	Merrick	Neb	34,149
Goodway	Escambia	Ala	17,251
Garden Plain	Sedgwick	Kan	33,275
Grafton	Sibley	Minn	Special
Germantown	Wright	Minn	26,248
Gravel Hill	Bladen	N. C	13,390
Glen Julia	Gadsden	Fla	16,002
Garden City	Queens	N. Y	1,296
Grange	Transylvania	N. C	13,353
Grand Woods	St. Marys	La	30,097
Harmony Grove	Frederick	Md	2,433
Hardpan	Coffey	Kan	Special
Heilig's Mill	Rowan	N. C	13 262
Headache	Midland	Mich	24,337
Helend	Newberry	S. C	14,[illegible]01
Hall's Roads	Knox	Tenn	19,142
Idaho	Clay	Ala	17,143
Jones Cove	Sevier	Tenn	19,133
Keenerville	Mitchell	N. C	13 242
Kingsbury	Guadaloupe	Tex	31,002
Kempsville	Monroe	Ala	17,200
Level Road	Randolph	Ala	17,149
Lirville	Hartford	Conn	916
Lisbon	Jefferson	Ala	17,119
Little River	McPherson	Kan	33,127
Midland City	De Witt	Ill	23,048
Mingo	Sampson	N. C	Special
Mountain Creek	Chilton	Ala	17,004
Mount Hope	Yankton	Dak. Ter	35,047
Meadow Brook	Johnson	Kan	33,274
Mouth St. Francis River	Phillips	Ark	29,100
McHenry Ferry	Claiborne	Tenn	20,228
Middle Fork	Henderson	Tenn	19,342
Napier Ridge	Wayne	W. Va	12,148
Nebo	Platte	Neb	34,162
Ohoopee	Tatnall	Ga	15,278
Oaktuskee	Cleburne	Ala	17,114
Prettyman	Tazewell	Ill	23,038
Philo	Sac	Iowa	27,4 0
Poplar Grove	Polk	N. C	13,386
Panther Creek	Habersham	Ga	15,143
Paradox Lake	Essex	N. Y	Special
Prices	Pickens	S. C	13,268
Platt Clove	Greene	N. Y	1,790
Prairie Creek	Merrick	Neb	34,149
Pleasant Grove	Union	S. C	14,139
Philpot's Station	Daviess	Ky	20,351
Pleasant Ridge	Greene	Ind	22,373
Rocky Plains	Winston	Ala	17,089
Rowland	Oconee	S. C	13,369
Red Lake	Beltrami	Minn	26,365
Red Hill	Franklin	Ga	15,144
Roseland	Adams	Neb	Special
Red Creek	Barbour	Kan	33,105
Standing Rock	Not Known	Dak. Ter	35,038
Steuben	Jewell	Kan	33,076
Springville	Ventura	Cal	46,120
Smith's Ferry	Rhea	Tenn	19,099
Southport	Maury	Tenn	19,033
Sunny Point	Davidson	Tenn	Special
Spadra	Los Angeles	Cal	46,136
Toledo	Washington	Pa	3,020
Tellurium	Hinsdale	Col. Ter	38,134
Troy Ferry	Dyer	Tenn	19,343
Turner Centre	Turner	Dak. Ter	35,045
Upper Fairmount	Somerset	Md	3,594
Visage	Towns	Ga	15,143
Woods	Jackson	N. C	13 349
Wylies' Mill	Chester	S. C	14,129
West Bainbridge	Chenango	N. Y	1,629
West Hill	Platte	Neb	34,151
West Deer Park	Suffolk	N. Y	1,233
Woodwardville	Anne Arundel	Md	3,514
Wonsevu	Chase	Kan	33,278
Wagon Wheel Gap	Saguache	Col. Ter	38,141
Wash	Plumas	Cal	46,277
Yocum	Morgan	Ky	20,141

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*No. of Route.*
Bainbridge	Berrien	Mich	24,139
Brazos Bottom	Burleson	Tex	31,229
Cottage Grove	Henry	Tenn	Special
Diamond Springs	Allegan	Mich	Special
Escatawpa	Washington	Ala	18,004
Four Mile Prairie	Perry	Ill	23 285
Kline's Grove	Northumberland	Pa	2,682
Kittaning Point	Blair	Pa	2,401
Mason Town	Preston	W. Va	12,268
Nelson	Vigo	Ind	Special
Otto	Cowley	Kansas	33,200
Pinto	Eureka	Nev	45,128
Ponce de Leon	Holmes	Fla	16,057
Poor Fork	Harlan	Ky	20,174
Rock Creek	Lancaster	Neb	34,063
Rosedale	Wyandotte	Kansas	33,005
Reveille	Nye	Nevada	45,121
Spring Level	Hanover	Va	11,383
Shawnee Mission	Johnson	Kansas	33,274
Stonewall	Scott	Ky	20,131
Ulysses	Lincoln	Kansas	33,129
Walshtown	Yankton	Dakota Ter	35,047

