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United States Mail and Post Office Assistant

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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. SCOTHOFF, Steam Printer, 64 Duane Street, N. Y.

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

UNITED STATES
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1875. WHOLE NO. 181.

The Flying Post.

Fritz Bagger had that very day passed his juridical examination, and was sitting in his lodgings in ——— street, Copenhagen, in a very happy frame of mind.

Life lay before him.

"Yes," he soliloquized, after a deep reverie, during which he had built up many magnificent castles—"and after that . . . why—one must marry! Yes," he continued, after a pause, "but whom?"

Again the horizon of the future seemed tinged with a rosy hue, and beautiful angel heads peeped down at him (not such, be it mentioned, as are represented to us in good books as belonging to neither sex, but real, living, youthful angels of the feminine gender, and lovely beyond description).

"What an ass I am!" growled Bagger, leaning out of the window—his room was high up under the roof. "What an ass I am," he repeated as he looked down at the crowded street. But, somehow or other, the sight of the passers-by attended his imaginative powers fresh food.

"Ah!" he continued, "what loveliness must surely veil many conceal! what bright eyes may be beaming beneath yonder jaunty hat! what a warm heart may be beating within the folds of that graceful mantle! . . . But supposing destiny were to bring one face to face with one of these; and granted that she were engaged, of course—suitable, well educated, of good family, and . . . yes . . . any of some means—how would a fellow know that in choosing her he did not give up his chance of his ideal of her, for instance, whose glory has been shining for ages from the clouds? Oh Ills! what a lottery then art!"

Bagger now became rather melancholy, and the future, which but just now had appeared so bright and full of promise, became overcast and dark.

Just at this moment a sudden whirlwind might be seen racing down the middle of the street. Nearer and nearer the spiral cloud of dust it enclosed approached his window. Alas! was in the act of drawing back to escape the dust when his attention was arrested by a scrap of paper that was whirling round and round, almost within his reach.

After many futile attempts, he at last succeeded in capturing it. The next moment the whirlwind had passed away, and the sky was bright and clear once more. On examining his prize he found that on side was a blank, while on the other, far down in the left-hand corner, was the word "loving," and a little below it the letter "geb."

"Geb!" what does 'geb' mean?" he asked. "Find it been 'geek' there would have been some meaning in it. Geb! algebra, gebenden, pooh! what an ass I am! Anyhow, she must have an answer," he cried out, as he sat down to write a long effusion, which he had no sooner finished than he tore up.

"No!" said he; "if destiny means anything by sending the wind act the messenger, I ought to be rational."

Thereupon he wrote as follows:

"Like the Northerner of old who, when they set out for Iceland, cast the props of their high seats into the sea with the firm determination of settling only where they should find them on shore, so do I commit this to the winds. My faith follows with it, and it is my firm conviction that when the slight fabric which I now display salute thee as the object of my choice, as my—"

"Yes—what shall I put?—as my—ah! as my gob," he added, laughingly.

Thereupon he went to the window and threw the paper out. For a long time it hovered about in the air, as if uncertain whither to proceed. Then it nearly settled in the water-pipe. Next, it was within an ace of going down a chimney opposite; but at length a favoring breeze carried it higher and higher, till it could see it whirling round and round far above the houses. It had evidently started in good earnest now.

Watching it intently, till at last it quite disappeared from view, Fritz heaved a sigh of relief, as he said, "There I have engaged man to-day," and proceeded to dress for dinner.

Six years had elapsed since the events recorded above; and in the meantime Bagger had achieved considerable success in his profession, for he had been made Assessor of the Criminal and Police Court, offices to which a good salary were attached. He was still a bachelor, and being of a cheerful disposition, and fond of gaiety, was greatly sought after in the social circles of the Danish capital.

The Assessor, or as we will still call him, Fritz Bagger, was then, about six years from the time when we first made his acquaintance, invited to a wedding party.

It was a merry one, and the rare wines provided by the bride's father contributed not a little to promote the general hilarity of the company, and Bagger's love of humor in particular. Accordingly, though the health of the happy pair had officially proposed, our friend found an opportunity of making a humorous address on the advantages of the married state.

As he sat down, a prosaic individual asked leave to propose a toast, in the course of which he said that "he was sure that he was but expressing the feelings of the company when he stated that if so talented a personage as the Assessor would but follow the example of the happy pair into practice, it would be an excellent thing for him."

The toast was drunk with immense applause. But it chanced that just at the moment when Bagger was rising to reply, a violent gust of wind burst the door of the room open, and nearly extinguished the lights.

Now, whether it was owing to the wine, or the company, or to the wind, or to all three combined, certain it is that Bagger felt at that moment six years younger.

Involuntarily his mind reverted to that scene in the garret, six years back, when, like the old Northmen, he had entrusted his plighted troth to the winds. He had entered in right of seriousness and humor he concluded a witty speech with the words, "I am already plighted."

"What—you engaged? Let me congratulate you," sounded from all sides.

"That part of what I said is continued, "that so nearly left us in the dark has just brought me a message from my betrothed."

"Do you mean, Assessor, that you have plighted yourself to the sea, or the storm, like the Doge of Venice?" cried the bridegroom, treating it as a joke.

"Yes," replied Bagger, *I am* like the Doge of Venice, though not so exalted in rank. Listen! Six years ago I was sitting in my lodgings; it was the day I had passed my examination. Suddenly I was inspired by Eros. I will not enter into details, but will merely tell you that, acting on the impulses of that inspiration, I entrusted my plighted faith to a whirlwind. For a moment the object of my affections may appear to demand the fulfilment of my vow."

"Ah! that I cannot tell. Do I know the course of the whirlwind?" was the enigmatical reply.

"But did you sign your name to it?" asked the bridegroom.

"No; but I hope you don't think I would remain ungallant enough to do that?"

"What is Geb?" inquired the widow.

"Why, Ingeborg, of course," replied Miss Hjelm, with a coquettish laugh, mistified to the earnestness with which she had believed in the reality of the writer's vow.

"How strange Ingeborg!" replied her cousin, with just the slightest touch of irony in her words; "and so you determined to remain single till your betrothed came to claim you as his own."

"No, not exactly that," answered Ingeborg; "but perhaps it made me rather more particular."

"Well—and now?" interrupted her cousin.

"I have just given Miss Brandt the note."

"Given it to Miss Brandt! Why, what made you that?"

"Because I learned from her that the man who in all probability wrote that letter had spoken of it publicly, and was an Assessor in the Criminal Court."

"Oh, I see now," replied the widow, in a bantering tone. "When your ideal hero turns out to be a simple Assessor—"

"He is my ideal no longer, you were going to say perhaps, Miss Hjelm."

"No, not exactly that. But tell me, how could it possibly have come to him and told him that I had left my card? Besides, it is quite plain that Miss Brandt has a liking for the Assessor. Fancy, if they were only to make a match of it, and he were to give him his note back on their wedding day, wouldn't it be romantic?"

"But how can she explain about 'Geb?'" asked the widow.

"Oh, such matters do not depend upon a single syllable; besides, Miss Brandt is rather a romantic young girl," added Miss Hjelm, in a slightly sarcastic tone.

It would that good fortune seldom comes unattended. The morning as the Assessor was sitting in his room, he received official notice of his appointment to the distinguished post of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The first feelings of gratification had scarcely subsided, when a letter was brought in to him. It was a strange hand—evidently a lady's.

Quickly breaking the seal, he read as follows:

"In props of the high seat have reached land. —GEB."

It is said that up to thirty years of age a man is especially exposed to the influence of love, and that after that period he becomes ambitious. But in the present case Bagger's ambition, if not satisfied, was at least allayed; while his feelings of tenderness for Miss Brandt were severely strained. The note, then, he had just received, acted on him like a spark on a barrel of gunpowder. A fear ran through every vein in his body. Still there was so much of the lawyer about him, that after the first rapturous emotion had subsided, he thought, "What if it be some practical joke, after all?"

On the other hand, he was quite certain that the handwriting corresponded to the signature of the old Northmen's chair props to a living soul, much less had he breathed that now precious syllable, "Geb," to any one.

Evidently, therefore, the missive he had once sent forth had come into the possession of Miss Brandt. After some hurrying, a delicate perfume of the note paper, proclaimed her to be such), who by some means or other had discovered all the secret. He had again to look at the envelope. It bore only the Copenhagen postmark. The writer, then, must be living in the city—perhaps very close by. But who could she be? Ah! that was the vexatious thing about it—"and yet it was inevitable to be so, he reflected; "for how could she have come *in propria persona*, and have said, while handing me the note, 'It is IT'. . . Perhaps she was short-sighted."

Some nine or ten days elapsed, and found the Assessor in a very despondent mood. All the bright prospects had been building up were demolished as soon as completed. One evening, however, a servant brought a note at the door. It was in the same handwriting, and contained the following words:

"Geb is not dumb, nor unmannerly toward you, and, as we may never meet, can do so."

Bagger gazed for breath. Some persons, indeed, might have found a double interpretation on this sentence, and for "I ought to act honestly," etc., have read "I mean to make a match of it," and for "we may never meet," "I shall soon see you;" but the worthy Judge took every word for gospel.

"Yes," he mused, the writer continued, "at the words I last wrote you. My excuse must be that I only learnt a day or two ago that you had been in the habit of saying that you will never know who I am, and that I shall be forgotten as I will forget.

"That is rather too difficult a question for me to answer," replied Miss Hjelm laconically. "But after all, what does it matter? It is not extraordinary an occurrence. A girl I know very well once had such a billet, and she made me a present of it."

"You don't mean that?" replied Miss Hjelm. "But I will see;" and, after rummaging in her writing desk for a few minutes, she at length found the paper in question and handed it to her companion.

Miss Brandt read it through, but was very careful to conceal the fact that it seemed to correspond exactly with the description the Assessor had given of the note he had once written and committed to the whirlwind.

"Well, Ingeborg, I'm a fool," said Miss Hjelm, as Miss Brandt was returning it to her.

"Oh! thanks—but—well! I will keep it as a souvenir, you know," and so saying, she folded it up and slipped it inside her glove, and shortly afterwards took leave.

After Miss Brandt's late party had gone, Miss Hjelm's cousin, a rather pretty young widow, said to her:

"Now, my dear sister, Ingeborg? You seem as if you were touching with one eye and crying with the other."

"Oh! nothing much," was the reply; "only a bubble has burst, and perhaps ——"

"Why, I know, dear, I am bad hand at guessing riddles, so, if you wish me to understand your meaning, you must descend to the level of my comprehension."

"Well, then," said Ingeborg, "I have just lost an illusion of six years' standing."

"Of six years, why you are then only six-teen."

"Exactly; and when I was sixteen I met an ideal upon which I fell in love. To-day I have heard that he is married. But I'll tell you the whole story. It was during the Carnival, and I was staying with my late father. While he was engaged in business matters I went about the town to execute my commissions.

"Just as I was turning the corner of a street I was nearly knocked down by the wind, for it blew a perfect hurricane. While I was struggling for breath, a scrap of paper flew in under my veil, and hung there fluttering just like a butterfly. I contrived to unroll it, took an office and I put it away it few back. At last I was determined to get rid of it, for it worried me, and I it. I read it and saw that it was a regular love letter. The writer stated that he had sent it forth after the fashion of the old Northmen, who committed the props of their high seats to the waves; and that, wheresoever it alighted, he would some day bring his plighted faith. It was signed 'Geb.'"

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other ladies should come in to blur the picture.

The impression, too, that the Judge had made on the young lady was evidently a pleasing one; at least such was Mrs. Knudsen's opinion, who was no mean authority in such matters, and was, moreover, a confirmed matchmaker.

"What an excellent husband he would make for dear Ingeborg! I must see if I can't manage it," she thought to herself.

Other visitors kept arriving and leaving, but still the Judge remained, quite unconscious of the length of time he had been there.

Presently Miss Brandt was ushered into the room. On seeing Judge Bagger sitting by the side of Miss Hjelm, with whom he was still earnestly engaged in conversation, she gave a little cry of surprise, but, quickly recovering her composure, advanced to offer her congratulations to the lady of the house.

On looking at his watch, Bagger now perceived that his visit had lasted over three hours, two of which had been spent in Miss Hjelm's company, so, after addressing a few commonplace remarks to Miss Brandt, he took his leave, and returned home in a very happy frame of mind, indeed.

If hitherto Fritz Bagger's nature has seemed to be rather dreamy and unpractical, no such charge could henceforth be brought against him; for, within a week from his visits to Mrs. Knudsen's, he had not only ascertained where Miss Hjelm lived, but had engaged lodgings for himself in the neighbor hood, and had become a daily visitor at the house of that lady's mother.

He had been in the country but a few days when he received another note from his unknown correspondent:

"*Be more fortunate this time: two o'clock on Thursday.*—Geb."

"Mind the dentist," added Ingeborg, with a roguish smile; "that is only to be expected when a man entrusts his destiny to the whirlwind."—*Temple Bar.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

M——, Wis.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: We are all glad that postage is prepaid, but who of the law-makers have thought of the extra work we have to distribute, and not get a red cent for it? Why should a postmaster in a large town get rent on the post office, when we small fry have to furnish building for nothing?

P. M. G., P. M.

[Our correspondent has put two questions very pertinent to the interests of postmasters at the smaller offices.—Ed.]

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Very comical scenes often occur in every post office, and ours is not an exception to the general rule. An incident occurred a short time since of this character, and I send it for the amusement of the MAIL.

A Frenchman appeared at the delivery window and, in very imperfect English, asked if we had any boxes for him. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he asked if being proprietor of the box would entitle him to forward his mail matter *free of postage*. The strangeness and ludicrousness of the question caused the clerk to laugh heartily, which so incensed the frenchman became indignant and vehemently exclaimed:

"What for you laugh? What for you laugh, eh? By gar, you know nothings yourself some day."

He evidently had a dim apprehension of the cause of the clerk's merriment, and left the office in disgust.

***

The following letter has been handed to us for publication, the jinterest of it lying in the "vexatious and unsatisfactory" stamp question.—EN.

R. K. Sharretts, Esq., Special Agent, P. O. D., New York City, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—The U. S. MAIL for September arrived last evening, and I find in an article entitled "Shrewd Postmasters." This reminds me of an incident occurring here. In the month of last August a commercial traveler came drug or patent medicine house called on me for blank application for money order, filled out the same and left it with me. He said he would call in a few days for the money order, and would pay me for my trouble. I filled out the application and left it on my desk. He called in a few days and I handed him the money order, and he paid me for my trouble. I refused to accept it, but he insisted, and I finally accepted it. Now, I did not consider that I had done anything wrong, but I have since been perplexed that worthy functionary. Suffice it to say, that on the following day an envelope came addressed to Judge Bagger, "care of Miss Hjelm." Ingeborg, of course, was in the room when the letter came, and when, on breaking the seal, she perceived this youthful effusion, he trembled as if he had received a communication from the spirit world; but on seeing the name of "Grace" at the end, "Oh! is it possible," said Ingeborg. "Why, who should have got your letter but *geb?*"

"*Geb!—gebl—yes*—but who is *geb* *?*" asked the judge in a tone of considerable excitement.

"Who but Ingeborg? is it not the second syllable in my name?"

"Oh!" cried the judge, embracing her. "I have indeed had more luck than wit.

"*Pardon*, Ingeborg, my child," said he

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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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 181 or say 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 this 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.

THOMAS L. KING, of Indiana.

Office of Mail Routes, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.

JAMES H. TYNER, of Indiana.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LARE, 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 Clerk, Dead Letters.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS A. SPENCER.

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DAVID HAYNES, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD HEALY, Chief Clerk.

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W. A. DAVIS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
R. W. GUILBERT.

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. BURBRIDGE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
J. MILTON MCGREE, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1872.

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 immediately connected. Communications held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. B. ARMS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

7th, 9th P. Chester, Boston, Mass.
2d, C. Lamont, York, N. Y.
3d, W. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
4th, M. Tevis, Chicago, Ill.
5th, M. Vail, Washington, D. C.
6th, J. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7th, James E. Morgan, Ill.
8th, W. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
9th, J. Sloan, San Francisco, Cal.
10th, W. Thompson, Hudson, Mich.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington, D.C.
Adams, Charles, Quincy, Columbia.
Alexander, R., E., San Francisco, Cal.
Barrett, G. H., Boston, Mass.
Bolden, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bell, C. S., Augusta, Me.
Bledsoe, A. T., Washington, D. C.
Booth, Henry, Augusta, Me.
Brookfield, M., Lansingburgh, Ind.
Boyd, R. N., Louisville, Ky.
Brown, J. F., Boston, Mass.
Bradley, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Bancroft, H. H., Chicago, Ill.
Barrett, J. O., Rome, N. Y.
Bennett, H. D., Washington, D. C.
Bohnstedt, W. A., St. Louis, Mo.
Bowen, Thomas M., Washington, D. C.
Bigelow, W. F., Wheeling, W. Va.
Barrette, S. S., New York, N. Y.
Sherry, H. L., Hartford, Conn.
Blount, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Bridges, C. E., Puget Sound, Oregon.
Ward, L. F., Elyria, Ohio.
Wheeler, H. C., Bloomsburgh, N. Y.
Whitney, J. R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wilder, J. D., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, J. T., Meadville, Miss.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Barrett, Jas. H., Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. C., Manville, Pa.
Howard, Jos., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Long, Thomas B., Savannah, Ga.
Small, Wallace, 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 S., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JOS. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. P. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
H. L. JOHNSON, Superintendent R. M. S.
W. A. DAVIS, Superintendent P. O. D.
E. J. DALLAS, Chief of Division Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Chief of Stamp Division.
A. D. HAZEN, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
W. M. IRELAND, Chief Clerk Third Assistant's Office.
JOS. M. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Second Assistant's Office.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
SAMUEL M. LARE, Principal Clerk.

For changes and additions see the "Changes in Special Agents, &c.," from month to month, in all other columns.

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, and 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.]

New Postal Cards—Circular to Postmasters.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes and Postal Cards,
WASHINGTON, August, 1875.

In accordance with the announcement heretofore made, the Department will on the 1st proximo commence the issue of Postal Cards of the new design.

DESCRIPTION.

On the upper right-hand corner of the card is a profile head of *Liberty*, looking to the left. The frame or border of this emblem consists of two upright Roman Counsular fasces, crossed at the bottom by a wreath of laurel, the upper one of which has the words "U. S. Postage," and the lower one the words "One Cent."

On the upper left-hand corner is the monogram "U. S." crossed by a ribbon bearing the words "Postal Card" in bold Roman. Under this device is the notice, in small gothic letters, "Write the address on this side—the message on the other."

There are also ruled lines for tracing the address. The border surrounding the face of the present card is diamond-work. The new card is of the same size (3 by 5½ inches) and weight of the old one. The color of the paper is light cream, and the printing is in black.

SIZE.

The lowest number of a card furnished on the order of a postmaster is 500. The cards will be furnished in whole sheets (50 cards to each sheet) when ordered in lots of 500 or an even less number thereof. When wanted in whole sheets, the postmaster will be careful to so specify in his requisition. For their own protection postmasters should require payment in advance for these whole sheets, the same as for special-request envelopes. No variation in size, shape, color, or in any other particular, will be made in the number of cards to the sheet specified in these cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the cards beyond that specified in the description.

OLD STOCK.

Postmasters will exhaust their stock of the old cards before ordering a supply of the new. In no event must the old cards be returned to the Department.

SPOILED CARDS.

Postmasters will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to redeem or exchange postal cards of the old style, or cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing or otherwise rendered unfit for use in the hands of persons to whom they are issued. It will also be the department for such exchange or redemption.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

VOLUME XVI.

The number of the MAIL is the first of Volume XVI. It is a good number with which, for every post office in the country who is not already a subscriber, to begin a subscription. While information and instruction in postal duties is the object of the MAIL, we are not unmindful that in a large majority of offices postmasters and their clerks have, at certain times of the day, leisure to read other than official duties. We therefore occasionally publish a good "post-office story," according as there is less pressure upon our columns for the publication of instructive matter; and, not unmindful, too, that the class of persons named enjoy "a little nonsense now and then," as well as other people, we gather such anecdotes relating to postal matters as come under our eye and give these waifs to our readers. We feel that one dollar for the MAIL is a dollar well spent.

And now we must "jog the memory" a few of our old subscribers, who have not renewed for this volume, but who intend to do so. We know, gentlemen, that money is scarce; times are hard, at least so the politicians say, but you get so much for your dollar that you surely can afford to remit at once. Remember that *Harper's Monthly, Weekly* or *Bazar* and the MAIL for $4. Address Publisher U. S. MAIL, New York.

THE PAST MAIL TRAIN.

The fast mail train has now been running sufficiently long to insure its success, and no doubt it will become one of the permanent improvements of the Post-Office Department, in so managing the affairs of that Department as to bring them up to the spirit and wants of the times.

Some doubts of its utility have been expressed by the merchants and others of this city in expediting the transmission of letters in which they are interested. These have led to a conference between them and Postmaster James. The result was to confirm the opinion that the fast mail meets the want of the people generally, and is a great benefit to the public in their letter as well as newspaper correspondence. A few, indeed, may complain that they suffer from it, but the old law of the greatest good to the greatest number requires that they should discontinue their cavillings.

An illustrated paper of this city lately had a humorous illustration of the cavillers' ides of the fast mail. It did very well to amuse and excite a smile, but its point was pointless. Those of our readers who saw it, or may see it, will understand our reference to it.

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 to 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 paper if not over four ounces, and two cents for each additional four ounces or fractional part thereof. This includes such periodicals as *Harper's Monthly, Scribner's, Eclectics*, etc.

HOW MISSING LETTERS GO.

The Easton (Pa.) *Free Press* contributes the following to the literature of post-office matters, on the subject of the way in which missing letters go. Some of our readers may have seen it before; others have not. To the former we would say it will bear reading a second time; to the latter, it should be read at least once:

The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year just closed will show that the number of dead letters, barring circulars, received during the year was 1,925,854. In other words, in the year 1875 two millions of letters, which were by the writers mailed in the full belief that they would be received by the ones intended, failed in their mission and went, instead, to the Dead Letter Office, whence many of them were returned to the writers. Nearly two million letters every year that never N not all, lies in the writers themselves. A large proportion of the letters that don't go are deficient in postage stamps. The writer has fully intended to stamp his letter, assuredly believes that he did stamp it; but the letter itself, innocent of any stamp, is thrown on hand and with the words "Held for Postage" stamped thereon, trails the tale; the remedy for this would be for the Government to stamp envelopes. Others write so very poorly—not their fault, perhaps, but most surely their misfortune—that the clerks, for the most part, reader of hieroglyphic symbols to decipher the address they have scrawled on the letter; their remedy would be to write to their friend or neighbor to direct their letters, even if not to write them. Others are enthusiastic adherents of phonetic spelling, especially that which Mr. Chidsey, at the spelling bee, sought to popularize when he spelled "rhoike," and they accordingly spell the names of towns as they hear their friends reside, or the names of the parties addressed, in a way that would astonish the natives. To these cases can be ascribed the miscarrying of so many letters. As an example of the latter of these three causes we append a list of curiously-spelled towns which were sent in the last month from the Easton post office.

One was directed exactly as follows:

Charleston	Sachs
Carolina	Chilron
Street	Church for mis
	sionary

This epistle went, of course, to the Lexington of the late Confederacy, but it is a curiosity in its way. Then, Mr. Jacob Levin lives in Dover, in care of Michael Schmidt, New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. Jacob Burkett, Sack Co., West Costain, was sent to Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Phyllabuck was the way one person spelled our neighbor Phillipsburg.

Hy Bridge reached its destination with but little trouble.

Den Bolo Town found a resting-place at Dubois-town, Lycoming County, Pa.

No Ton Wonda, bra. Co., Pa., was intended for North Towanda, Bradford county.

Lehighboro and Leasy Bith were the ways in which two correspondents spelled Elizabeth, N. J.

Caddaway Koay was one way of spelling Catasauqua, while Cattacokwa was another.

Mr. Lehighton, Lehigh county.

Alton Iber co. Pa., went to Altoona, Blair county.

Nalcrain was committed to the tender mercies of Billy Dereemer, who took it straight to Nazareth.

Mr. Tomes ——— Norecemcion county, Hegton Pomoff, made old Davy Lawall, the Postmaster at Hecktown, Northampton county, Pa., smile, and Thomas ——s —— found its contents very pleasant.

Buck Krill entr ppo North Senti co., reached Whikhill county, Pennsylvania, safely.

Y. O. lusing went way up the Susquehanna to Wyalusing.

Mrs. Moughton was the way one enthusiast spelled Buck Mountain.

O. Ten rest, oorfen Co pany was delivered to Lodenville, Carbon County, Pa.

At Mrs. White Coffs was the way one admirer had of addressing at Mrs. Wykoff's.

Col. Archibald Brown, Esq., left to the genial face of Judge Cole, of the *Argus*, for whom it was intended.

Mr. Libbi Easton, Pa., puzzled the boys for a while, but didn't go astray when delivered to C. Edward Hecht, proprietor of the Lehiston House.

Do you wonder, readers, that letters go astray?

In this connection, we take the opportunity of, correcting a slight but important error, in our article last month on this subject. The letter concerning which we remarked that "Solomon in all his glory" would have been puzzled to decide to which Bank it belonged, was directed to "Manufacturers' National Bank, not Mechanics. It will be seen the introduction of the letter r made a word not to be found in "Webster's unabridged," nor in common use, and the question arose whether the letter was for the Merchants' or the Mechanics' Bank.

RAPID MAIL DELIVERY.—The pneumatic mail system recently inaugurated in Vienna has been very successful. By this method letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight can be sent from one end of the city to the other—a distance of eight miles—in something less than two seconds, so that, adding to this the time necessary for making the connections and delivering them, the whole is just about one hour. But this only covers extreme distances, as the manager of the system says that in a short time the time between the receipt and delivery will be greatly reduced. In towns between distances of two or three miles distant from each other such packages are even now delivered within twenty minutes after being deposited. As the general post office of Vienna is also in the building of the general telegraph office, powerful engines connected therewith all work compressing atmospheric air into a mammoth reservoir, from which the double systems of cast iron tubes, laid under the pavement of the surface of the streets, are fed. One system of pipes serves for carrying packages, and the other for pushing them.

For ten or twelve evenings past a young man, with red hair and a sad look, has called at the post office and asked for mail from the West. Disappointment after disappointment was given him, and last night, when the clerk said "Nothing," in his calm, monotonous voice, the young man replied, "Thank you," and in the air, and muttered: "I sent her two three-cent stamps in that letter asking for her hand, and I'm glad I got them back, for now with which I'll know that she's a mercenary hypocrite!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Pass up your stamps," shouted he driver of a car to a fat old man on an avenue road yesterday, as an old lady came aboard. "Stamps, oh yes," said the old lady, as she heaved a mighty sigh over her glasses. Then she opened her wallet, took out two one-cent postage stamps, and quietly dropped them in the box. "Stamps always in hand, by hanky," and she smiled on the driver. That disgusted individual looked at her in wonder, and finally said: "Stamps, madam, I said stamps, determined hereafter to call things by their right names.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES:

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of September, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Athol	Sioux	Iowa	37,494
Adamsville	Jasper	Iowa	37,107
Andersonville	Monroe	Ala.	37,900
Ash Flat	Izard	Ark.	37,108
Asscow	Vernon	Wis.	36,197
Bergfeld	Robertson	Tex.	31,332
Baker's Ferry	Elbert	Ga.	37,109
Bonanza	Lake	Oregon	44,139
Bergfeld	Comal	Tex.	31,172
Bumble-bee	Laurence	Ky.	Special
Bear Creek	Polk	Wis.	36,743
Barrow's Store	Brunswick	Va.	11,181
Bear's Station	Brunswick	Va.	11,180
Black Wolf	Scott	Tenn.	19,155
Bethel Hill	Person	N. C.	13,197
Battle's Shelf	Baldwin	Ala.	17,173
Bethel	Pike	Ala.	17,033
Bridgeport	Tarr	Pa.	5,456
Bear Creek	Lancaster	Pa.	5,457
Beech Creek	Watauga	N. C.	13,206
Bonaparte Land's	Jefferson	Ga.	37,110
Capp's Ford	Claiborne	Tenn.	19,126
Cedar Hill	Cedar	Mo.	36,179
Churchill	Oceana	Mich.	Special
Cow Spring	Lincoln	N. C.	13,191
Cottondale	Wise	Va.	31,367
Carbondale	Jackson	Ill.	36,180
Cash Hill	Greenville	S. C.	14,146
Calcasa	Fannin	Ga.	37,377
Cedar Grove	Jackson	Ala.	17,174
De Graff	Swift	Minn.	36,002
Dent Hill	Humphreys	Tenn.	19,127
Dauvila	Turner	Dakota Ter.	36,045
Dickinson City	Tyrrell	N. C.	13,198
Dublin	Coshocton	Miss.	18,073
Dale	Jackson	Ala.	17,175
Eastacolla	Franklin	Ga.	15,142
Eastacolla	Franklin	Ga.	37,111
Enterville	Herbert	Ala.	17,120
Ellis Store	Jackson	Ala.	17,176
Fairfax Station	Fairfax	Va.	Special
Flint Rock	Calhoun	Ala.	17,127
Fox Station	Calhoun	Ala.	17,177
Fayee	Sumner	Miss.	18,099
Farmington	Stanislaus	Cal.	40,139
Ferryville	Mason	Mich.	36,015
Fairmont	Jefferson	Tex.	31,460
Fewsville	Baraga	Mich.	34,410
Fairview	Pontotoc	Miss.	18,074
Gladwin	Gladwin	Mich.	Special
Gray's Mill	Lawrence	Ky.	36,181
Gravelly	Floyd	Ga.	37,378
Greenwood	Washington	Kan.	36,003
Gilbert	Lincoln	Oregon	Special
Galesville	Perry	Ky.	36,171
Gilbert	Lincoln	Ky.	36,172
Honey Bend	Montgomery	Ill.	36,028
Hamilton	Hamilton	Ill.	36,029
Hector	Prineville	Minn.	36,168
Hartley's Ranch	Sonoma	Cal.	40,140
Hancock	Oneida	Idaho Ter.	41,132
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Mich.	34,411
Iron Hill	Columbus	N. C.	13,199
Ironton	Hamilton	Ill.	36,030
Isaadale	Monterey	Cal.	Special
Lee	Lincoln	Ky.	36,005
Longstreet	Pulaski	Ga.	15,013
Lee	Lincoln	Ky.	36,173
Lawrenceville	Clark	Ohio	Special
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett	Ga.	37,379
Ledwick	Marion	Tex.	31,336
Lower Creek	Cherokee	Ala.	17,178
Lambert's	Baldwin	Ala.	17,179
Lemoore	Tulare	Cal.	40,141
Lake Orl	Cranshaw	Ala.	17,207
Lester's Island	New Haven	Conn.	Special
Matthew Station	Hamilton	Ohio	36,139
Mossing	Pocahontas	W. Va.	15,178
Mossing	Pocahontas	W. Va. Ter.	15,179
Mount Hope	Ste	Iowa	37,414
Medlin	Lincoln	N. C.	13,200
Nonaton	Butler	Pa.	5,144
Nonaton	Butler	Pa.	5,458
Nonaton	Monterey	Cal.	Special
Nonaton	Chester	Pa.	5,459
Nonaton	Jewell	Kan.	Special
Nonaton	Lincoln	Ky.	36,174
Nonaton	Jackson	N. C.	13,249
Nonaton	Jackson	Ala.	17,180
Nonaton	Orleans	La.	17,013
Nonaton	Jackson	Ala.	17,181
Nonaton	Fairfield	Conn.	37,410
Nonaton	Fairfield	Conn.	37,411
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,031
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,032
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,033
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,034
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,035
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,036
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,037
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,038
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,039
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,040
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,041
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,042
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,043
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,044
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,045
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,046
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,047
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,048
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,049
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,050
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,051
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,052
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,053
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,054
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,055
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,056
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,057
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,058
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,059
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,060
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,061
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,062
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,063
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,064
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,065
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,066
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,067
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,068
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,069
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,070
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,071
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,072
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,073
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,074
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,075
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,076
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,077
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,078
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,079
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,080
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,081
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,082
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,083
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,084
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,085
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,086
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,087
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,088
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,089
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,090
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,091
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,092
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,093
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,094
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,095
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,096
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,097
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,098
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,099
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,100
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,101
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Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,130
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,131
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,132
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,133
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,134
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,135
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,136
Nonaton	Dewitt	Ill.	36,137
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RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION, COMPRISING THE MID-DLESTATES.