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Andrewville	Broome	N. Y	Center Lisle
Abby	Sullivan	Ind	Sullivan
Austin	Cumberland	N. J	Shiloh
Apache	Yavapai	Arizona Ter	Tucson
Bristol	Fillmore	Minn	Preston
Boxford	Dekalb	Mo	Stewartsville
Burgos	Holt	Mo	Oregon
Bratton's Mills	Roberts'n	Ky	Mount Olivet
Barleywood	Spartanburgh	S. C	Spartanburgh
Brandon	Venango	Pa	Coal City
Big Valley	Lassen	Cal	Argusville
Barton	Anderson	Tex	Beaver
Braunen	Coffee	Ala	Clintonville
Bogard	Henry	Mo	Clinton
Butterville	Pulaski	Ark	Little Rock
Coloma	Cherokee	Ala	Center
Craby	Red Willow	Neb	Wilsonville
Chew's Landing	Holmes	Miss	Yazoo City
Clear Cr'k Land'g	Alexander	Ill	Jonesborough
Cromer's	Franklin	Ga	Carnesville
Callaway	Josh Bell	Ky	Pineville
Cherry Point City	Edgar	Ill	Chrisman
Campbell	Wilkin	Minn	Fergus Falls
Deposit	Jefferson	Ky	Louisville
Duncanville	Thomas	Ga	Thomasville
Dixon's Mills	Marengo	Ala	Danopolis
Echo	Douglas	Kan	Marion
Fairfield	Bedford	Tenn	Beech Grove
Foundryville	Columbia	Pa	Berwick
Fourth Plain	Clarke	Wash. T	Vancouver
Glendale	Cass	Neb	Louisville
Guilford	Jo Daviess	Ill	Galena
Grand Chain	Pulaski	Ill	New Grand Chain
Garmans	Cambria	Pa	Plattville
Green Hill	Titus	Tex	Mount Pleasant
Garza's Crossing	Bexar	Tex	San Antonio
Grant	Smith	Tenn	New Middleton
Hick's Mills	De Kalb	Ill	Dustin
Harmony	Vernon	Wis	Viroqua
Hornsdale	Saline	Neb	Fairview
Hickorytown	Montgomery	Pa	Plymouth Meet'g
Hayes' Store	Madison	Ala	Huntsville
Key Creek	Pottowottamie	Iowa	Avoca
Kilgore Mill	Paulding	Ga	Villa Rica
Little Whim	Strafford	Va	Fredericksburg
Lynch	Kent	Md	Still Pond, Va.
Lincolnville	Pulaski	Ky	Somerset
Lynn Camp	Knox	Ky	Bradford's Store
Line Creek	Pulaski	Ky	Dallas
Lobelville	Perry	Tenn	Beardstown
Lone Oak	Owen	Ky	Harrisburgh
Lakeville	Dickinson	Iowa	Milford
Leonville	St. Landry	La	Opelousas
Mardisville	Talladega	Ala	Talladega
Marshall	Lewis & Clark	Montana	Helena
Monmouth Beach	Monmouth	N. J	Atlanticville
Mortonville	Clinton	Ind	Forest
Nearman	Wyandotte	Kan	Wyandotte
North Almond	Allegany	N. Y	Almond
Old Field	Livingston	La	Stony Point, E. Baton Rouge Co.
Orth	Montgomery	Ind	Mace
Pink Prairie	Henry	Ill	Geneseo
Palmersville	Allegheny	Pa	Brodhead's
Pine Ridge	Winn	La	Winfield
Prosperity	Madison	Ind	Anderson
Red House	Morgan	Ind	Waverly
Richmond Mines	Muhlenburgh	Ken	Painestown
Roeville	Queen Ann	Md	Price's Station
Red Land	Pike	Ark	Alpine
Soldier	Republic	Texas	Belleville
Seminole	Carbon	Wy'g. Terr	Ferris
Shiloh	Cedar	Iowa	Tiptop
Swift Lake	Meeker	Minn	Litchfield
Sylvania	Inyo	Cal	Oasis
Serena	Strafford	Va	Fredericksburg, Va.
Spring Creek	Rapides	La	Alexandria
Titonsville	Jefferson	Ohio	Portland
Turkey Creek	Jefferson	Col. Terr	Morrison
Whitman	Walla Walla	Wash	Walla Walla
White Swan	Charles Mix	Dakota Terr	Fort Randall
Whitesville	Columbus	N. C	Whiteville Depot
Warw'k's Cr. R'ds	Union	Tenn	Sharpe's Chapel
Walnut Grove	Linn	Kansas	Goodrich
Willow Springs	Gregg	Tex	Longview
Weston	Yankton	Dak	Yankton
Wild's Landing	Nassau	Fla	Fernandina
Yantley Creek	Choctaw	Al	Pushmatahor

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Ableman	Sauk	Wis	Rock Springs
Anderson	Mendocino	Cal	Boonville
Ca Ira	Cumberland	Va	McRaes
East Medford	Middlesex	Mass	Glenwood
Fairmount Vil'ge	Somerset	Md	n. & s. restored to Fairmount
Goose River	Grand Forks	Dak. Ter	Caledonia County seat of Traill County
Hurt's Cr'ss-R'ds	Maury	Tenn	n. & s. 1¼ m. n. to Glenn's Store
Indian Town	Mason	Mich	East Riverton
India	Carroll	La	Pilcher's Point
Lyon's Station	Los Angeles	Cal	n. & s. to Andrew's Station
Middleton	Lake	Cal	Middletown
Nicholas	Montgomery	Md	Boyds
Ringwo'd Furn'e	Passaic	N. J	Hewitt
Spadra	Los Angeles	Cal	n. & s. 3½ m. east on S. Pacific R. R. to Pomona

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for July, 1875.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

None.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

J. O. Dodge, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
C. C. S. Keech, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
T. Leahey, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
O. F. Steen, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
C. A. Feyhl, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
E. Blakeley, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
L. J. Sellon, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
M. C. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo., to Atchison, Kan.
J. V. Henry, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. Denning, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

T. Sweeney, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
J. W. Crittenden, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
B. Sunderland, Dubuque, Ia., to Centralia, Ill.
G. S. Fite, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
T. B. Laughlin, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.
R. F. McCullough, Quincy, Ill., to Kansas City, Mo.
J. M. Balestier, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
S. H. Whitaker, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
L. M. Spencer, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. U. Story, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
T. J. Disbrow, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
C. Gallup, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
L. M. Clark, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. F. Nolan, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo O.
W. M. Oliver, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo O.
C. H. Hooton, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
A. G. Dodge, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