LATE LETTERS.

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

One 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 4:15 a. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7:30 a. m. and 4 a. m. Letters for the 4:15 a. m. train should be deposited for the

Accelon,

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 9:30 a. m. and 4:50 p. m. trains. Collections at 8:15 a. m. and 4:50 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 2:30 p. m. trains. Collections at 7:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. On Sundays no collections will be made from the Harlem Railroad box, from N. Y. C. and H. R. R. box will be emptied at 5:45 p. m., and the N. Y. and Boston box at 6:45 p. m.

LOCATIONS OF NEW POST OFFICES.

NEW YORK.

Hamburg Co.

Chicago—Station on U., I. & E. R. R., 2½ miles southwest of South Chicago.

Essex Co.

Paradox Lake—9 miles west of Schroon Lake, and supplied from that.

Greene Co.

Platt Clove—5 miles northwest of West Saugerties on route from Saugerties to Hunter.

CHANGES IN SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Cortland Co.

Chicago to Norwich and Ithaca Agent.

Essex Co.

Paradox Lake to North Creek and Saratoga Agent.

Greene Co.

Platt Clove to Albany and N. Y. P. P. O.

Wayne Co.

West Butler to Oswego and Charlotte Agent.

VIRGINIA.

Fairfax Co.

Lowensville and Langley to Alex. and Hamilton Agent.

London Co.

Strike out Hillsboro and Nearsville as exceptions.

Surry Co.

Spring Grove to Norfolk and Lynch Agent.

Suffolk to Petersburgh Dis.

Way mail service between Larrabee's and Clermont, was commenced on the 20th ultimo. The following is the schedule:

Le Larrabee's 11:30 a. m., at Clermont 1:05 p. m.
Le Clermont 6:30 p. m., at Larrabee's 8:30 a. m.

CHANGES OF SCHEDULE.

GOODENOUGH AND ROME AGENT.

Le Ogdensburgh 7:30 a. m. Ar Rome 1:45 p. m.
Le Rome 1:10 p. m., Ar Ogdensburgh 7 p. m.

UTICA AND ALBANY AGENT.

Le Rutland 3 p. m., Ar Albany 7:25 p. m.
Le Albany 8 a. m., Ar Rutland 12:10 p. m.

ALBANY AND N. Y. P. P. O.

3:35 p. m. Arrive New York.....Leave 9:30 a. m.
9:00 p. m. Leave Albany.....Arrive 10:30 a. m.
10:30 a. m. Leave Albany.....Arrive 1:00 p. m.

ALBANY AND BUFFALO N. P. O.

6:30 p. m. Arrive Albany.....Leave 1:30 p. m.
10:45 " Syracuse..... 7:00 "
7:30 " Rochester..... 10:00 "
4:05 a. m. Leave Buffalo.....Arrive 1:15 a. m.

N. Y. AND DUNKIRK R. P. O.

a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:25	7:35	Arr. New York.....Le.	9:30	8:25
			p. m.	a. m.
11:00	12:30	Binghamton.....	4:45	4:05
p. m.			p. m.	p. m.
1:30	9:50	Horseheads.....	8:35	7:35
p. m.				
3:30		Le. Dunkirk.....	Arr.	6:00

CHANGES IN ROUTE TYLES, AND TO RUTLAND AND TROY AGENT.

Rutland, Whitehall and Troy Agent, to Rutland and Albany Agent.

Larrabee and Clermont Agent (new).

N. Y. AND CHICAGO R. P. O.

Service commenced over this route by the Fast Mail, Sept. 15, 1874, the following schedule:

Saturday's	Monday		Tuesday	Thursday	Monday
10:25 a. m.	Arrive New York.....	Leave	4:30 p. m.		
7:45 "	Philadelphia.....	"	7:00 "		
4:00 "	Harrisburgh.....	"	10:35 "		
11:50 "	Altoona.....	"	3:45 a. m.		
2:05 "	Pittsburgh.....	"	6:00 "		
2:37 p. m.	Allegheny.....	"	6:30 "		
5:30 "	Massillon.....	"	9:05 "		
11:40 "	Crestline.....	"	11:35 "		
2:45 "	Fort Wayne.....	"	2:35 a. m.		
12:05 a. m.	Wanash.....	"	4:07 "		
10:30 p. m.	Lower Sandusky.....	Arrive	6:35 "		

H. C. JACKSON, Supt. R. M. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 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 mails 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 town on the day of departure.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Leave	Arrive at				
San Francisco	Hono-lulu.	Kanda-vau.	Auck-land	Port Chalmers	Sydney
	About	About	About		
Saturday's	Monday	Saturday.	Friday	Thursday	Monday
1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
2 Jan.	11 Jan.	23 Jan.	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	26 June	21 June
22 May	31 May	12 June	16 July	24 July	21 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	Auck-land	Kan-davau	About Satur.	About Thurs.	San Francisco
Tuesday	Saturd'y	Monday	Friday	Monday	About
1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	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.	20 Dec.	25 Dec.	6 Jan.	17 Jan.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of October, 1875.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Oct.	Inman.....	Queenstown.
"	Anchor.....	Queenstown.
"	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
"	North German Lloyd..	Southampton & Bremen
"	Williams & Guion.....	Queenstown.
"	Cunard.....	Queenstown.
"	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	Inman.....	Queenstown.
"	Anchor.....	Glasgow.
"	North German Lloyd..	Southampton & Bremen
"	Williams & Guion.....	Queenstown.
"	Cunard.....	Queenstown.
"	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	White Star.....	Queenstown.
"	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
"	Anchor.....	Glasgow.
"	North German Lloyd..	Southampton & Bremen
"	Williams & Guion.....	Queenstown.
"	Cunard.....	Queenstown.
"	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
"	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
"	White Star.....	Queenstown.
"	General Trans-Atlantic.	Havre.
"	Anchor.....	Glasgow.
"	North German Lloyd..	Southampton & Bremen
Oct.	Cunard.....	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	Cunard.....	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	Cunard.....	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	Cunard.....	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
"	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	Red Star.....	Antwerp.
"	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
"	American Steamship Co	Queenstown.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Oct.	North German Lloyd..	Bremen.
"	North German Lloyd..	Bremen.
"	North German Lloyd..	Bremen.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

	FROM BOSTON.	
Oct.	Boe's. Hal'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	Boston & Yarmouth....	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	Boe's. Hal'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	Boston & Yarmouth....	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	Boe's. Hal'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	Boston & Yarmouth....	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	Boe's. Hal'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
"	Boston & Yarmouth....	Yarmo'th, Nova Scotia.
"	Boe's. Hal'x & P. E. I.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
	FROM PORTLAND.	
Oct.	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
"	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

		FROM NEW YORK.
Oct.	N. Y. & Mexican Mail..	Havana
"	N. Y. & Mexican Mail..	Havana
"	San Domingo.....	San Domingo
"	Clyde.....	Nassau.
"	Atlas.....	P. au Prince & Aspinl'l
"	Inman.....	Havana.
"	N. Y. & Mexican Mail..	Havana.
"	Pacific Mail.....	Aspinwall.
"	Atlas.....	Port au Prince
"	Clyde.....	Nassau.
"	Bermuda.....	Bermuda.
"	N. Y. & Mexican Mail..	Havana.
"	Atlas.....	P. au Prince & Aspin'l.
"	N. Y. & Mexican Mail..	Havana.
"	Pacific Mail.....	Aspinwall.
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Oct.	Sing Lee.....	Rio de Janeiro via St. Thomas.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Oct.	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Phila, via Havana, Cuba
"	Mo. Pa. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana, Cuba.
"	N.Y., H. & Mex. S.S.Co	Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Tampico and Progreso.
"	N.O., Pa. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana, Cuba.
"	Phil. & So. Mail S.S. Co	Phila. via Havana, Cuba
"	Mo. Pa. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana, Cuba.
"	N.O., Pa. & Hav. S.S.Co	Havana, Cuba.
"	N. Y., H. & Mex. S.S.Co	Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, Campeachy, Tampico and Progreso.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Oct.	1 Pacific Mail.....	Yokohama & Hong Kong
"	9 Australasian A.m. S.Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.
"	11 Australasian A.m. S.Co	Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.
"	16 Occidental & Oriental	Yokohama & Hong Kong

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1875.

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

	MAILS CLOSE.		MAILS DUE.	
Brooklyn, including Jamaica, Hempstead, Greenport & Whale'gh'm	7, 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 4:30, 8, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.		4:30, 8, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.	
Canada, via Rouse's Point & Quebec.....	5 a.m., 2 p.m		12:30 p.m	
Canada, via Trenton & Hamilton.....	5 a.m., 4 p.m		4:30 p.m	
Canada via Suspension Bridge and Canada via Ogdens.	5 a.m., 4 p.m		4:30 p.m	
California, via Panama	12 m		6:45 a.m	
East, via N'w Haven & Hartford.....	8 a.m., 1:30, 6 p.m		8:30 a.m., 6, 12 p.m	
East, via N H & H (way mail).....	5 a.m., 2:30 p.m		10:30 a.m., 1:35, p.m	
East, via Fall River (railway).....	7 p.m		6:30 a.m	
East, via Norwich & Worcester.....	7 p.m		7:30 a.m	
Kingston, N.Y.....	3 p.m		10 a.m	
Rockaway.....	4, 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 4 p.m		10:30 a.m., 7 p.m	
Rockaway, Branch, Far Rockaway & Hempstead	4, 10:30 a.m., 1:30, 4 p.m		10:30 a.m., 7 p.m	
Jersey City.....	8, 10 a.m., 1:30, 3 p.m		8:30, 9 a.m., 12:15 p.m	
Keyport.....	1:30 p.m		10 a.m	
L I R R (see N J R'ds & RR).....				
L I R R, Greenport & Way Stations.....	5 a.m		10 a.m, 9 p.m	
L I R R, Way Mail to Poughkeepsie.....	5 a.m., 3:30 p.m		10 a.m	
Manhattan Island.....	7, 10 a.m., 1:30, 4:30 p.m		10:30 a.m., 8:45 p.m	
Minneola.....	5 a.m., 2:30 p.m		10 a.m	
Montauk, L. I.....	5 a.m., 2:30 p.m		10:30 a.m	
Morris & Essex R R	5 a.m., 2 p.m		10:30 a.m., 8:45 p.m	
North, Way Mail to Poughkeepsie.....	5 a.m., 3 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		2:30, 8:30 a.m, 12:45, 4:30, 11 p.m	
North, Pat's, Pot'm & Fish. Kerk'r, Newburgh, Syracuse & Utica.....	6 p.m		2:30, 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, 4:30, 6, 11:30 p.m		7, 10 a.m, 12:30, 3:30, 8:30 p.m	
N O R R, Way Mail to Poughkeepsie.....	5 a.m., 3 p.m		12:30, 4:30 p.m	
N Y Midland.....	7 a.m		11 a.m, 7:30 p.m	
N Y & Oswego M'l	3 p.m		10 a.m	
N J S'm R R (Long Branch, &c).....	7 a.m., 12, 3 p.m		11 a.m, 1:30 p.m	
N'm R R of N J.....	2:30 p.m		10 a.m	
Newfoundland.....	3 p.m		10 a.m	
South, thro' Mail via Harlem R R.....	7 a.m., 7:30 p.m		7 a.m, 5:30 p.m	
South, Philadelphia, Way Mail.....	5, 7 a.m., 12 m., 3, 4, 7 p.m		12:30, 2:30, 10:15 a.m, 12:30, 4:30, 10:30 p.m	
" Baltimore, &c.....	2:30, 7:30, 10:30 p.m		6:30 a.m, 12:45 p.m	
Staten Island.....	8 a.m., 12 m		9:45 a.m, 4:45 p.m	
West, Eric Ry Way Mail to Middle'n	5 a.m., 2:30 p.m.			
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Dunkirk.....	4:30 p.m			
West, Erie Ry Way Mail to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Suspension Bridge & Tifft'n & Ny & A	7 a.m., 4:30 p.m		8 a.m, 12 m, 4:30, 11 p.m	
West, via Auburn & thro' to Rochester.....	7 a.m., 4:30 p.m			
West, Cincinnati.....	7 a.m., 4:30 p.m		7:10 a.m, 1:45 p.m	
West, St L & Chic'go	7 a.m., 4:30, 6 p.m			
West, Pitt'g, Ft Wayne & Chic'go	7 a.m., 4:30 p.m			
West, St L & Chic'go	7 a.m., 6 p.m			
West, Louisville & Cincinnati.....	7 a.m., 4:30 p.m			
Washington.....	7 a.m., 4 p.m		7 a.m, 6:30 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 by the Letter Carriers. 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 letters sent to 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 office, and not addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been handwritten "Transient," "To drop" or local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office charged with the amount of drop postage, which is 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, 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, Publications and Writings of an obscene or indecent character; all letters upon the envelopes of which, and postal cards upon which, scurrilious 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 manuscript 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 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 sealed 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 the usual receipts for subscription; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed (without any law) any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—3 cents *for each half ounce or fraction thereof*—weight of package 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 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 intervals, from the 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 or receipts for subscriptions, without extra charge for postage.

Persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and distribute by mail such parts 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, mailed by the publishers thereof, 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 are entitled to exchange their publications 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	0
No. 1, cotton	2	0
No. 1, linen	3	0
No. 1, canvas	4	0

"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—regular subscribers' papers—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 dealers to their county.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices:

1. On publications issued once a week, 3 cts. a lb.

2. County matter by mail, to non-letter carrier offices. Newspapers, one copy each of every newspaper, when legibly or less frequently, to actual subscribers residing within the county where the same are printed, in which is published, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributing offices unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided. For postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see "Third Class."

Hon. T. A. Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, decides that a publication of a county newspaper, published in *New York City*, cannot send his papers to the post office in Brooklyn, nor to his agent in that city, for distribution at the post office in letter 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 limited 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 manuscript* and proof-sheets, printed cards, maps, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions—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, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles for domestic transmission by mail 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 package limited to *four pounds.*

On unsealed circulars, newspapers (whether transient or addressed to regular subscribers) pamphlets, occasional publications which are delivered to subscribers on prepayment of regular rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) and on corrected proof-sheets, when not exceeding in weight, when any of the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers—2 cents 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*, any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, when sent by the author, editor or printer from the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails any of the Agricultural Reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, packages of seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and packages of seeds and cuttings transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, to members of Congress or delegates, 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, franked 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, 1876, 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.," or "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 by the chief clerk or 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 a member or delegate, or ex-member or ex-delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written upon a bag or postal wrapper inclosing them, but the frank attached, unless each public document or packages of seeds contained in such bag or parcel is to pass free through the mails when 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.

It is the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized to send, until the 1st day of December, 1876, 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 *specially* by *Post 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, registrations, directories, bags, locks, keys, postal stamps, etc., if sent from the Department.

Mail bags and locks—sent from depositories.

Damaged stamps, etc., and 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, it is ordered that official mail matter, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter emanating from said Department. The following rules are established for mail matter at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the rate which may be desired to be conveyed:

For the better protection of contents, such packages can be sealed as heretofore, provided that the seal bears impressed thereon by an officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Executive 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:

Certificate to 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 only by third assistant postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. Requisitions are limited to 1,000 postal cards, quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations to lectures, concerts, theatres, political tickets and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter so desired to be conveyed may be written in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters in the same manner as regular letter mail 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 returned for the mailing letter rates of postage.

They can be forwarded from one office to another on the same terms as letters, but 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 back but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph render them unmailable, but postmasters at offices of delivery 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 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 each day, from receipt, Rul. 12, 13, 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 rates 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 writer, unless they 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 insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate has been paid, are sent to the writer, who is charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery. Insufficiently paid letters received from Japan are subject to the same rule, in addition to the deficient postage.

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

1. Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to 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 are subject to the *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN CODE.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, foreign postage charged on unpaid correspondence originating in countries and places outside of the General Postal Union, and received in the mails from countries of the Postal Union 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 coin, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in United States coin (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 credited in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the unpaid foreign postage charged on correspondence received from countries of the General Postal Union.

On outgoing 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, German, Italian, Swiss, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Swiss, Belgian and Netherlands Mails. Also for Canadian, Mexican, Newfoundland, Central and South American, Brazilian and West India Mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, German and Belgian Mails. Also for Canadian and Newfoundland mails.

Philadelphia is an office of Exchange for British, Belgian and German mails.

Portland and *Detroit* are offices of Exchange for British and Canadian mails.

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, Hong Kong, East India, &c., and Hawaiian mails. Also for Central American, Australian and Canadian mails.

Chicago is an office of Exchange for British, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Canadian mails.

Baltimore is an office of Exchange for German and Brazilian mails.

New Orleans is an office of Exchange for West Indian and Mexican mails.

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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 day and night.

J. BRADY, Manager and Proprietor.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of men, young men and women, to take orders and sell 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 the 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. 1-7S-1Y

POSTMASTERS

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POSTMASTERS TAKE WARNING

CLUBS.

Send your subscriptions through H. A. Kenyon's Club, Dwight, Illinois; the largest and cheapest list in the country. POSTAGE PAID. Harper's Weekly, Bazar and

[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 Germany, 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 envelope 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 the inland rate.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception, no franking or remission of postage is allowed.

Not only letters, but legal and commercial documents, notices of marriages, 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 have corrections made with the pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to answer 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 figures 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 exemption 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, even 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, literal copies of such documents on the service of insurance company, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, all manuscript papers and documents, and, in general, all manuscript papers or documents which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

Legal and commercial documents must be sent under a movable cover 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, also by many merchants and storekeepers. It is therefore an

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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, October, 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.	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.	NEWSPAPERS. Limit of weight for a single paper.	NEWSPAPERS. 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.	
Acera, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	10		10		4	4	2	2	2	2	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	4	2	4	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		4	8	2	4	2	4	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	10		10		4	4	2	2	2	2	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of destination	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			
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	†	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				†	†	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		†	4	2	8	2	8	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
*Austria	Optional	do.		3	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	2	2			
Balearic is'ds. (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	8	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	23				4	8	2	8	2	8	Newspapers 1 cent per oz., or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added for each paper. The rates on newspapers and printed matter over the United States postage only.
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10	4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail	Compulsory	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	2	2	4	2	4	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	3	1	10		1	1	1	2	1	2	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 Granada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
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	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	23		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			
Curaçoa, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 18 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Easo Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
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	4	4	10	4	10	
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz. 2 cents; over 1, but not over 3 ozs., 3 cents; over 3, but not over 4 ozs., 4 cents, being the United States postage only.
*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			
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	5		10		†	2	2	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.
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	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.	13		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				4	4	4	10	4	10	Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				4	4	4	10	4	10	
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				†	2	2	2			
Heligoland. (See Germany.)													
*Holland	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Hong Kong and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				†	2	2	2			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		10		2	2	2	4	2	4	
*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	Optional	Destination	5		10		†	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	23		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	23		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	23		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.)													
Malta. (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.	3				1	1	1	2	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.
Frontier line													
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	
*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			Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	2	2	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Nicaragua, direct mail	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Norway	do.	do.	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	2	4	2	4	
Peiraus. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	33				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	29				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.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*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	2	2			
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	Compulsory	do.	5				†	2	2	2			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	do.	Port debark'n.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
via Brindisi	do.	do.	23		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
via San Francisco	do.	do.	10				†	2	2	2			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	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 Establishments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	29		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
*Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Switzerland	do.	do.											
Syria. (See Turkey.)													
Tangier, British mail via Southampton	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripoli, Italian mail	do.	Destination	7				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	7	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Turkey	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Uruguay, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Diemen's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	10				4	4	4	10	4	10	
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Victoria. (See Australia.)	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
*Wallachia	do.	do.	5				†	2	2	2			
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	

†Not limited.

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JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

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A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

☞ Figures indicate cents. For further information than is given by this table should consult the third page.

Letters.	Each ½ oz.	Newspapers, Books, Manuscripts, Seeds, &c.
Not over ½ oz.	2 cts.	Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener, ... 1 ct.
Over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz.	3 cts.	Other matter, mailed by publishers, or news agents, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener, ... 1 ct.
Over 1 oz. but not over 1½ oz.	4 cts.	Circulars, handbills, posters, and other printed matter, not embraced in the foregoing classes, nor exceeding 2 ozs. in weight, ... 2 cts.
Over 1½ oz. but not over 2 ozs.	5 cts.	Each additional 2 ozs. or fraction thereof, ... 2 cts.

Registered letters, 10 cts. in addition to the proper postage.

Drop letters at letter-carrier offices, 2 cts.

Drop letters at non-letter-carrier offices, 1 ct.

Postage on letters to Canada and Mexico, 3 cts. per ½ oz.

Postage on letters to all other countries, 5 cts. per ½ oz.

Postage on postal cards, 1 ct. each.

Postage on newspapers, periodicals, &c., to Canada and Mexico, 2 cts. per lb.

Postage on newspapers, periodicals, &c., to all other countries, 4 cts. per lb.

Newspapers, periodicals, &c., published in letter-carrier offices for local delivery, 1 ct. per lb.

Newspapers, periodicals, &c., published in non-letter-carrier offices for local delivery, 1 ct. per lb.

Newspapers, periodicals, &c., published in letter-carrier offices for delivery at non-letter-carrier offices, 1 ct. per lb.

Periodicals exceeding one ounce in weight, published at stated intervals, and sent from the office of publication by the publishers thereof, or by actual subscribers thereto, to regular subscribers residing at letter-carrier offices, 1 ct. per lb.

All matter not provided for in the above rates must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates.

Books, bound or unbound, may be sent by mail to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, at the rate of 1 ct. per lb. or fraction thereof, but no package may be smaller than 4 inches long, 2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, nor weigh more than 4 lbs. Packages may be sent open at both ends or at one end, but not at the sides. Labels, tags, &c., may be attached to the wrapper, but not to the book. Nothing may be written on the package except the address and the name of the sender.

Photographs, engravings, &c., may be sent by mail at the rate of 1 ct. per lb. or fraction thereof, but no package may be smaller than 4 inches long, 2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, nor weigh more than 4 lbs. Packages may be sent open at both ends or at one end, but not at the sides. Labels, tags, &c., may be attached to the wrapper, but not to the picture. Nothing may be written on the package except the address and the name of the sender.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, &c., may be sent by mail at the rate of 1 ct. per lb. or fraction thereof, but no package may be smaller than 4 inches long, 2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, nor weigh more than 4 lbs. Packages may be sent open at both ends or at one end, but not at the sides. Labels, tags, &c., may be attached to the wrapper, but not to the seeds, &c. Nothing may be written on the package except the address and the name of the sender.

Limit of weight, 4 lbs.

Limit of size, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or thickness.

Limit of weight, 4 lbs.

Limit of size, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or thickness.

Limit of weight, 4 lbs.

Limit of size, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or thickness.

Limit of weight, 4 lbs.

Limit of size, 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or thickness.

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,	Jesus Maria,
Chihuahua,	Paso del Norte,
Concepcion,	Rosales,
Comanchitachic,	San Pablo,
Galeana,	Santa Rosalia.
Hidalgo,	

COAHUILA.

Monclova,	Saltillo,
Morocco,	San Fernando de Rosas,
Parras,	Santa Rose,
Piedras Negras,	Vienca.

NUEVO LEON.

Agualeguas,	Montemorelos,
Cadereyta,	Monterey,
Cerralvo,	Salinas,
Linares,	Villaldama.

SONORA.

Altar,	Magdalena,
Aripze,	Saharipa,
Babaspe,	Ures.
Hermosillo,	

TAMAULIPAS.

Camargo,	Mier,
Guerrero,	Nuevo Laredo,
Matamoros,	Reynosa.

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UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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Postage Stamp Collecting.

About ten years ago, when the passion for collecting postage-stamps had just begun, all that was known of them could be told in a few pages of St. Nicholas. But at the present day, postage-stamp collecting, in many parts of this country and Europe, has so increased, that a name — "Philately"—has given to the pursuit, and much attention has been paid to it in various ways. In some of our cities there are shops where nothing but foreign postage-stamps are sold, and in Paris there is a regular postage-stamp exchange on the Champs Elysees.

The collecting of postage-stamps is not always such a frivolous pastime or occupation as many people imagine.

These little bits of colored paper ornamented with portraits, or coats-of-arms, or peculiar devices, have a great deal of information in them. They tell of the rise and fall of princes; of the history of republics; of the manners and customs of the people; of the peculiar productions of the country. The French and Spanish stamps are epitomes of the histories of their respective countries; the British colonial stamps are a geography in themselves; the South American stamps present a fine display of motives and devices, from the West Indian stamp which bears something of the peculiar characteristics of those islands; while in the stamps of our own country, in common with others coming from other quarters of the globe, we have national portrait galleries.

While postage-stamps are being collected, or when they are put into their albums, they are examined and studied. The map is consulted to find the location of the country issuing them. The history is opened to find whose portraits are figured on them. The cyclopædia is brought out to get some idea of their value. Some learned friend is questioned to find the meaning of the peculiar inscriptions or legends. And, little by little, this curiosity grows on till the collector often finds himself, in a manner, getting hints of almost everything of interest going on in the world. If Russia and Turkey are quarrelling over Montenegro, he can discuss the cause of the troubles. He found it out when examining the Montenegrin stamps in his album. When a young boy is placed on the throne of Spain, and the collector's attention is called to that country, stamps show the many changes in that unfortunate country; and Amadeus, and Don Carlos, and Isabella, and the proud and haughty nation which invented a new continent, pose before him as a panorama. The Centennial is spoken of; our young collector takes out his album, and sees Franklin with his wife, Washington at Yorktown, Perry on the Lakes, Jefferson and Louisiana, Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, Scott on the plains of Mexico, and Lincoln with his emancipation proclamation.

In stamp-collecting the judgment is sharpened in endeavoring to detect the good stamps and to discard the counterfeit; the eye is drilled to appreciate the harmony and contrast of colors, in the proper arrangement of the stamps; patience is acquired and taste cultivated in the efforts to produce fine effects; and some are known of foreign languages being studied simply to enable the collector to decipher the names and inscriptions he does not possess. A pursuit which is productive of so much good should not be decried as a mere childish pastime.

The introduction of the postal system, as it at present exists in all countries on the globe, has been credited to England, whereas the first stamps and envelopes were devised to carry letters all over the kingdom at one penny the single rate. This plan was adopted through the instrumentality of Sir Rowland Hill, who has been aptly termed the "father of postage-stamps." It now appears, however, that there is another aspirant for the introduction of the stamp system. In Italy, as far back as 1818, letter sheets were prepared, stamped in the left hand corner, while letters were delivered by specially appointed carriers, on the prepayment of the money which the stamp represented, or on the stamp represented a courier on horseback, and was of three values. It was discontinued in 1836. Great Britain Italy or Great Britain has introduced postage-stamps, other countries afterwards began to avail themselves of this method for the prepayment of letters, although they did not move very promptly in the matter.

Great Britain enjoyed the monopoly of stamps for three years, and, though the first issued were issued in 1840, she has made fewer changes in her stamps than any other country, and has confined changes at all in the design to altering the portrait of Queen Victoria. In other countries, notably in our own, the Sandwich Islands, and the Argentine Republic, there is another aspirant for the introduction of the stamp system. In Italy, as far back as 1818, letter sheets were prepared, stamped in the left hand corner, while letters were delivered by specially appointed carriers, on the prepayment of the money which the stamp represented. Postage on

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, - - - - - Editor.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1875.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, and of the several branches of the postal service, which they are more immediately connected. Communications by persons not specially authorized, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BANGS, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

H. Van P. Snyder, Boston, Mass.
C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
W. V. Richards, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Tyrrell, Atlanta, Ga.
Thos. M. Pall, Washington, D. C.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Robert B. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.
H. C. Brown, Madison, Mich.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. Woodward, Chief Special Agent, Washington D.C.
Adams, Charles, Denver, Colorado.
Alston Jay A., San Francisco, Cal.
Barrett, C. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolton, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bel. C. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Bigelow, H. A., Augusta, Me.
Booth, Henry, Montgomery, Ala.
Brin, Henry C., Logansport, Ind.
Boyd, E. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, S. S., Huntsville, Ky.
Champ, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, J., Atlanta, Ga.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cook, Philip, Washington, D. C.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
Donegan, R. P., Washington, D. C.
Edgerton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
Fry, John, Richmond, Va.
Furay, J. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Hawley, T. E., Chicago, Ill.
Hendrickson, Jas. P., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. S., Postal Station, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Houghton, A., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Salina, Ill.
Ingersoll, L. D., Austin, N. V.
Mizzle, John B., New Market, Tenn.
Myers, Baltimore, Md.
Parry, D. B., Newark, N. J.
Petherbridge, E. S., Baltimore, Md.
Randall, J. C., Oneida, N. Y.
Reese, D. C., Boise, N. T.
Schuetz, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Shallcross, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sherrets, R. K., New York, N. Y.
Sherry, H. T., Baltimore, Md.
Short, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Underwood, J. S., Wayne City, Oregon.
Ward, L. F., Elyria, Ohio.
Wheeler, Thos., Pittsburgh, N. Y.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wilder, James T., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, J. T., Meadville, Miss.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Bissell, J. K., Rochester, N. Y.
Harrison, R. M., Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. C., Meadville, Pa.
Hill, Samuel, Washington, D. C.
Hewitt, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
Sneed, 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 of Money Order Office.
J. E. MACAFFAY, Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
R. GUNNELL, Superintendent of Free Delivery.
H. L. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Dead Letter Office.
J. O. P. SUESSBIE, Superintendent of Building.
E. J. DALLAS, Auditor of Post-Office Department.
G. CHANDLER, Jr., Chief of Division Mail Depredations.
A. D. RICES, Chief of Stamp Division.
J. W. KENDRICK, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
R. W. GUNNELL, Superintendent of Free Delivery.
JOS. H. WEAD, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
J. M. MOORE, Auditor of Treasury for P. O. Dep't.
W. L. NICHOLSON, Topographer for P. O. Dep't.
MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

For changes and additions see "Changes in Special Agents, &c.," from month to month, in another column.

OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 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 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 rules are necessarily subject to frequent changes. JAS. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

IMPORTANT.

Registration to Hong Kong, Amoy, Canton, Foo-chow and Swatow, China.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF POSTAL MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that, commencing with the 15th of November 1875, articles may be registered between the United States and Hong Kong, and the dependent ports of Amoy, Canton, Foo-chow and Swatow, China, on the same terms as articles may be registered between San Francisco and Hong Kong, China.

The fee for each registration in the United States is fixed at ten cents in addition to the ordinary postage, must be fully prepaid at the office of mailing in this country.

Postmasters will take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH E. MACAFFAY, Supt.

"FOOLISH."

That post officials are fully up to the average standard of intelligence we cannot deny, and yet some of the most intelligent of them sometimes act so very foolish that it seems as though they were destitute of common sense.

A very grave responsibility attaches to the handling of registered matter, a responsibility which reaches very far and affects many—often those, too, who are not otherwise particularly interested in the registered matter, and who have no option but to become indirectly interested in it, as temporary possessors of it; hence it is, we think, very foolish, if not indeed morally criminal, for a person who has receipted for registered matter not to take the utmost care to obtain, at the earliest possible moment, the receipt of the party to whom he passes it. Still more foolish is it to neglect to notify the nearest special agent of the delay or refusal of the person receiving such matter to furnish such receipt.

We have known several instances lately of just such foolish conduct, one of the results being a suspicion of the integrity of the various officials who could have proved dishonest.

In one case a route agent, after putting a registered package in envelope in a pouch for a way office from which he could not immediately procure a receipt, did not know till months afterward that the R. P. E. had not been received, and not then till official inquiry was made by the Department at Washington, suspicion being attached to the route agent, and to the postmaster and his assistant, and though dishonesty on the part of some one of them was not a necessary fact, inasmuch as there was then only neglect to shake the R. P. E. out of the pouch, yet that was nothing to relieve them from suspicion, and in no way but to hold one of them responsible. It was deemed just to hold him who was so "foolish" as not to take care to relieve himself of responsibility, and whose carelessness lost so much valuable time in investigating the case. In this case, the afterward turned up in a post office hundreds of miles away, in another State. The suspected parties were thus relieved of suspicion, but the route agent had been none the less "foolish."