H. Tabor, Adrian to Jackson, Mich.
A. E. Kennard, Omaha to Kearney Junction, Neb.
J. Saulsbery, Portsmouth, O., to Huntington, W. Va.
T. S. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.
T. Champeny, Rochester to Danville, N. Y.
J. M. Emery, Winona to Marshall, Minn.
M. N. Barns, Atchison to State Line, Kan.
N. C. Clark, Atchison, Kan., to Lincoln, Neb.
G. V. L. Mellinger, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Crestline, O.
J. A. Hice, Salt Lake City to Provost, Utah.
M. L. Shafer, Fort Wayne, Ind., to Pebosky, Mich.
T. S. Dabney, Houston to Longview, Tex.
J. Carroll, Wilmington, N. C., to Columbia, S. C.
E. Ellis, Winona to Marshall, Minn.
D. M. Kelly, Burlington to Plymouth, Iowa.
W. I. Mills, Salisbury to Old Fort, N. C.
J. A. Colescott, Cincinnati, O., to Fort Wayne, Ind.
W. C. Griffis, Columbus, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
W. Clark, Oswego to Charlotte, N. Y.
H. Fisher, Harrisburg to Auburn, Pa.
W. S. Jones, Houston to Longview, Tex.
P. E. Pease, Whitehall to Rouse's Point, N. Y.
R. Ferguson, Boston, Mass., to Burlington, Vt.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

J. Morris, Missouri Valley to Sioux City, Iowa.
G. T. Loomis, Manorville to Sag Harbor, N. Y.
D. J. Minnick, Philadelphia, Pa., to New York, N. Y.
W. A. Mix, Kenosha, Wis., to Rockford, Ill.
W. D. Brian, Rocky Mount to Tarborough, N. C.
A. Shore, Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, Pa.
J. Ackerly, Hicksville to Port Jefferson, N. Y.
F. A. Robertson, Grosse Isle, Mich., to Fayette, O.
C. Evans, Port Clinton to Williamsport, Pa.
E. J. Cole, Warren, Ill., to Mineral Point, Wis.
L. Poland, Salt Lake City to Ogden, Utah.

LOCAL AGENTS.

B. C. Bryner, Peoria, Ill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Definition of Newspapers, &c.—T. S., D——, Wis.—The little paper you send has all the elements of a newspaper, and is a newspaper subject to postage at the pound-rate when sent to regular subscribers, to one cent an ounce when sent as third-class matter, and may be sent free of postage to subscribers living within the county of publication.

Discrimination between Domestic and Foreign Postage Rates.—J. L. & Co., W——, Vt. There is in some instances a difference of postage rates on domestic and foreign mail matter, which favor the latter, but it is not a discrimination. Congress has the sole control and regulation of domestic matter, while foreign matter is regulated by a treaty between the contracting powers. If each of these powers should insist that the terms of the treaty should be its own domestic rates, no treaty could be made. Any Congress amid the disorder of its last expiring throes at 10 o'clock P. M. of March 3 of any year, could alter the domestic rates to suit anybody they chose to honor, but to change a treaty requires notice, time and dignified deliberation. It would be well for the public to understand this distinction; it would save much fault finding and misunderstanding. Under the present law the merchant must have *all* his domestic price lists in print except the address, or pay letter postage, while in his foreign lists he may insert the prices in writing or by any other method.

Used Registered Package Envelopes.—D. K. R., N. F., N. Y.—At the end of each quarter postmasters should sell used registered package envelopes which they may have had on hand not less than one year, and credit the proceeds to the Department. The duplicate quarterly returns and accounts are the property of the postmasters.

Mail Carrier Carrying Letters Outside the Mail.—R. F., G——, Pa.—A mail carrier may carry letters outside the mail provided they are inclosed in postage stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon—otherwise it would be illegal. Laws, page 21, sec. 239.

Wrapping Third-class Matter.—W. A. B., R——, O.—Third-class matter *must* be wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrappers, and must contain no writing except the address. When these requirements are not complied with, it is the duty of the postmaster to rate

them up with letter rates of postage and collect it on delivery.

Forwarding Second or Third-class Matter.—A. B. F., Lenox, Ky.—If second or third-class matter reaches an office, forwarded from the office to which originally addressed, without being prepaid anew, it should be rated with double transient rates, to be collected on delivery.

Subscriber to a Newspaper Removing to Another Office.—L. G. H., ——, N. Y. When a subscriber to a newspaper or periodical changes his post office, he should at once write to the publisher and have his address changed to his new office. He cannot have his publications forwarded from the old office to the new one free of postage. A request to a postmaster to have such matter should be accompanied with an amount sufficient to prepay the postage at third-class rates, viz.: one cent an ounce, &c.

She entered the office with an expression on her face, half of defiance, half of triumph, and threw down impetuously at the delivery window a small, rumpled note, saying as she did so, "There, young man, I have invented an egg the first mail," and then she turned and walked away with that hesitating step a person assumes who desires to be called back for further "remarks." The clerk took up the letter, glanced at it, and then said to the retreating "angel:"

"Excuse me, madam, but you've forgotten on this letter, and it cannot be forwarded; it will have to be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

She returned, and then triumph was complete. "No stamp!" she exclaimed; "Dead Letter Office! Young man, if you warn't a too lazy to look for stamps on you are to lick them on, you'd find there's a stamp on that letter."

He turned the letter over, and there, in the most approved German hand, he discovered, "has a stamp. He threw the letter in the letter box, saying, with a sigh, "she's ahead."