In another case a large number of registered letters were mailed from one post office to another, the receipt for which should have been returned immediately. It was not so returned, the clerk whose duty it was to see that it was returned, and thus be relieved of the responsibility for the registered matter which it was known to contain, being reported as not one of the "foolish" ones, waited two or three days before reporting the fact to his principal. There was then no little excitement, much search, much questioning, and much suspicion, which last, too, was quite widespread, as the two offices together employed a large number of men. This lasted for some days, when the missing registered matter was found in a pouch that had not been emptied. Here, again, all parties were relieved of suspicion, but the day was by no less "foolish."

And while there is a lesson here for clerks handling registered matter, those postmasters themselves who depend on clerks for such duties may learn something, for on them may fall the pecuniary responsibility. The lesson is, that they instruct their clerks to report at once any failures of compliance with the regulations of the Department, especially in cases involving great responsibility and the character of others, and also that it is a very essential part of the duty of those clerks who have the charge of supplying pouches to do it, and not partially do it. To do it, to see that it is done, to know that it is done. The way some clerks sling pouches in their efforts to empty them, and the little care to see that more than chaff is not part of the matter, is scarcely excusable, and a due regard for the interests of the public, or of other post officials.

By the time our paper reaches its subscribers the election will be over. Those of them the subscribers who have neglected to renew will find the quieting times succeeding the elections just the time for making up for their neglect. Renew for the U. S. MAIL. You will always find something in the MAIL that you cannot find elsewhere, and that something is worth the price of subscription.

The Postmaster-General removed from office Jefferson J. Hibbotts, Postmaster at Chetopah, Kansas, for certifying to the sufficiency of the sureties on the bond of the several bidders on the For: Concho and El Paso mail route last October, when he knew them to be worthless. He would be criminally prosecuted were not the Department convinced that he had no intention of wronging the Government.

A postal card picked up in the street in Atlanta, the other day, bore this solemn appeal: "Dear mary for luv of god send me a pare of pants."

COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

While awarding to General Superintendent Bangs the great credit so justly his due for originality in the conception of the idea of a special fast mail service, and extraordinary perseverance in pushing forward to the attainment of it, it would be unjust to withhold great praise to the management of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. for hearty co-operation on their part which rendered success possible.

It is no less true in this than in the case of Columbus that the merit is due to those who first stand the egg on its end, and when a corporation is the first to appreciate and improve the field of its own immediate sphere, and bears it forward in spite of its conservative tendency to refrain from untried projects, it should receive full credit for its foresight and public spirit.

If other companies had the opportunity, but only in this one was willing to undertake the large preliminary outlay, and the subsequent large current expense, in the faith that the increased facilities afforded would ultimately be met by a corresponding remuneration, and yet without additional cost to the Department, for which there would have been no provision.

What had to be overcome can be appreciated by those who know that year after year it has become more and more difficult to induce the great trunk lines in the Eastern and Middle States to furnish accommodation for the distribution of mails in transit on their important trains. What with the loading down of these trains with heavy sleeping-coaches and drawing-room cars, and the keen competition of rival lines, the prospect seemed imminent that the Railway Mail Service would soon be pushed backward on the slow trains from which it had originally emerged; and it is greatly to the credit of the Messrs. Vanderbilt that through their prompt appreciation of the situation so undesirable a consummation has been avoided.

ARE LAMP-POST BOXES A PART OF A POST OFFICE!

The following opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of the Post-Office Department, as to whether the deposit of legal notices in ordinary lamp-post boxes is equivalent to a deposit in the post office, will be read with interest by lawyers and others:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1875.

SIR—This Department could not give an authoritative decision of the question addressed to you, in the letter of Mr. Martin Ingraham, of the 30th ult. (which you have referred to me), "whether in cases where it is declared by statute that legal notices must be deposited in the post office" when they are mailed, it is sufficient that they be deposited in lamp-post boxes."

The only reply that probably could be made by this Department to the letter of Mr. Ingraham would be a statement of the character and purpose of those boxes, under the law authorizing them to be established.

The "lamp-post boxes," as they are ordinarily called, are established by the Postmaster General under express authority of law, where letter-carriers are employed, and in other places where, in his judgment, the public convenience requires them as receiving-boxes for the deposit of mail matter, and from which the matter deposited therein is collected and mailed as often as public convenience requires (Revised section 3,868, United States of the United States); and they are protected by the statutes established for the Postmaster General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery. (Section 3,893, Revised Statutes.) They are considered by the Department as postal facilities provided by law, situated and established for the purpose of expediting or making more convenient the mailing and delivery of mailable matter; and to the extent of the purpose to which they are designed, and for which they are provided, may aptly be assimilated to another part of the post office itself, or to other postal facilities established for a like, but larger use.

I am very respectfully,
[Signed] F. A. SPENCE,
Assistant Attorney General for the Post-Office Department.

To HON. MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster Gen'l.

The gist of the above opinion seems to be that a letter box is a postal purpose, and under postal law, letter boxes are a part of a post office, under other laws, and especially State laws, and for other purposes there is a doubt. Until the question is settled, it would be safe for the public in all cases where any law (except postal laws) requires the use of a post office as a part of its own provisions, to confine the meaning of the word to its narrowest meaning.

A NEAT WAY OF PUTTING IT.

A special agent of the Treasury Department, entrusted with the duty of investigating charges of corruption in connection with the building of the new post office at Boston, having reported that Gen. Burt, the Postmaster there, was innocent of any connection with the alleged dishonest transactions, the New York *Tribune* refers to the fact editorially in this frank and manly fashion:

"In the midst of the bad odor ascending from the new Post-office building in Boston, with his usual good fortune Postmaster Burt is said to be coming out with unsmirched fame. In fact, the report disclosing a deeper corruption than had been rumored, and supplying occasion for criminal suits to be instituted by the Government, it is described as not implicating Postm'r Burt's character."

The profession of journalism has certainly cause to be proud of a member whose ingenuity, generosity and sense of justice are so conspicuously displayed in the above paragraph. And the public will share the pride and gratification would he and his family and friends pursue a similar paragraph (such as the following, for instance) appearing in the columns of one of the *Tribune's* rivals of the press:

"Ex-Lieut. Gov. Dodge of Dunbar yesterday arrested one Si per Cheesett, alias 'the Duffer,' a sneak-looking individual and notorious pickpocket, who has a long list to his credit of stealing a portemonnaie from the pocket of an old lady from Hornsville. Dodge is a fine, gentlemanly fellow. The editor of the *Tribune* was in the crowd (and very much afraid of him) when the larceny occurred, but there is no direct evidence that he was in any way concerned in the transaction; at least office-boy Crawford has already received that explanation, which we give for what it is worth—though that latter is said to be of some use to the editor, and probably had some considerat'n; or, to use his own phrase and pen-name, he thought that 'them gals' oughe 'most generally always' has a pal with 'em when they're wearing a posh." We congratulate our contemporary on his good fortune. Truly, 'it's better to be born lucky than rich.'"

RETIREMENT OF A VETERAN.—Capt. J. C. Moyer, who for the past eighteen years has safely conveyed the United States Mails across the Atlantic, as commander of the steamships Thames, Rhine and Neckar, of the North German Lloyds, has retired from his honorable career in that capacity by retirement from the service. For the past seven years he has been "Commodore" of the line, and by his thorough seamanship, as well as by his courteous and considerate personal demeanor, has secured the esteem and good wishes of all who have had the pleasure of making a voyage in his company. We sincerely regret that the ocean mails are to be deprived of so faithful and competent a custodian.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of October, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Abel	Hendrix	Mon	36,189
Ashland	Iowa	Kansas	Special
Allah	Hunt	Texas	31,291
Alder Grove	Hart	Neb	Special
Alpha	Dubois	Ind	Special
Although	Franklin	N. Y	1,410
Bascom	Grant	Ind	31,297
Bayou Lacomb	St. Tammany	La	Special
Bonhomme	St. Tammany	La	Special
Bond	Christian	Mo	35,004
Boucher's	Lonoke	Ark	30,196
Brush	Mercer	Mo	36,366
Bull Lick	Cumberland	Tenn	31,313
Bupp	Macon	Ill	35,029
Burgettstown	Washington	P. C	11,185
Buena Vista	Ouachita	Ark	39,301
Cedar Mills	Dodge	Minn	34,197
Crystal Lake	Putnam	Fla	16,071
Cedar Grove	Carroll	Tenn	29,227
Como	Crawford	Iowa	37,496
Cooper	Macon	Mo	35,010
Casson	Sharpe	Ark	39,121
Carmen Creek	Douglas	Or	14,198
Cecilia	Howard	Iowa	37,377
Centerville Farmers	Decatur	Tenn	31,326
Central City	Coos	Oregon	44,134
Cox	Kalkaska	Mich	34,028
Dry Creek	Montgomery	Tenn	31,316
Dorchester	Liberty	Ga	Special
Dale	Atchison	Mo	36,464
Eldorado	Montgomery	N. C	13,398
Eagle Mills	Clay	Ark	39,307
Fort Douglas	Johnson	Ark	39,239
Fairview	Pike	Ala. & Ga.	Special
Franconia	Pickens	Ala	Special
Fairfield	Reynolds	Kan	31,335
Grange Hill	Upshur	Tex	31,306
Gardner	Osage	Kan	Special
Greene's Landing	Bradford	Pa	3,410
Gilead	Hinsdale	Col	46,001
Given	Clinton	Ind	31,426
Georgetown		Neb	34,134
Grangeville	Bard	Ark	39,121
Hog Eye	Jasper	Mo	35,037
Hewett	Boone	W. Va	12,141
Hurricane	Putnam	W. Va	12,142
Hurricane Branch	Dunn	Tenn	31,146
Hall's Ferry	Lake	Ark	39,149
Langdon	Perry	Pa	31,301
Lone Mountain	Claiborne	Tenn	31,320
Lee	Union	Iowa	37,329
Lee	Saline	Mo	35,178
Lost Creek	Wayne	Ky	30,180
Laurel Falls	Yadkin	N. C	Special
Lee	Union	Ark	39,308
Minor's Point	La Plata	Col. Ter	Special
Mine Springs	Jasper	Mo	34,972
Marche	Poinsett	Ark	39,008
Mountain Laurel	Pike	Ark	39,122
Martinez	Macoupin	Mich	34,504
Mount Valley	Fulton	Wis	34,547
Malta	Lake	Col. Ter	46,112
Nags Junction	Jasper	Mo	35,039
New Hope	Minnehaha	Dakota Terr	Special
Newport	Los Angeles	Cal	45,004
Old Brother	Floyd	Ky	30,151
Ouray	Los Pinos	Col. Terr	Special
Price's Mill	Bates	N. C	Semi 13,190
Prairie	Prairie	Ark	39,139
Pearl River	St. Tammany	La	Special
Pleasant Hill	Cumberland	N. C	13,197
Pinkneyville	Perry	Ill	35,031
Plainfield	Renville	Minn	34,543
Rockwell	Cerro Gordo	Iowa	37,333
Rabbit Harbor	Jefferson	Wis	34,599
Rush Lake	Logan	Ky	Special
Rock Creek	Jefferson	Ark	39,143
Rock Point	Independence	Ark	39,117
Sargent	Hot Spring	Dakota Terr.	Special
Red Cross	Randolph	N. C	13,228
Reform	Hot Springs	Ark	39,128
Sassafras Gap	Transylvania	N. C	13,203
Sand Rose	Oconee	S. C	13,180
Springtown	Custer	N. Y	1,775
Sandy Hook	Hart	Ky	30,178
Saville	Gratiot	Mich	Special
Sand Creek	Lincoln	Dakota Ter.	Special
Sac & Fox Agency		Indian Ter	31,013
Tuckaseegee	Jackson	N. C	13,205
Shortline	York	Pa	3,433
Tabernacle	Burlington	N. J	Special
Tyler	Prairie	Ark	39,126
Tom Joseph	Ark	Ark	Special
Turkville	Ellis	Kansas	31,330
Tuscola	Douglas	Ill	35,032
Thornburgh	Knox	Tenn	31,142
Unionville	Brunswick	N. C	13,207
Vinton	Benton	Ark	39,141
Windsville	Adams	Miss	33,102
Wilson	Jackson	Ala	30,129
Webb's Hill	Franklin	Ill	35,197
Wilson	Jackson	Ala	30,129
Yellow Hill	Wilkes	N. C	13,208

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*No. Route.*
Adamsville	Wythorn	S. C	14,112
Bloomington	Monroe	Ind	31,385
Blackwood	Newton	Tex	31,370
Cedar Hill	Jefferson T	Mississ T	40,109
Circle Hill	Jackson	Fla	16,042
Clear Lake	Wright	Ky	30,210
Calvert	Kearney	Neb	34,097
Farmersville	Osage	Kan	31,413
Gilmore	Johnson	Ark	39,043
Grand Prairie	Brown	Kan	31,351
Hortonville	Linn	Kansas	31,400
Hoaring Creek	Buncombe	N. C	13,234
Hazen	Archer	Mo	35,174
Hazen	Prairie	Ark	39,001
Hillsboro	Jefferson	Ill	35,207
Milford	San Mateo	Cal	46,161
Mt Pleasant	Cal	Cal	46,079
Oakville	Jefferson	Ark	39,106
Pleasant Grove	Jefferson T	Ala	30,128
Pinnsonville	Robe-on	N. C	13,205
Pine Bluff	Calhoun	Ark	39,124
Paige	Bastrop	Tex	31,004
Rocky Ford	Jefferson	Ark	39,127
Santa Clara	Hinchano	Col. Ter	46,110
Stanfield	Milton	Tex	31,361
Tabo	Lafayette	Mo	35,228
Tuscola	Douglas	Ill	35,032
Watershed stills	Elkhart	Ind	31,401
Warwick's Grove			
Bend	Union	Tenn	19,147

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office, &c.*
Alma	Wheeler	Ga	Marshallville
Argo	Lucas	Iowa	Chariton
Arcadia	Kent	Mich	Paris
Barrytown	Chester	Ala. Baden System	Paris
Bakery	Stokes	N. C	Walnut Cove
Bell	Saline	Ark	Benton
Buckeye	Yolo	Cal	Winter's
Bucks	Jackson	Kansas	Circleville
Bethel	Pitt	N. C	Stantonsburg
Barton Creek	Jackson	Tenn	Cambridge
Bennetsville	Ouachita	Ark	Camden
Bennetsville	Ouachita	Ga	Lowsville
Belmont	Summit	Ohio	Hudson
Bonair		W. Va	Spencer
Carlton Hill	Choctaw	Ala	Butler Springs
Carpenter	Choctaw	Ala	Butler
Carpenterville	Kearney	Neb	Minden
Cedarville	Cedar	Mo	West Prairie
Cherry Grove	Jackson	Tenn	Malesus
Cross Keys	Perry	Tenn. Tex. Miss'ippi	Linden
Clarksville	Marshall	Ala	Guntersville
Cherry Grove	Jackson	Iowa	Fairview
Cranberry	Warren	Iowa	Marysville
Darrington	Warren	Iowa	Indianola
Darlington	Stone	Iowa	Fairview, Dub.
Dalsie	Jackson	Ga	Jefferson
Ben Porter	Portage	Wis	Junction
Dell	Hardin	Iowa	Eldora
Esther	Montgomery	Ill	Donaldson
Elmwood	Montgomery	Ill	Charlottesville
Farmersville	Osage	Kan	Michigan Valley
Fort Hartsuff	Howard Nation	Ind. Ter	Cherry Creek
Fosquier	Wirt		Iowa
Fort Gay	Fosquier	Va	Wayne C. H.
Flat Head Lake	Missoula	Montana	Missoula
Fralie	Jackson	Ga	Jefferson
Greenwood Fur-nace	Marquette	Mich	Humboldt
Green Hill	Campbell	Va	Brookneal
Gardner	Carroll	Ark	Berryville
Gates	Madison	Va	Newman Grove
Gates	Madison	Neb	Newman Grove
Greebsville	Accomac	Va	Hunt's own
Harland	Lancaster	Va	Lewisville
Hamilton	Lassen	Cal	Aldersville, Mc-Arthur
Hop Yard	King George	Va	Conora
Holland	Dickinson	Kan	Abilene
Horseville	Bond	Ill	Mapple Springs
Jasper	Jasper	Mo	Sarcoxie
Kentville	Mercer	Mo	Stuart
Knight's Station	Jasper	Mo	Sarcoxie
Lewis	Lewis	Mo	Hopkins
Lima Spring	Howard	Iowa	Greeley
Lewis	Lewis	Mo	Monticello
Little Wolfe Creek	Sommers	W. Va	Hinton, C. H.
Lick	Lewis	W. Va	Weston
Lichtville	Mason	Wash. T	Steilacoom
Lake Hill	Ashtabula	Ohio	Jefferson
Maddy Lane	Livingston	Mo	Jamestown
Mt. Hope	Lincoln	Ky	Hall's Gap
Mirror Hill	Giles	Tenn	Marshall
Mellon	Jackson	Ga	Jefferson
Meadow Station	Henrico	Va	Richmond
Mayfield	Talbot	Ga	Talbotton
Nudge's Mill	Conway	Ark	Evergreen
Nelson	Lee	Ill	South Dixon
Nelson	Lee	Ill	South Dixon
Nelson	Lee	Ill	South Dixon

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Table of Money-Order Stations in the City.—O. A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Our edition of the Table of Money-Order Stations, was exhausted some time ago. There have been no important changes, however.