A SHIP TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.—Carl Genzenberger, of Vienna, Austria, writes to the Post-Office Department that he has invented an aerial paraxus which can be used in directing the course of air balloons, so as to obtain a speed of ten miles (German) an hour, which he thinks could be made available for the forwarding of correspondence. He would like to have a machine constructed in New York, under his supervision, by one of our engineers, and the first trip made between New York and San Francisco by himself and some one designated by the Department. The reward to be paid on his return from San Francisco. If the Department agrees to this he will immediately send on his instructions.

Post-Office Department.—Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for July, 1875.

	Mail Delivered.		Local Papers.	
	No. Cars	Letters Delivered.	Letters Delivered.	Collected.
	Drivers.	Distr'd.	Distr'd.	Collect'd.
New York	439	2,793,709	1,913,676	614,891
Philadelphia	227	1,507,893	884,518	705,922
Chicago	246	1,242,000	1,047,847	1,047,847
Boston	146	964,498	393,500	364,309
St. Louis	106	677,000	447,000	447,000
Cincinnati	63	426,666	78,199	151,499
Baltimore	63	420,000	240,000	240,000
Brooklyn	86	365,639	60,083	147,799
Detroit	31	241,000	120,000	120,000
Cleveland	72	284,183	36,977	139,098
Buffalo	36	230,000	115,000	115,000
San Francisco	56	278,440	17,200	64,406
San Francisco	39	224,648	68,631	66,239
Indianapolis	27	170,000	85,000	85,000
Rochester	29	130,979	17,955	91,764
Louisville	24	120,000	60,000	60,000
Pittsburgh	34	200,130	84,748	84,366
Albany	24	120,000	17,500	102,500
Washington	27	180,253	36,003	93,026
New Orleans	27	180,000	90,000	90,000
Newark	29	133,233	23,992	66,066
Syracuse	20	100,000	13,502	75,000
Troy	15	148,515	17,734	65,375
Milwaukee	25	150,000	8,345	61,697
Memphis	13	180,968	3,366	30,617
Lowell	13	90,000	15,000	75,000
Kansas City	11	100,000	6,136	37,939
Cincinnati	11	100,000	7,691	38,455
Utica	13	120,000	13,094	69,893
Allegheny	12	84,000	12,000	72,000
Dayton	12	84,000	10,238	63,394
Providence	12	84,000	14,000	84,000
Grand Rapids	8	81,734	8,191	47,191
Nashville	11	84,000	5,816	45,951
Hartford	11	78,397	27,614	47,293
St. Paul	10	71,282	3,200	47,464
New Bedford	9	60,000	10,000	60,000
Fort Wayne	7	60,136	1,540	31,352
Columbus	8	60,000	3,000	30,000
Springfield, Mass	8	49,492	10,301	34,402
New Haven	8	49,413	12,411	49,644
Minneapolis	6	42,000	6,870	40,942
Toledo	6	42,000	3,000	30,000
Worcester	11	82,288	8,366	37,139
Wilmington	9	63,000	9,000	45,000
Reading	9	63,540	8,646	37,276
Lawrence	7	49,000	8,944	44,720
Portland	10	56,413	6,800	39,813
Lowell	7	49,000	9,366	46,830
Erie	7	49,629	3,977	34,169
Omaha	6	42,000	1,756	29,317
Wheeling	7	46,365	4,627	27,780
St. Joseph	6	42,000	3,333	30,000
Peoria	8	47,484	3,666	30,597
Scranton	7	49,000	3,397	30,577
Atlanta	6	44,498	1,831	16,947
Poughkeepsie	6	42,000	4,250	34,000
Manchester	7	43,895	3,112	30,021
Evansville	6	42,000	2,000	20,000
Lynn	6	41,995	3,500	29,166
Burlington	6	42,000	3,000	30,000
Davenport	6	42,000	3,052	30,673
Lancaster	6	41,960	1,841	19,010
Savannah	6	42,000	1,400	14,478
Des Moines	6	39,648	3,866	34,167
Norwich	6	39,000	4,000	36,000
Elizabeth	6	38,737	3,319	30,748
Quincy	6	39,000	3,000	30,000
Trenton	6	33,917	3,196	30,909
Camden	6	41,600	4,681	36,810
Dubuque	5	31,393	1,476	16,393
Charleston	5	31,797	1,766	17,667
Paterson	7	33,621	4,803	17,827
Oswego	5	30,000	2,500	25,000
Bloomington	6	39,779	2,365	26,416
Petersburg	6	39,000	2,000	20,000
Salem	6	39,339	1,079	23,575
Hartford	6	39,000	2,000	20,000
Harrisburg	5	28,227	2,546	24,891
La Fayette	5	29,000	2,000	20,000
Fall River	5	26,166	2,233	20,193
Hoboken	5	27,393	2,437	20,000
Springfield, Ill	4	24,170	1,917	18,404
Newport	4	28,440	2,748	24,732
Covington	4	16,799	1,866	16,799
Mobile	4	17,000	1,000	10,000
Hoboken	4	16,000	1,784	8,000

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered **usually** *free of charge.* Collections from street boxes are *once free.*

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

BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND SANDWAH.

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 SOUTH.

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

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

HOMEWARD SOUTH.