Forwarding Letters after Delivery, &c.—C. O., Cincinnati, O.—1. By the strict letter of the law a letter once delivered cannot be forwarded without prepayment of new postage; but if a letter be taken by mistake, or by the person addressed, without knowing that the letter has removed, a correction of the mistake, we think, would be allowed, and the letter might be received for forwarding without a new postage. 2. The second question is not a matter for us to decide, but the answer to the one will serve as an answer to the other. The gist of both seems to be, that taking a letter by another under the impression he can deliver it to the address, and, finding, on reaching it, that it cannot, it may be corrected without involving a new postage. We think it would be a severe construction of the law not to allow a mistake of such a kind to be corrected. 3. Any letter prepaid and not delivered, may be forwarded, whether add ressed to one set of another or not.

Letters Addressed to Initials.—A. B., W. T.—No. If letters addressed only to initials, are not deliverable; but if to the initials a designated place of delivery be added, as X. Y. Z., Bristol Office, they are deliverable. It having been decided that the designated place of delivery removes the uncertainty of the address, July 1, 1872.

Mail Carrier Carrying Drop Letters.—T. A., M.—No. A mail carrier has no right to carry over a post route letters from the proximity of one post office to another office several miles away, in order to have the letters mailed at "drop" or local rates.

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

BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND SAMOAVAT.

NOTE.—It is recommended that letter mail for transmission from the United States is that from San Francisco. Correspondence must, however, be mailed at the earliest post-office sufficient time before to reach that port on the 5th of departure.

SUTTARD ROUTE.

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

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

BOSSWARD ROUTE.

Leave	Arrive at				
Port Chalmers	Sydney	Auckland	Kandavau Islands	Honolulu	San Francisco
Tuesday 1874	Saturday 1874	Monday Sator. 1874	Saturday 1874	About Thurs. 1874	Monday 1874
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	26 Oct.	31 Oct.	13 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	1875	1875
13 Jan.	16 Jan.	18 Jan.	23 Jan.	4 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 Feb.	13 Feb.	15 Feb.	20 Feb.	3 Mar.	15 Mar.
9 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.	20 Mar.	1 Apr.	13 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.	3 Oct.	14 Oct.	25 Oct.
19 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	31 Oct.	11 Nov.	22 Nov.
16 Nov.	20 Nov.	22 Nov.	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	20 Dec.
14 Dec.	18 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Facilities are given to the post-office officials in the discharge of their daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following recommendations.

To mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when not in large numbers and as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the office is much diminished when letters and circulars are all mailed in large numbers are tied in bundles with the addresses all in one direction.

To make the address legible and complete, giving the name of post-office, county and State. The name of the street and number of the house should also be given as letters addressed to cities where letter-carriers are employed; while a letter will eventually reach its destination without a number, its omission often a cause of hesitation and delay. In the case of letters for places in foreign countries, the name of the countries as well as that of the offices should be given in full. Letters addressed, for instance, merely to "London," without adding "England," are frequently sent to Canada, and vice versa, thereby causing delay, and often serious loss.

To mail every letter, newspaper or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. Avoid using, as much as possible, cheap envelopes, made of thin paper, and where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper is inclosed. Being often handled, and much in the mail-bags without pressure, such envelopes not unfrequently split open, often giving cause of complaint against officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

Never to send money through the mail except either by means of a money-order or in a registered letter. Never send any other article of value except in a registered letter. Never send, or value except in a registered letter, any article of value in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to danger every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

To provide, in cities where letter-carriers are employed, letter-boxes at the offices or private residences, thereby saving much time in the delivery of mail matter.

To see that every letter contains the *full name and residence address of the writer, with county and State*, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always either fully and plainly written inside, or written, printed or embossed on the envelopes. Those who have large correspondence would find it economical to use "special request envelopes," but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by *writing* a request to "return if not delivered," on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street letter-box, or into the receptacle at a post office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in the opening, or is otherwise also, as a healthy, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE AFFIXED ON THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER OF THE ADDRESS SIDE OF ALL MAIL MATTER.

Postage stamps, stamps cut from stamped envelopes, mutilated postage stamps and internal revenue stamps are not accepted in payment of postage. In case delivery of a post office having such stamps affixed are held for postage.

Postmasters are not obliged to accept in payment of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., any currency which may be counterfeited or so mutilated as to be uncurrent, or the genuineness of which cannot be clearly ascertained. They are also not required to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper or nickel coins. They are not obliged to affix stamps to letters, nor are they obliged to make change, except as a matter of courtesy. Nor are they allowed to give credit for postage.

To use or attempt to use in payment of postage, a postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from such stamped envelope which has been before used in payment of postage, is punishable with a fine of fifty dollars.

To insure a letter being forwarded in the mails, it must not have less than three cents in postage stamps affixed. The word "Paid" indorsed on a letter is not regarded at the office of delivery; letters so marked, and not having any stamp affixed, are treated as unpaid.

The double rate of six cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, is chargeable on letters reaching their destination which have not had one full rate prepaid at the mailing office. If a full rate should have been paid, and but the mailing office the amount should be deducted.

Letters cannot be carried out of the mail except in postage stamped envelopes. There is no objection to a person who is not acting as a common letter carrying a sealed letter, whether in a stamped envelope or not, but to continue the practice, or receive compensation for so doing would subject the party a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals may be carried out of the mail for sale or distribution to subscribers, but if they are put into a post office for delivery the postage must be paid thereon.

After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivering of it cannot be delayed or prevented by the writer; but if application be made for the return of a letter which has not left in the mail, the postmaster may return it, provided he is furnished with Reg. Reg. Dec. 1872.

Mail Carrier Carrying Drop Letters.—T. A., M.—No. A mail carrier has no right to carry over a post route letters from the proximity of one post office to another office several miles away, in order to have the letters mailed at "drop" or local rates.

RETURNED LETTERS.

Letters addressed to fictitious or imaginary names are not deliverable unless the address contains a designated place of delivery. Such a letter addressed A. B., station G, New York, is not deliverable; but a letter addressed A. B., stating street and number, or a box number, is deliverable.

In using postal cards, be careful not to write or have anything printed on the side to be used for the address, except the address; also be careful not to paste, gum or attach anything to them. They are unmailable as postal cards when these suggestions are disregarded.

No cards are "postal cards" except such as are issued by the Post-Office Department. Cards printed by other parties containing any writing in addition to an address, are subject to letter postage.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence and post-office, should at once notify the publishers and have the publication sent to his new address.

Printed matter, merchandise and other third class matter coming from foreign offices for delivery to which it is addressed, unless the postmaster is furnished with postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, for such purpose. Neither can a postmaster regard a request to return indorsed on such matter, except he is furnished with the postage, nor can such a request to return written on such matter would subject the packages to letter postage.

Any person who sends matter in printed matter subjects the mailing party to a fine of five dollars unless the party addressed pays letter postage on the package.

All packages mailed at less than letter rates of postage should be wrapped so that their contents can be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper. Matter contained in sealed envelopes notched at the ends, defeats the object of the law and is therefore made subject to letter postage.

Nothing whatever should be written on the outside, or on the covers of packages of third-class matter, but the address of destination.

There is, however, no objection to a card printed or impressed for that purpose; or to a mark on a newspaper calling attention to an article therein.

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, such marking not conflicting with the spirit of the law.

The postage on manuscript for magazines, periodicals and newspapers is three cents for one half ounce, or fraction thereof. Manuscript music is also subject to letter postage.

Each post-office box or drawer, in all post offices, is restricted to the use of one family, firm or company, and the rent therefor must be paid at least one quarter in advance. Persons renting a post-office box is entitled to have the letters of his family, firm, or company, put into the box. Letters addressed to his firm or family temporarily with him may also be placed in the box, if directed to his care or to the number of the box. But letters addressed to other persons residing in the same place, and living and doing business separate and apart from a box-holder, should not be placed in the box.

Only letters or matter paid at letter rates can be registered.

Instruction to Postmasters in Corresponding with the Department.

Communications to the Department should be addressed to the proper division of the bureau, as well as to the name of the post office, business relates. Writing upon more than one subject in the same letter is forbidden. Never write on a card or on the back of a draft.

The following examples are given:

Relative to an appointment in the postal service, or the establishment of a post office, address Hon. J. W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, *Appointment Division.*

Relative to a mail route. Address Hon. JAS. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, *Contract Division.*

Relative to distribution and dispatch of mails. Same address, but substitute "*Railway Mail Service Division*" for Contract Division.

Relative to letters returned to the Dead-Letter Office. Address Hon. E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, *Division of Dead Letters.*

An order for "Postage Stamps," etc. Same address, but substitute "*Division of Postage Stamps*," etc., for Division of Dead Letters.

An order for blanks should be addressed to head of the bureau supplying such blanks (see 1 chap. v., Reg., ed. 1873). Add to the address the words "order for blanks."

Write in a corner of the post office, county and State at the head of your letter, and properly date it.

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

TABLE OF RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage on matter by the 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 package is left wholly unpaid, or is prepaid less than one full rate, it will be "held for postage" at the office of the Dead Letter Office. Should it reach its destination by inadvertence, however, it will be charged with *double postage* in 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 *insufficiently* 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 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, and all matter calculated by its nature, form and postal cards upon which, scurrious epithets are written or printed or engraved, or disloyal letters, 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 harm a person of any one engaged in the postal service.

Postmasters are *not allowed to give credit* for postage, and no mail matter could all postage due thereon has been paid.]

First Class.

On letters, sealed packages, mail matter wholly or partly in writing (except book manuscripts and corrections on proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers, and except local or "drop" letters); on all printed matter so marked as to evade postage by writing or other 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 including *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 or its 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 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 packages 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, including all matter in them when described, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(A) On all other second class 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 to regular offices of publication, 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. 3, cotton	3	4
No. 2, cotton	4	0

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as counties.

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 are held to letter carrier offices:

1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to supply the carrier of NEWSPAPERS, one copy each of every newspaper, whether daily or tri-weekly, published and actual subscribers residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free within the county; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon at regular rates. For postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Third Class."

The Hon. First 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 thereby 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 weighing less than eight ounces 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 of paper or cloth, metals, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes, blank books, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles for which other rates do postage are not prescribed, and which are mailable and not by law excluded from the mails—1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof—weight of package 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 such papers which may be delivered to subscribers on prepayment of -regular rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound,) and on all matter mailable at this rate, 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—2 cents 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 mail only 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 term 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 all the last day publications of 1873, all public documents—including the Congressional Record, and speeches and reports therein contained—printed by order of Congress, or printed, for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the word "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 word "free," over the "documents," and certified to be such by the signature of a member or ex-delegate of the Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent from offices of publication to offices of Congress, written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless such publications be sent to offices of Congress 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, on the last 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 mailed from any department 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, mail-bags, 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 mailable at the third class rate, 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 facilities in complying with the law abolishing the franking privilege, packages of blanks, charts, or other printed matter, required for the use of the 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 envelopes or wrappers to be therefore, provided the contents can be inspected by the officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Department or Bureau to which it 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 of the third Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms prepared for that purpose. They are 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 printed to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are not to be used for circulars, except at the sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writers.

They are subject to the following rules. After the 1st day of January, 1875, no card will be delivered 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 not have any thing written or printed on the stamp side but the address. The violations of the instructions in this paragraph, render them subject to letter rates of postage, and to the other liveries they should be charged postage at double letter rates.

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

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 396, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

They are not receivable for postage on articles of mail matter at letter rates.

If unmailable, undelivered, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the office where they come into the mails, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which postage has been paid in error by written, printed, or dictated delivery ordered or expected, which exceptions will 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 and from all foreign countries not mentioned in the Table on the fourth page are as follows, which table should be carefully read and considered in connection therewith:

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON PAMPHLETS AND 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, if not sufficiently prepaid are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed for a month or more. This applies 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 are returned to the writers, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, and charged with the deficient postage to be collected on delivery. Insufficiently paid letters received from Japan are subject to a fine of 5 cents each, in addition to the deficient postage.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in the exchange of correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

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

2. Letters addressed to Canada must be prepaid in three cents per half ounce. Prepayments on letters sent must be made by *United States postage stamps*—not in money.

COLLECTIONS IN CUBA.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, the foreign postage charged on unpaid correspondence originating in countries and places outside of the General Postal Union and received in the mails from countries of the Postal Union are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be received in 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* in the quarterly returns.

The above applies exclusively to the unpaid foreign postage charged on correspondence received from countries of the General Postal Union.

On *outgoing letters* the former regulations remain unchanged, and, as required, 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, Belgian, Italian, Swiss, Bremen and Hanseatic, Danish, Austrian, Swedish, Norwegian, Netherlands and Spanish. Also for Canadian, Mexican, Brazilian and West Indian mails.

Boston is an office of Exchange for British, French, German and Belgian Mails. Also for Canadian and Newfoundland mails.

Philadelphia is an office of Exchange for British, Belgian and German mails.

Portland and Detroit are offices of Exchange for British and Canadian mails.

San Francisco is an office of exchange for British, Japan, Hong Kong, East India, China and Hawaiian mails. Also for Central American, Australian and Canadian mails.

Chicago is an office of Exchange for British, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Canadian mails.

Baltimore is an office of Exchange for German and Brazilian mails.

New Orleans is an office of Exchange for West Indian and Mexican mails.

The Best Paper for Farmers.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ONE DOLLAR per year in clubs of thirty or over. Specimen copies free. For terms and countless Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

1876. 1876.

SPECIAL TO POSTMASTERS.

NEWS AGENTS AND CLUB AGENTS.

We will mail our new Club List for 1876, comprising over 300 Newspapers and Magazines, to all who will send us a three-cent stamp. Besides giving you a fresh club combination, we will give each subscribers a beautiful chromo. Address G. H. MAINS,

Nov.75.12m Waterman, Huron Co., Ohio.

BOOKS, PAPERS. WANT AGENTS. Send stamp. Fresh, practical, valuable. Circulars, etc., free. Address Any Paper or Magazine sent on receipt of price and name of its publisher published. Thirty per cent. discount. 1 study to please. Fifteen cents a year for Monthly Circular of all NEW BOOKS issued in the U. S. Send for price list. Books, Poetry, Magazine, Blank Books, Printed Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Labels, Cards, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Stereoscopic Views, Violin Strings, Pictures, &c. Inquiries freely answered if stamps are sent for reply or envelope. We want your orders. Nov.75.4m

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 Wells Printing and Folding and Mailing machines. Open day and night.

J. BRADT, 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. Don't say you can't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-75-1y

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 (nearly-ready edition), containing lists of 2,000 newspapers and estimates, which will be found to be remarkably low for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. 5-75-1y

POSTMASTERS

can add to their incomes by selling Check and Property Revenue Stamps.

Sales of $20 to $100, 3 per cent. commission.

Sales of $100 and over, 4 per cent. commission.

Stamps exchanged. D. H. ANTHONY,

Local Agent for Sale of Postage Stamps,

53 William Street,

jy75-6m New York City.

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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.

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FULL DIRECTIONS concerning Money Orders and Registered Letters.

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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.