Leave			Arrive at			
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auck-land	Kane-hoe	Hono-lulu	San Francisco
Tuesday	Saturday	Monday	About Saturday	Thurs.	Monday
1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	7 Nov.	12 Nov.	22 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	3 Dec.	13 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	2 Jan.	7 Jan.	17 Jan.
12 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	29 Jan.	3 Feb.	13 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	26 Feb.	3 Mar.	13 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	26 Mar.	31 Mar.	10 Apr.
6 Apr.	10 Apr.	12 Apr.	23 Apr.	29 Apr.	9 May
4 May	8 May	10 May	21 May	27 May	6 June
1 June	5 June	7 June	18 June	24 June	3 July
29 June	3 July	5 July	16 July	22 July	1 Aug.
27 July	31 July	2 Aug.	7 Aug.	19 Aug.	29 Aug.
24 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	11 Sept.	16 Sept.	26 Sept.
21 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	24 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	11 Nov.	21 Nov.
16 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	2 Dec.	12 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	20 Dec.	31 Dec.	6 Jan.	16 Jan.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of September, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Sept. 1	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 2	Hamburg Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 2	Hamburg-American Steam Nav. Co	Southampton.
" 2	Inman	Queenstown.
" 2	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 2	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 2	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen.
" 4	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 4	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 4	Hamburg American Packet Co	Queenstown.
		Hamburg.
" 8	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 9	White Star	Queenstown.
" 9	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 9	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen.
" 9	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 11	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 11	Inman	Queenstown.
" 11	Netherlands Steam Nav. Co	Rotterdam.
		FROM BOSTON.
Sept. 11	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 25	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 26	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool.
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Sept. 2	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 16	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 16	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 23	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 23	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool.
" 30	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Sept. 16	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 16	North German Lloyd	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM BOSTON.
Sept. 4	Bow's. Hall's & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 11	Bow's. Hall's & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 18	Bow's. Hall's & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 26	Bow's. Hall's & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Sept. 4	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 11	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 18	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 25	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

		FROM NEW YORK.
Sept. 1	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 2	Aspinwall	Aspinwall.
" 9	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 9	Aspinwall	Port au Prince
" 10	San Domingo	San Domingo.
" 11	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 16	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 18	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 15	Aztec	Kingston.
" 15	Alps	Aspinwall.
" 23	U. S. & Brazil Mail	St. Thomas and Rio.
" 25	Aspinwall	Aspinwall.
" 28	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 29	Aspinwall	Aspinwall.
" 30	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 30	Clyde	Havana.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Sept. 28	King	Rio de Janeiro.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Sept. 1	N. O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 8	N. O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 8	N. O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 15	N. O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 17	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Havana.
" 18	W. R., E. & Mex. S.S.Co	Vera Cruz, established—1 cent per half-ounce or fraction thereof—weight of packages limited to *four pounds.* Campeachy, Sisal.
" 23	N. O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.
" 29	N. O., Fla. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Sept. 1	Pacific Mail S. S. Co	Yokohama, Japan.
" 13	Australasian S.S.Co.	Honolulu, Kanehoe, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Acting Postmaster-General.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1875.

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

TIME TABLE.

	Mails Close.	Mails Due.
Brooklyn, including Jamaica, L. I.	10, 20 a m, 1:30, 4:30, 8, 11:15 p m	8:30, 10:30 a m, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 7:30 p m
Brooklyn, E. D.	8 a m, 4:30, 7, 12 p m	9:30, 7:30 p m
E. W'msb'gh Sta.	8 a m	9:30, 7:30 p m
Canada, via Mont'l	5 a m, 3 p m	12:30 p m
Canada, via Toronto	5 a m	4:30 p m
Canada via Hamilton	5 a m, 4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada via Kingst'n	4 p m	4:30 p m
Canada, via Ogdens.	5 a m, 4 p m	9:45 a m
California	7 a m 6 p m	9:45 a m
East, via N'w'n Rail R'd	5 a m, 1:30, 6 p m	6:30 a m, 4, 12 p m
East, via N'w'k R. R. (w'd mail)	5 a m, 3:30 p m	10:30 a m, 1:30, 7 p m
East, via Fish River (railway)	7 p m	6:30 a m
East, via Troy & Boston via Newport	7 p m	7:30 a m
East, via Troy & Boston via Hoosick	5 a m, 3 p m	10 a m
	5, 10 a m, 1:30, 3:30 p m	8:30 a m, 12 p m
Jersey City	5, 10 a m, 1:30, 3 p m	6:30, 9 a m, 12:30 p m
Keyport	1:30 p m	8:30 p m
Long Branch	1:30 p m	10 a m
Newark, N. J.	7, 9, 10 a m, 12 m, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, 8, 10 p m	6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10 a m, 12 m, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30 p m
N. C. R. R. Way Mail to Trenton	5 a m, 3:30 p m	10 a m, 7:30 p m
N. J. Midland	7 a m	11 a m, 7:30 p m
N. J. Southern R. R. (Long Branch)	7 a m	4 p m
N. Y. & Harlem R. R.	9 a m, 12, 3 p m	11 a m, 1:30 p m
N. Y. & H. R. R.	2:30 p m	10 a m
Newfoundland	3 p m	12 m
South, through Mail	7 a m, 7:30 p m	12:30, 4:30 p m
South, Philadelphia Way Mail	5 a m, 3 p m	12:30, 4:30, 10:30 p m
South, Philadelphia	5 a m, 12 m, 2, 7 p m, 12:30, 7:30, 10:30 p m	12:30, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30 p m
	Baltimore	7 a m, 7:30, 10:30 p m 7 a m, 3:30 p m
Staten Island	8 a m, 12 m	6:30 a m, 12:30 p m
West, Erie R'y Way Mail to Buffalo	7 a m, 3:30 p m	9:40 a m, 4:40 p m
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit & Chicago	4, 7:30 p m	
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit & Chicago	4, 7:30 p m	9 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
West, via A'ct'n L'kh're to H'lsburg & Pittsburg	7 a m, 4:30 p m	9 a m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p m
West, Cincinnati	7 a m, 4:30, 7:30 p m	
West, St. L. & Chic'go	7 a m, 4:30, 6, 7:30 p m	7:15 a m, 1, 4, 8 p m
West, D'v'p't, Ia'k'n & Buffalo	9 a m, 4:30 p m	
West, Louisville & Cincinnati	7 a m, 4:30 p m	
Washington	7 a m, 7:30 p m	7 a m, 5:30 p m

THE ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCK, advertised in this number, we can from our own knowledge recommend to our readers as ornamental in appearance, trustworthy as to time-keeping, reasonable in price and specially adapted for use in post offices.

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. Letters *doubly* or left *wholly* unpaid, or is *prepaid less* than one full rate, it will be "held for postage" and sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters sent, in destination by inadvertence, however, it will be charged with *double postage* on delivery. "One full rate" means, in the case of local letters or other first class matter, except drop letters, 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 addressed to one office, and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been handed over, prepaid at the "one cent local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office charged with the amount of the postage, to be collected on delivery.

If articles chargeable with different rates of postage are put together in one package, the higher rate must be paid on the entire package; but two or more different articles, each 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 or inflammable articles, Filthy or disgusting matter, publications of an obscene or indecent character; all letters upon the envelopes of which, and postal cards upon which indecent or obscene matters are written or printed or engraved, or disloyal devices printed or engraved; and all articles which from their form or character are calculated 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 not marked as to convey any other or further information than the name and address to be printed (except the correction of typographical errors); on all matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, which shall be 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 including any other matter except *bona fide* samples, sents, or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with a higher rate of postage, 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 per 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 and magazines and periodicals exclusively in print and regularly issued at stated periods from a known office of publication, and addressed to regular subscribers.

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

Persons such 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 on that part at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and the postage on each is as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued *less* frequently than once a week, 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

Publishers and news agents must tender their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of publication, or erly assorted into the two classes described above, so that they may be weighed in bulk separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by "special adhesive stamps" furnished by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can those special adhesive stamps be used for any other purpose.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

	Lbs. on
No. 1, jute sack	2
No. 2, linen sack	3
No. 1, cotton	3
No. 2, cotton	4

Postmasters "are ruled the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Postage on second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and must be prepaid by mail to letter carrier offices: 1. Ca. publications issued once a week, 3 cts. a lb. County papers, local or by mail, to non-letter carrier offices. 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, when delivered by mail, free; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon at the rate of one cent a lb. Postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spencer, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publisher of a monthly newspaper, published in the city of Brooklyn, may deliver papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, to be mailed at the post office in the latter city and returned by mail to the New York office to be distributed to subscribers in the latter city. This decision applies equally to weekly papers.

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, circulars, books, manuscripts and proof-sheets, printed matter, engravings, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, paper and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles for which postage at other rates are not prescribed in this table, and which are not by law excluded from the mails—1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On books—1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof—weight of packages limited to *four pounds.*

On unsealed circulars, newspapers (whether transient or addressed to regular subscribers) and miscellaneous printed matter, when delivered to subscribers on prepayment of regular rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) and on periodicals, when sent to subscribers, in weight, when any of the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers—1 cent for 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.

Postmasters are required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, or speeches and reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, under the franking privilege, written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or his agent, to members of Congress or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, or his agent, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and certified to be such by the signatures of any ex-member or ex-de-gate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except those documents which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails unless the Secretary, Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, whose name is printed or written thereon, or by whom the package containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in said package or tag to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc." or "Free" printed or written thereon, and shall be signed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

* * * * The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, at the 1st day of December, 1875, such public documents as are prescribed by law to be sent to the Governors of the States, Territories, under his written frank, free of charge through the mails. * *

The following named articles, designated "*regulated*," may be forwarded through the mails at 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, mailing-bags, rules, 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, mail 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 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 the facility of intercourse with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter, relating exclusively to Government affairs, will be allowed to pass through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, the minimum rate for such matter.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages must be put up in manufactures, provided the contents are properly certified by an officer thereof, and the outer wrapper by the Chief 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 adopted:

United States Treasury Blanks.

I certify that this package contains no written matter.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

J.——B.——

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are sold at one cent each. They are furnished to postmasters by the third Assistant Postmaster-General, and are supplied to the public from envelopes of that officer.

They may be used for orders, invitations notices, receipts, acknowledgements, price-lists and circulars of manufacturers and local tradesmen, and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except as to the privilege granted to the sender to return to the writer.

They are subject to the following rules. After they are once delivered they cannot be re-mailed at a less rate than one cent each.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, viz: if they have not been delivered.

They must not have anything pasted, gummed, or otherwise attached to them, and must not contain no writing or printing on the face or stamp side but the address, the stamp and the matter specified in this paragraph renders them unmailable, but if such cards reach the offices of delivery they should be charged letter rate at double rates.

They must not bear any abusive, scurrilous, or obscene matter.

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 28, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage. They are not returnable to the writer, except by the payment of postage.

If unmailable, undeliverable, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the end of 60 days from receipt, Rul. 12, 45, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which scurrilous epithets have been written or printed, which are to be forwarded to the writers, which exceptions should be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Rul. 11, 45.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Special Rates of Postage to Foreign Countries.

The rates of postage to and from all foreign countries not embraced in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which postage must be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

LETTERS.—*Five 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 writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Letters to or from Japan, unpaid or prepaid less than the full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded, but if insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery, together with a fine of 6 cents on each such insufficiently-paid letter.

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

When the *United States* official postage entries on the letter 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 blue ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery.

CANADIAN INFORMATION.—Some peculiarities 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 mailed direct to any office in Canada.