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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 350 grammes (12½ 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 sloingly 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 open 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, notices 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 correspondence 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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Post-Office Assistant

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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, November, 1875.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	Condition of payment.	Limit of payment.	ORDINARY LETTERS: 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.
* 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*.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	Ozs.	Cts.	
Acores, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	2	4	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	2	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	2	3	4	8	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		4	3	2	2	4	6	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	4	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	2	2	4	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	4		
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	4		
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debarkation	5		10		4	2	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				4	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	2	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	3	2	2	2	5	
*Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debarkation	3				†	2	2	2			
Balearic Is es. (See Spain.)													
*Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debarkation	5				†	3	2	2			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	10	4	10		
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	2	3	4		
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	4	4		
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	2	2	4	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 debarkation	27				4	4	2	4	4		
British Columbia. (See Canada.)													
British Honduras, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	10	4	10		
Buenos Aires. (See Argentine Confederation.)													
Burmah, German mail	Optional	Destination	17		10		2	5	2	2	2	5	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	3	1	10	10	4	1	2	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	2	2	2	4	4	
Carthagena. (See New Granada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	2	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	3	4	2	2	8	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debarkation	17		10		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	2	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	2	3	2	8	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debarkation	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		10		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	2	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	3	2	2	2	8	
German mail. (See India.)													
Direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecu. for, direct mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20		10		4	2	4	2	4	10	"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz., 3 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 debarkation	17		10		4	4	2	4	4	10	
*Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	2	2	2	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	2	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Fernando Po	Compulsory	Port debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				†	3	2	2			
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	9		10		4	2	2	2	2	4	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., 8 cts.
Gambia. Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	2	4	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Gibraltar, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	2	2	4	
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	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	3	2	2	2	2	
Greytown, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debarkation	13		10		4	4	4	4	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		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	10	4	10		
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	1	4	4	4	10	The rates for newspapers and other printed matter cover the United States postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Hehgoland. (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 (Hindostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		10		2	5	2	2	2	5	
*Italy	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debarkation	5		10		*	2	2	2			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	2	4	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	2	4	4	8	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	2	4	4	8	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	2	4	4	8	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	4	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	4	4	
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Maha. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta. (See Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippine Islands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debarkation	13		10		4	4	10	4	10		
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	28		10		4	4	4	4	4	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debarkation	10				†	2	1	1			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					
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 debarkation	15				4	4	2	2	4	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	5	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	2	2	2	4	4	
*Netherlands	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)													
Newfoundland	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		†	3	2	2	2	2	Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debarkation	5				†	3	2	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	10	4	10		
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	Destination	13		10		4	4	4	4	5		
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	3	2	2	2	8	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		†	3	2	2			Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	2	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	3	2	2	2	8	
Nicaragua, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debarkation	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 debarkation	5		10		†	2	2	2			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	28				4	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	4	2	4	4		
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	6	2	4	4		
*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	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 debarkation	10				†	2	1	1			
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)													
Santa Martha, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	4	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.	10				2	4	10				
Siam, via Southampton	do.	Port debarkation	27				4	6	2	3	4	5	
via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	4	4	8	
via San Francisco	do.	Destination	16				4	3	2	2			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	2	4	4	
Slag-poor. (See Straits Settlements.)													
*Spain, British mail via Gibraltar	do.	do.	13	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, On the Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Establishments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	5	
Straits Settlements	do.	do.	10				4	4	2	2	2	5	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	2	4	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 debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripoli, Italian mail	do.	Destination	7				4	3	2	2	2	3	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	7		10		4	3	2	2	2	3	
*Turkey	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debarkation	13		10		4	4	4	4	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Diemen's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debarkation	10				†	2	2	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	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 debarkation	5				†	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		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, HAVER, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK:

FIRST CABIN $100
SECOND CABIN 75
STEERAGE ..... (in currency) 32

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

FIRST CABIN $200 00
SECOND CABIN 135 00
STEERAGE 60 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,

GELRICHS & 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.

Mail letters, 3 cents per ½ oz.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices, 2 cents per ½ oz.
Registered letters 10 cts. in addition to the postage.
The limit of weight of letters will be found under the report of "Customs Department."

Limit 1 oz.

1 cent per oz.
2 cts. per oz.
3 cts. per oz.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDISE, SAMPLES, &c.

Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener from the office of publication or from a known agency in the United States, are carried free within the county where published, and to any part of the United States, including Territories, merchandise and samples: packages not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight; circulars (except written or lithographed circulars, which are letter matter); books and printed matter, including newspapers (except to subscribers); packages not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight, deposited in letter carriers' offices for local delivery, or collected by letter carriers, 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fraction thereof. Periodicals exceeding two ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carriers' offices for local delivery, or collected by letter carriers, 1 cent for each oz. or fraction thereof. Publications designated as periodicals may be sent to regular subscribers, or to actual bona fide exchanges, at the pound rates, when not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight, and when deposited in any office other than that of publication, or carried by any other than the mail carrier of the district of publication. Publications designated as periodicals may be mailed to correspondents with the pound rates, when not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight, and when deposited in any office other than that of publication, or carried by any other than the mail carrier of the district of publication. Books, circulars, proof sheets and manuscript matter generally are entitled to the pound rates.

1 oz. 1 cent
2 ozs. 2 cents
3 ozs. 3 cents
4 ozs. 4 cents
5 ozs. 5 cents
6 ozs. 6 cents
7 ozs. 7 cents
8 ozs. 8 cents
9 ozs. 9 cents
10 ozs. 10 cents
11 ozs. 11 cents
12 ozs. 12 cents
13 ozs. 13 cents
14 ozs. 14 cents
15 ozs. 15 cents
16 ozs. 16 cents

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,	Jesus Maria,
Chihuahua,	Paso del Norte,
Concepcion,	Rosales,
Coniuricachic,	San Pablo,
Galeana,	Santa Rosalia.
Hidalgo,	

COAHUILA.

Conchive,	Saltillo,
Morelos,	San Fernando de Rosas,
Parras,	Santa Rosa,
Piedras Negras,	Viesca.

NUEVO LEON.*

Agualeguas,	Montemorelos,
Cadereyta,	Monterey,
Cerralvo,	Salinas,
Linares,	Villaldama.

SONORA.

Alter,	Magdalena,
Altapse,	Saltanipipe,
Babiapse,	Ures.
Hermosillo,	

TAMAULIPAS.

Camargo,	Mier,
Guerrero,	Nuevo Laredo,
Matamoros,	Reynosa.

Excelsior Portable Printing Presses

Do Your Own Printing

$9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. Send 2 cts. 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, press, type etc., to the Mfrs. KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1875. WHOLE NO. 183.

The Postmaster-General's Report.

The following embraces the more important and interesting portions of the Annual Report of Postmaster-General Jewell for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875 :

The ordinary receipts of the Department were $26,671,218.50, an increase of $299,344.30, or 1-13 per cent. over the receipts of 1874, being less than the estimate made in 1873 by $1,903,781. To the ordinary receipts should be added the sum of $600,000, credits for stamping the franks under the general treasury and expended; and $130,141.00 revenues from ordinary foreign mails, making the total income from all sources $27,441,360.57. The expenditures of all kinds were $33,611,359.57, an increase of $1,464,994.97, or 4.62 per cent. over those for 1874, and less than the amount estimated in 1873 by $818,601. The amount drawn from the general treasury under appropriations to meet deficiencies was $6,054,646.96. Deduct $1,396,-319.20, accrued to, it will leave as the legitimate amount drawn on account of the year fiscal year, $4,778,326.46, against $5,599,301.53 for fiscal year of 1873-74; a diff rence in favor of 1875 of $543,606.96.

The recorded complaints of matter letters amount to 8,646 in number, of which 3,277 were registered and 5,369 unregistered. The registered letters contained, as is alleged, currency bonds, drafts, etc., to the amount of $76,318.34, and the unregistered valuable contents amounted to $13,597.16. Of the 2,677 registered letters reported as lost, 1,000 are subsequently accounted for, 911 actually lost, and 663 remain under investigation.

The Money-Order Department, the annual transactions of which have reached about $80,000,000, shows an apparent profit of about $150,000, but it is really in arrears more than that sum, if the clerk hire and supervisory required for the postal money-order and exchanged against the postal revenues, were transferred to this account, where they properly belong. The money-order business is nothing more or less than Government banking for the benefit of the public, and those who avail themselves of its benefits should pay its current expenses. Congress, at the last session, increased the fees on small money orders to a point at which it is believed it will, as it should, for the current year and hereafter, pay its own expenses.

OUR OCEAN MAILS.

The fact that but one line of steamships carrying our flag is employed in conveying the mails to the Atlantic and none whatever to South America, is humiliating to the just pride of every American citizen. Before the war the magnificent weekly trips from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and carries a small mail in a satisfactory manner for the inadequate compensation for the service; but the great bulk of our mails for Europe is carried by steamers under foreign flags, sailing from the port of New-York on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week. As a matter of national pride, as an aid to the revenue of American commerce, and as a means of rendering the ocean steam marine, available for immediate use by the Government in case of war, provision should be made for the transportation of our mails on important ocean routes, in steamships officered and manned by our own citizens and sailing under our own flag. It is believed that the payment of a moderate compensation in addition to the sum of postages now allowed under the provisions of the general law would enable our citizens to establish and maintain a fortnightly line across the Atlantic and to South American ports which would prove remunerative to the proprietors and promote the general prosperity of the country. A reasonable allowance for a line to the west coast of South America would secure regular mail communications by American steamers with our outer republics on the Pacific coast; and a moderate appropriation for a line to Japan and China will doubtless continue the mail service to those countries in American ships after the termination of the existing subsidy contract, which will expire on the 31st of December, 1876. I think it safe to say that the sum of $500,000 per annum, now granted as a subsidy to the China and Japan line, for a single monthly service on that route, would, in addition to the postages on the mails conveyed, yield a fair, reasonable, and profitable interest upon the respective routes, to maintain an efficient mail service by steamers sailing under our flag on all the important ocean routes which should be occupied by American steamers.

THE EVIL OF "STRAW BIDS."

A change in the law is needed, such as will authorize the Postmaster-General in order to avoid the evil of straw bids, on the failure of any accepted bidder to carry inland mails, to offer the contract, as at present, to the next lowest bidder on the list, if in his judgment the bid be not too high, and if this next lowest bidder is willing to enter into the contract, to be authorized to enter into contract with a responsible party at a price not exceeding one per cent. next lowest bid; in case no contract can be made with any party at this price, to go on up the list of bidders, always giving the bidder the first chance. In this way will the Postmaster-General be enabled to extend the entire field of contractors, the bidders having no control of it unless they will take the contract at the price named.

THE ENORMOUS INCREASE BY RAIL.

No antagonism or serious difference of opinion have occurred during the last year between the Department and railroad companies. The Department pays the railroad companies for transportation of the mails about $10,000,000 annually, and they in return are offering all their facilities at their command, and in a manner which indicates the utmost cordiality between them and the Government, and every disposition to advance the interests of the Department. The compensation is now near the height of reasonable rates. Many of the most intelligent gentlemen controlling these corporations feel it would be more equitable to pay by space. In the estimate made for compensation last year it was found that while the mail service would increase the pay of several hundred roads, generally of the larger class, it would reduce the pay very materially on many of smaller and weaker ones, and the Department hesitated to advance a measure likely to work so much injustice. During the last few months a new impetus has been given to the railway postal service, and new territory for the business of the country, by the establishment of fast mail post-offices. These are run at high rates of speed with passenger trains, are now transported at a speed hitherto unattained in the United States, one of the fastest lines has been placed a postal railway train, under the entire control of the Post-Office Department, and is now in operation. These new post-office cars bear the seal of the United States instead of the Post-Office insignia. It is believed, at no distant day, the business of the Department will be so great as to justify the railroad companies to run similar trains from New England to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NEEDED CHANGES IN THE POSTAL LAWS.

I would repeat the recommendation made by my predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, that cisterns be permitted, without additional charge, to accompany the impression in any book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or sheet on any other matter of the class : and also that the sender of any package be permitted, without additional charge, to write or print his name and address on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, so as to inform the person addressed of the name of the sender, and to write briefly on any package the number and name of the street and house closed. I recommend that the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals, books, printed matter of all sorts, lithographs, letters, manuscript, photocards, and manuscripts designed for publication, shall be reduced to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which was the rate before the enactment of the law advancing it to the present high standard of the last Congress. The act of June 23, 1874, requiring prepayment in stamps of postage on newspapers and periodical publications, issued from known offices of publication or news agencies, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, went into effect on the 1st of January, 1875. From present indications this will realize about $1,000,000 for the first calendar year. This is not a material variation from the average results of the old law, and may be a large loss, however, by saving the commissions on collections allowed by the old law, as under the present law the great bulk of postage is paid at the large offices, whose salaries are not affected by this item. The object of the law there was no check to insure collections at the office of destination, and the consequence was that this matter went unpaid; and it is a satisfaction that under the present more equitable mode the universal collections have made up for the reduction in the rates. The new system has worked so admirably and has given such general satisfaction that the change is deemed necessary.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

Under the existing law, which bases the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class upon the sale of stamps, loss has been inflicted upon the revenue of the Government by the sale of stamps to be used elsewhere, particularly in large cities, where salaries have reached the maximum provided by law. Many officials have been dismissed for violating the rules of the Department, but while it is impossible, so large is the number, for the Department to prevent wrong practices, or even to keep them within the limit of any extent, I recommend that its compensation of postmasters of the fourth class be based upon the business of their respective offices, as determined by the cancellation of stamps; the account to be kept by the postmaster, and returned to the Sixth Auditor. There is a great want of equity in the compensation of postmasters of the first, second and third classes. Under the present law, postmasters in small cities and towns, who are required to give a very moderate bond, and whose business also is not large, may receive the maximum salaries. In the large cities, as Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, postmasters doing a business of from three to seven thousands of dollars per annum, a money-order business of a million, and many times that in stamps, receive no greater compensation than that paid in a great majority of the small offices. In many cases the salary of the postmaster is the largest in the place, Presidents, Cashiers, Secretaries, and officers of banks, who exist, however, where few or no duties are actually performed by the postmaster. In the large cities, postmasters whose net income is say $1,000 or more, to give their entire attention to the business of their offices, and to be held responsible for the whole, will be required to appoint a second person to perform them at their own and not the Government's expense. This would be undoubtedly beneficial to the service. I have made and shall continue to make sobriety an indispensable condition to appointment and retention in all branches of the service. The post office is a business department, and should be run on business principles.

A DEFICIENCY WHICH WILL BE CHEERFULLY PAID.

The deficiency arising from the reduction of the prevalent dispension in all branches of trade, which commenced in the fall of 1873, and is only 1.13 per cent., which is the smallest increase for many years, and which has induced me to believe that the steadily increasing the expected revenues for the year ending June 30, 1877. Retaining the present rates, which yield a net and expected deficiency of $8,181,023.19. If business revives, which I consider as it must, if we maintain the future by the past, and if the laws in relation to compensation of postmasters are modified to correspond with the recommendations of this report, the deficiency for that year will be very much less. The reduction of postage in the estimate of the revenues at the smallest amount, and of the expenditures at the largest, an increase of the latter of 5 per cent. per annum, the receipts of only 19.29 against $4.65, which was the estimate for the present year, and a moderate increase for the last year over that of its predecessor. A wide gap at the end of a year between the receipts and the expenditures, and on the wrong side of the ledger, is anything but a pleasant fact for a business man or a statesman. With proper restrictions and economy in this Department, this gap between expenditures and receipts can be quickly closed, and in time be made to disappear altogether. Important as it is to reduce the deficiency, it must not be forgotten that in the more sparsely settled portions of the South and West the expenditures for the mail service must, to some extent, exceed the receipts two or three and sometimes tenfold. It should be settled by intelligent people, and with this end in view the pioneers should enjoy frequent and regular mail communication with the more populous sections. Probably there is no tax which we will more cheerfully pay, because we feel that we feel certain the money has been judiciously expended, than that made necessary by providing these mail facilities throughout the entire extent of our magnificent domain.

The Fast Mail.

R. C. Orton, Esq., Super intendent of Railway Mail Service (Eastern Division), has prepared the following statement, which we publish as concisely and clearly setting forth the benefits intended and anticipated as results of the establishment of the new fast mail service.