The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is 5 cents. Prepayment is optional, but letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, all postages on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails discharged at the country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Each letter is charged, in addition to such postage, with the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, to be collected in United States coin, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States coin in any case (coin is not offered), is marked on each letter on the arrival at United States Exchange Offices, and is charged on the same. When the foreign coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference between the coin and the amount of *Mails Received* is an overcharge.

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

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain in force, that is, the prepaid postage rate of paid, and a half-ounce or fraction thereof.

United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

New York is an office of Exchange for British, French, North German Union, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Dutch 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.

San Francisco is an office of Exchange for British Mails.

New Orleans is an office of exchange for British, Japan, Hong Kong, East India, &c., and Hawaiian mails.

For fuller information on this subject, see Section 797, Regulations 1873.

HARPER'S Monthly, Weekly, OR Bazar,

WILL BE SENT WITH THE

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For One Year For

$4.00,

The Regular Price Being $5.00.

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Newspapers folded and mailed with neatness and dispatch, with the latest improved folding and mailing machines. Open all night.

J. BRADY, Manager and Proprietor.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of people engaged in their spare moments, or all the time, to work for us, in their own locality. Business strictly legitimate, and will bear the most rigid examination. Many are making more than the amount named by devoting their whole time to the business. Ladies make excellent agents, and twice as much as men. Boys and girls also make large wages. Any one can become a successful agent. The business pays more than ten times ordinary wages. We desire a person in every county to take sole charge of our business and appoint sub-agents. Full particulars and directions sent free. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co.,

[OFFICIAL.]

Postage Rates Under General Union Treaty.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

On and after July 1, 1875, uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the General Postal Union, formed by the Treaty of Berne, embracing within its limits the following countries, viz.: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the Island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal (including the Island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. These rates are as follows, viz.:

(a.) For prepaid letters, 5 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(b.) For unpaid letters received, 10 cents per fifteen grammes (½ ounce).

(c.) For postal cards, 2 cents each.

(d.) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

(e.) For books, other printed matter, patterns of merchandise, legal and commercial documents, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed, 2 cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

(f.) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 10 cents.

(g.) No fee will be charged on return receipts for registered articles, in cases where such receipts are requested.

The same rates of Union postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from France, on and after January 1, 1876. In the meantime, the postage rates as fixed by the existing postal convention with France will be collected on the correspondence exchanged with France.

The prepayment of letters is optional, but unpaid letters will be charged in the country of destination with double the rate levied on prepaid letters. The prepayment of postal cards, registered articles, newspapers and other printed papers is compulsory.

Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage stamps employed.

No additional postage will be charged for the re-transmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union; but in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union should, by being re-directed, enter into the inland service of another country of the Union, the post office of the country of destination will add its inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, photographs, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds may be registered, and the postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The maximum weight for patterns of merchandise is fixed at 250 grammes (8¾ ounces), and the maximum weight of other articles (except letters) is 1,000 grammes (2 pounds 3 ounces).

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTED PAPERS—CONDITIONS AS TO FORM, &C.

Books, newspapers, printed papers and other similar articles must be placed under bands, or in an envelope open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined, and, except in the following particulars, they must contain no MS. writing, figure or mark whatever.

Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex MS. to them.

Circulars, notices, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.

It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.

Printed or lithographed stock and share lists, prices current and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing or by means of any impression whatever.

No other MS. additions will be allowed, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers such as circulars, notices, &c., which will not be forwarded in such cases.

PATTERNS OF MERCHANDISE—CONDITIONS OF FORM.

Patterns of merchandise will only be admitted to the benefits of the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags or in boxes or envelopes removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

2. They must not have any saleable value, nor bear any MS. writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet was intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

3. It is forbidden to introduce these articles into a letter or into a packet of any other kind, save in the case in which they form an integral part of a particular work.

4. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions will be charged as letters, except those which are valuable. The latter will not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following articles are considered legal and commercial documents, and will be admitted as such to the reduced postage extended to them by the treaty: Acts and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, the various documents on the service of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and, in general, all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable band and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

Packets which do not fulfill the conditions above enumerated will be treated as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

The treaty provides that there shall not be admitted for conveyance by mail any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to customs duties.

Correspondence for all portions of the General Postal Union will be forwarded through the existing exchange offices.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

THE

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

Post-Office Assistant

Is subscribed for and KEPT ON FILE at every Post Office of importance in the United States, and at a large number of the smaller offices, kept by country merchants and storekeepers. It is therefore an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

of special value to all who desire to have their goods or business WELL advertised.

Only first-class advertisements received.

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United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant

is published monthly at $1 per year. Edited by J. GAYLER, of New York Post Office. Contains full and correct Tables of Foreign and Domestic Postage, Postal Decisions and miscellaneous information on all Postal subjects.

Address P. O. Box 2641, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE, UP STAIRS.

O F F I C I A L.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE,

Showing the Rates of Postage Chargeable in the United States on Letters, Newspapers, &c., Sent in the Mails to Foreign Countries, August, 1875.

* SPECIAL NOTICE.—The maximum weight of packages of Printed Matter (other than newspapers) which can be sent to places marked * below is *two pounds three ounces;* and the maximum weight of samples of merchandise is *eight ounces and three-quarters.*

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	ORDINARY LETTERS. Condition of payment.	Limit of payment.	Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.	Postal cards, each.	REGISTERED MATTER. Registration fee on letters.	Registration fee on other articles.	NEWS-PAPERS. Limit of weight for a single paper.	Postage on each paper.	OTHER PRINTED MATTER. Weight of a single packet.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE. Weight of a single packet.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	
Accra, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Algeria. (See France.)													
Argentine Confederation, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Br. mail	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5		10		†	2	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				†	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
*Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n	3				†	2	2	2			
Balearic Isles. (See Spain.)													
*Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				†	2	2	2			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10			1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz., or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added for each paper. The rates on newspapers and printed matter cover the United States postage only.
Br. mail	do.	Port debark'n	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British Columbia. (See Canada.)													
British Honduras, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Buenos Ayres. (See Argentine Confederation.)													
Burmah, German mail	Optional	Destination	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	3	1	10		1	1	1	1	8	10	No samples exceeding 8 ounces can be forwarded in the mails. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Canary Islands. (See Spain.)													
Cape de Verde Isles, Br. mail	Optional	do.	15		10		4	6	2	4	2	4	
Cape of Good Hope, Br. mail	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Carthagena. (See New Grenada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
China, U. S. packet. (See Hong Kong and Shanghai.)													
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				†	2	2	2			
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	5				†	2	2	2			Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 13 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Curacoa, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
East Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecuador, closed mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20				4	2	4	4			"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz. 2 cents; over 1, but not over 2 ozs., 3 cents; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 4 cents, being the United States postage only.
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Fernando Po	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				†	2	2	2			Printed matter and samples, not over 1 oz., 2 cts.; over 1 oz., but not over 2 ozs., 4 cts.; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 6 cts.
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	9		10		4	3	4	6	4	6	
Gambia, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Gibraltar, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	8		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Great Britain and Ireland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Greece	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Greytown, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				†	2	1	1			Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.
Guiana, Br., French and Dutch, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	1	4	4			The rates for newspapers and other printed matter cover the United States postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Heligoland. (See Germany.)													
*Holland	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Hong Kong and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow via San Francisco.	Compulsory	do.	10				†	2	4	10			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindoostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
*Italy	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	2	5	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Mahe. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta. (See Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippine Islands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	23		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers, 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added on each paper. All correspondence received from Mexico, whether by sea or land routes, is chargeable with domestic rates.
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3				1	1	1	1			
Minorca. (See Spain.)													
*Moldavia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Montenegro	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Morocco, British mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Netherlands	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)													
Newfoundland	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		†	2	2	2	2	2	Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				†	2	2	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		†	2	4	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		†	2	4	4			Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Nicaragua, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	5				†	2	2	2			
*Norway	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)													
Panama, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5		10		†	2	2	2			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				†	4	4	10	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		†	4	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do	do.	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
*Poland	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Porto Rico, British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Portugal	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See Australia.)													
*Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Russia	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Salvador, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	10				†	2	1	1			
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)													
Santa Martha, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Scotland. (See Great Britain)													
*Servia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5		10		†	2	2	2			
Siam, via Southampton	do.	Port debark'n	27				4	6	2	5	2	5	
via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
via San Francisco	do.	Destination	10				†	2	2	2	2	2	
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
*Spain, British mail via France	do.	do.	12	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	This rate on letters for Spain is in consequence of the high transit charges payable to France. The uniform rate of five cents will apply after January 1, 1876, when France joins the Postal Union.
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Estab'ments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements	do.	do.	10					2	4	8	4	8	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	4	8	4	8	
*Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Switzerland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Syria. (See Turkey.)													
Tangiers, British mail via Southampton	Compulsory	Port debark'n	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripolis, Italian mail	do.	Destination	7				4	3	2	3	2	3	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	7		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Turkey	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n	13				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Dieman's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n	10						1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Victoria. (See Australia.)													
*Wallachia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n	5				†	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	

†Not limited.

Published by order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails

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 Saturday.
FROM BREMEN, every Saturday.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, every Tuesday

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

FIRST CABIN....................(gold) $100
SECOND CABIN....................(gold) 60
STEERAGE....................(currency) 30

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

FIRST CABIN.................... $100
SECOND CABIN.................... 72
STEERAGE....................(in currency) 32

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

FIRST CABIN $205 00
SECOND CABIN 123 00
STEERAGE.................... 58 50

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.

A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

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

LETTERS.	Each ½ oz.
Mail letters	3 cts.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	1 ct.

Registered letters 10 cts. in addition to the proper postage.

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

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDIZE, SEEDS, &c.	
Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener	2 cts. a lb
" " " less frequently than weekly	3 cts. a lb
Transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, seeds, cuttings, bulbs roots and scions, merchandise and samples; in packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight	1 ct. an oz.
Newspapers (except weeklies to subscribers), 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.
Weekly newspapers to subscribers deposited in letter carrier offices for local delivery	2 cts. a lb.

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.

To Mexico by Land Routes.

The following is the list (arranged by States) of the principal post offices in Mexico to which mail matter can be sent by land routes, on payment of our domestic rates of postage (which prepays to frontier line only). Registered letters and postal cards cannot be sent by these routes:

CHIHUAHUA.

Allende, Chihuahua, Concepcion, Costhuiriachic, Galeana, Hidalgo, Jesus Maria, Paso del Norte, Rosales, San Pablo, Santa Rosalia.

COAHUILA.

Monclova, Morelos, Parras, Piedras Negras, Saltillo, San Fernando de Rosas, Santa Rosa, Viezca.

NUEVO LEON.

Agualeguas, Cadereyta, Cerralvo, Linares, Montemorelos, Monterey, Salinas, Villaldama.

SONORA.

Altar, Arizpe, Babispe, Hermosillo, Magdalena, Sahuaripa, Ures.

TAMAULIPAS.

Camargo, Guerrero, Matamoros, Mier, Nuevo Laredo, Reynosa.

Do Your Own Printing

$9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. Business Men do their printing and advertising, save money and increase trade. Amateur Printing, delightful pastime for spare hours. BOYS have great fun and make money fast at printing. Send two stamps for full catalogue presses type etc, to the Mfrs KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.

Dec., '73-6m