It will be foment of interest to our readers both in and out of the service :

So much has now been said in explanation of the fast mail train service, and the advantages of it are becoming so generally understood, that it might seem superfluous to repeat what, to some have read first, will be but little more than a twice told tale, were it not that daily experience demonstrates a fe t pecnt want of information concerning the reasons for it, and the consequent value of the postal service, nd concerning the good already accomplished by it.

And, first, as to the occasion for a change. The increase in the speed of railway switching and of trains, compared with the previous slow way-mail service, were merely that the furnishing of accommodations for the distribution of the latter trains making through connections rendered it possible to forward the mail at less than half the time. But this decision was largely hindered by the fact that the Department was compelled to avail itself only of the best trains by reason of their being so heavily loaded with accommodations for passengers and mail, and by the obstacles in the way of efforts were increasing instead of diminishing.

It was difficult, and almost impossible, to see the remedy, for although the idea of separate trains for the mail service was not new, it was only viewed by most of those best informed as rather a possibility of the future than a probability of the present.

How this project, deemed so visionary and chimerical even by many railroad men, became less so by prominent railroad officials, owne to the a reality by the energy and persistence of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, aided by the personal influence and support and cooperation of the Postmaster General, is now a familiar story, and what is here proposed is rather to explain what change is to be.

At the outset only one train was contemplated to run each way, but at least two trains each way must be run upon a schedule in accordance with the requirements of the service, in order to promise with as many connections as possible from ocean to ocean; must start at the latest moment that would land its mails in time to make the most important side and terminal connections; must run at the highest rate of speed per hour that would render the mails available for business purposes on reaching their destination, and the establishment of previously existing mail facilities, and, more important than all, must do these things without increased expense to the Department. That all these ends have been substantially obtained is to the object of the explanation of the above. The question of the largest number of railway connections is one of facts, and one which any person who takes sufficient interest in the matter can decide for himself by consulting his Railway Guide, and the same is true in regard to some of the other features enumerated, so that consideration will chiefly be given to what is perhaps the most important and plausible point which has been urged in reference to the fast trains, viz., that they ought to start from New York Citvin the evening instead of in the morning.

In this, as in other essentials of the service, it is because the present is the best practicable point that it is the place of destination the next morning in time for the first delivery then, and this was done in the case of all large cities and many small ones within the scope indicated. Of course, the proposed change would involve a two hours' later close in the New York Post Office, viz.: at 8 instead of 6 P. M., but there were later trains before which accomplished this, and there are such trains now, and the new train for this purpose would be no later than the old.

Take, then, points 450 or 450 miles from New York, Buffalo, for instance. The present fast train P. M., reaches the former place at 9 A. M., instead of 1 P. M., as it does, and the latter at 5 P. M., instead of 7 P. M., as before; but only the mails for delivery at those cities would be forwarded, as connections could be made. At Cleveland, for instance, the mails for the new route for the Pacific coast, and by a large share of Indiana and Michigan, would have to wait until the present fast train arrived. And at Chicago the mails for the largest portion of the country would be made immediately available, which of course would delay to that extent all mails going west of Cleveland, as they would be left over until they were under the old arrangement by the 8 P. M. train of the next day.

It may be said, then, Why not take the 8 o'clock train or the 8:30 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad? This would be an excellent one, but it brings us to the fact that nothing in the railway mail service is of more importance than to be considered as facilities for the distribution of the mails on these trains or similar ones, and nothing has been more difficult (it might almost be said impossible) of attainment.

The train at 8 P. M. may, perhaps, now be seen, that we can start over six hours later than our opposition by 10 o'clock, and deliver everything west of Cleveland as early as by the 10 o'clock train, take a large amount of mail besides (as from New York City), which the 10 o'clock train does not get, and we can also take the New York morning papers, which by the 10 o'clock train are said to be ignored in short the fast train starts from New York at the latest moment that will allow of reaching Chicago the next morning in time for the first morning delivery there, and in time for the morning delivery at intermediate points in time to make the one daily connection from that point for the afternoon train on the Pacific Road; and as for the holding of mails for this train, none are so held in their detriment, all through dispatches to large cities being forwarded as before.

It is only mail for the connected routes which is held, and this is only arranged to be worked to better advantage, it not being delayed for that purpose. It is expected that this train, as a passenger train, runs for himself, viz., travel on the latest train which will convey him to his destination at a given hour.

Having dwelt so fully on the objections to which the proposed fast mail service is liable, it must suffice to state that railroad companies are by law paid entirely by weight, and can therefore have no motive for delay in the transportation of mails, only by concentrating the great bulk of the heavy newspaper mails on the fast trains, and by the best facilities also provided, and taking the weight from the lines which furnish inferior facilities, will they be able to make regular connections, so that the total cost to the Department remains the same or nearly the same as before. This is the fact made evident by the current report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, which calls for no increase for the year but $77,000 for the transportation of the mails for next year.

The only other point that seems to merit particular mention, and that is, the averment that the fast mail train is to be run without any local mail. Many instances might be cited in contravention of this, but, perhaps, one will suffice as an example. All the prominent towns on the line of the Hudson River Railroad (except those having local mail trains) have had for years the early morning letter-mail before the train which used to be known as the mail New York.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that these explanations have especial reference to the Pennsylvania and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, because that was the only route which was in operation when the project on the Pennsylvania Railroad being some what different.

R. C. J.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1875.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

At a meeting of the New York and Chicago Fast Mail Clerks, held in Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1875, for the purpose of passing resolutions of respect to the memory of the late C. Troup, Esq., Chief Clerk, Mr. F. Thomas, Chief Head Clerk, was called to the chair, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions.

The following were submitted and adopted :

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow of the death of the deceased, and we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, R. C. Tripp, and of the still greater loss sustained by his family, and tender our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That it is but just to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn the loss of one every way worthy of our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the bereavement with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are made in mercy.

Resolved, That we place heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend, the Secretary of this meeting, and that they be published in the daily papers of Poughkeepsie and the United States Mail.

(Signed,) J. W. HOWITT,
Chairman.
E. G. FINN,
W. J. GURNSEY,
CHAS. H. BROCK.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1875.
R. B. BRADSLEY, Secretary.

We have found this story of our worthy F. M. G. floating about the papers. Though we have no faith in it, we deem it only right to be true. In fact, we doubt its being true as a whole, for our F. M. G. is too polite a man to refer to "buried affections" of the fair sex. Nevertheless, as a good-natured story, and if it deters other females from seeking positions in the Dead-Letter Office, and experiencing the disappointment of failure, its publication will have proved beneficial :

"Postmaster-General Jewell is a humorist as well as a financier, personally and officially. He was so before his appointment to the Postmaster-General is now a familiar story, and what is here proposed is rather to explain what change is to be.

At the outset only one train was contemplated to run each way, but at least two trains each way must be run upon a schedule in accordance with the requirements of the service, in order to promise with as many connections as possible from ocean to ocean; must start at the latest moment that would land its mails in time to make the most important side and terminal connections; must run at the highest rate of speed per hour that would render the mails available for business purposes on reaching their destination, and the establishment of previously existing mail facilities, and, more important than all, must do these things without increased expense to the Department. That all these ends have been substantially obtained is to the object of the explanation of the above. The question of the largest number of railway connections is one of facts, and one which any person who takes sufficient interest in the matter can decide for himself by consulting his Railway Guide, and the same is true in regard to some of the other features enumerated, so that consideration will chiefly be given to what is perhaps the most important and plausible point which has been urged in reference to the fast trains, viz., that they ought to start from New York City in the evening instead of in the morning.

In this, as in other essentials of the service, it is because the present is the best practicable point that it is the place of destination the next morning in time for the first delivery then, and this was done in the case of all large cities and many small ones within the scope indicated. Of course, the proposed change would involve a two hours' later close in the New York Post Office, viz.: at 8 instead of 6 P. M., but there were later trains before which accomplished this, and there are such trains now, and the new train for this purpose would be no later than the old.

Take, then, points 450 or 450 miles from New York, Buffalo, for instance. The present fast train P. M., reaches the former place at 9 A. M., instead of 1 P. M., as it does, and the latter at 5 P. M., instead of 7 P. M., as before; but only the mails for delivery at those cities would be forwarded, as connections could be made. At Cleveland, for instance, the mails for the new route for the Pacific coast, and by a large share of Indiana and Michigan, would have to wait until the present fast train arrived. And at Chicago the mails for the largest portion of the country would become immediately available, which of course would delay to that extent all mails going west of Cleveland, as they would be left over until they were under the old arrangement by the 8 P. M. train of the next day.

It may be said, then, Why not take the 8 o'clock train or the 8:30 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad? This would be an excellent one, but it brings us to the fact that nothing in the railway mail service is of more importance than to be considered as facilities for the distribution of the mails on these trains or similar ones, and nothing has been more difficult (it might almost be said impossible) of attainment.

The train at 8 P. M. may, perhaps, now be seen, that we can start over six hours later than our opposition by 10 o'clock, and deliver everything west of Cleveland as early as by the 10 o'clock train, take a large amount of mail besides (as from New York City), which the 10 o'clock train does not get, and we can also take the New York morning papers, which by the 10 o'clock train are said to be ignored in short the fast train starts from New York at the latest moment that will allow of reaching Chicago the next morning in time for the first morning delivery there, and in time for the morning delivery at intermediate points in time to make the one daily connection from that point for the afternoon train on the Pacific Road; and as for the holding of mails for this train, none are so held in their detriment, all through dispatches to large cities being forwarded as before.

It is only mail for the connected routes which is held, and this is only arranged to be worked to better advantage, it not being delayed for that purpose. It is expected that this train, as a passenger train, runs for himself, viz., travel on the latest train which will convey him to his destination at a given hour.

Having dwelt so fully on the objections to which the proposed fast mail service is liable, it must suffice to state that railroad companies are by law paid entirely by weight, and can therefore have no motive for delay in the transportation of mails, only by concentrating the great bulk of the heavy newspaper mails on the fast trains, and by the best facilities also provided, and taking the weight from the lines which furnish inferior facilities will they be able to make regular connections, so that the total cost to the Department remains the same or nearly the same as before. This is the fact made evident by the current report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, which calls for no increase for the year but $77,000 for the transportation of the mails for next year.

The only other point that seems to merit particular mention, and that is, the averment that the fast mail train is to be run without any local mail. Many instances might be cited in contravention of this, but, perhaps, one will suffice as an example. All the prominent towns on the line of the Hudson River Railroad (except those having local mail trains) have had for years the early morning letter-mail before the train which used to be known as the mail New York.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that these explanations have especial reference to the Pennsylvania and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, because that was the only route which was in operation when the project on the Pennsylvania Railroad being some what different.

R. C. J.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1875.

CASUALTY.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., the New York and Wash. R. P. O. day line, North, met with a serious accident near Trenton, N. J., by being thrown from the track by a broken axle of the rear Express.

The postal car was completely demolished, but only Head Clerk John Q. Elder and Asst. Clerk A. T. Joynes were injured, and that slightly.

The mail arrived at Jersey City at 10:10 P. m., and at the New York P. O. at 10:30 p. m.—6 hours late. Mr. Elder was home.

A similar accident to the above, although of a less serious nature, occurred on the southward bound night line R. P. O., on the 27th ult., at the south end of tunnel, West Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEMES.

DELAWARE.

Sussex County.

Dagsboro'ch.....
Millsborough.....
Millsboro'.....
Frankford.....
Blackwater.....
Ocean View.....
Bezanna.....
Wanlesville.....
Purnell's Store.....

Georgetown and Stockton Agent.

MARYLAND.

Worcester County.

Nahoville.....
Newark.....
Girdletree Hill.....
Snow Hill.....
Purnellsville.....

Georgetown and Stockton Agent.

ROUTES IN SECOND DIVISION, R. M. S.

In the following list such routes is given by its official title, which is always to be used when designating it, and label of all kinds. The post offices named are those at the termini unless special permission is granted to the contrary. It has been already explained that each north or east terminal office always be named first.

Albany and Binghamton (N. Y.).
Albany and Rochester (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Albany and New York (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Allentown and Reading (Pa.) agent.
Altoona and Pittsburg (Pa.) agent.
Altoona and Pittsburg (Pa.) R. P. O.
Attica and Hornellsville (N. Y.) R. P. O. clerk.
Auburn and Harrisburg (Pa.) agent.
Babylon and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Batavia and Suspension Bridge agent.
Bellefonte (N. J.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Berlin and Salisbury (Md.) agent.
Bethlehem and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Binghamton (N. Y.) and Carbondale (Pa.) agent.
Binghamton (N.Y.), Scranton (Pa.) and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Blairsville and Pittsburg (Pa.) agent.
Boston (N. J.) and Corry (Pa.) agent.
Buffalo (N. Y.) and Emporium (Pa.) agent.
Buffalo and Rochester (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Butler and Freeport (Pa.) agent.
Canandaigua and Batavia (N. Y.) agent.
Canandaigua and Elmira (N. Y.) agent.
Candor and Elmira (N. Y.) agent.
Carbondale and Scranton (Pa.) agent.
Cayuga and Owego (N. Y.) agent.
Chambersburg and Richmond Furnace (Pa.) agent.
Chatham Village and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Clayton (Del.) and Oxford (Md.) agent.
Clearfield and Tyrone (Pa.) agent.
Corning (N. Y.) and Antrim (Pa.) agent.
Corning (N. Y.) and Blossburg (Pa.) agent.
Corry and Oil City (Pa.) agent.
Driftwood and Red Bank Furnace (Pa.) agent.
Dunkirk (N. Y.) and Jamestown (N. Y.) agent.
Easton (Pa.) and Elmira (N. Y.) agent.
Easton and Hazleton (Pa.) agent.
Elmira, Geneva and Buffalo (N. Y.) agent.
Elmira (N. Y.) and Williamsport (Pa.) agent.
Erie and Pittsburg (Pa.) agent.
Fair Haven (N. Y.) and Sayre (Pa.) agent.
Franklin Furnace and Waterloo (N. J.) agent.
Geneva and Ithaca (N. Y.) agent.
Geneva and Watkins (N. Y.) agent.
Georgetown (Del.) and Stockton (Md.) agent.
Glasboro and Cape May (N. J.) agent.
Greenport and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Greenville and Harrisville (Pa.) agent.
Hanover (Pa.) and Frederick (Md.) agent.
Hanover Junction and Gettysburgh (Pa.) agent.
Harrington and Lewes (Del.) agent.
Harrisburg and Altoona (Pa.) agent.
Harrisburg (Pa.) and Baltimore (Md.) agent.
Harrisburg (Pa.) and Martinsburgh (W. Va.) agent.
Hazleton and Sunbury (Pa.) agent.
Hightstown (N. J.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Huntingdon (Pa.) and Cumberland (Md.) agent.
Irvine and Oil City (Pa.) agent.
Ithaca and Owego (N. Y.) agent.
Ithaca (N. Y.) and Sayre (Pa.) agent.
Kingston and Newburgh (N. Y.) agent.
Laconia and Syracuse (N. Y.) agent.
Lambertville and Trenton (N. J.) agent.
Lawrenceville and Elkland (Pa.) agent.
Lewisburg and Laurelton (Pa.) agent.
Lock Haven and Clearfield (Pa.) agent.
Lock Haven and St. Mary's (Pa.) agent.
Lock Haven and Tyrone (Pa.) agent.
Lyons and Canandaigua (N. Y.) agent.
Manchester and Tuckerton (N. J.) agent.
Meadville and Oil City (Pa.) agent.
Middletown, Goshen and Newburgh (N. Y.) agent.
Middletown (N. Y.), Pompton (N. J.) and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Millerton and Newburg (N. Y.) agent.
Monmouth Junction and Squan (N. J.) agent.
Monsey and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Morristown and Tunkhannock (Pa.) agent.
Moore's Junction and Au Sable. (N. Y.) agent.
Mount Holly and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Mount Rigg and Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) agent.
New York (N. Y.), Dover (N. J.) and Easton (Pa.) agent.
New York and Dunkirk (N. Y.) R. P. O.
New York (N. Y.) and Hackettstown (N. J.) agent.
New York (N. Y.), Jamesburgh (N. J.) and Philadelphia, (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) and Pittsburg R. P. O.
New York (N. Y.) and Sea Plain (N. J.) agent.
New York (N. Y.), Somerville (N. J.) and Easton (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.), Trenton (N. J.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
New York (N. Y.) and Washington (D. C.) R. P. O.
New York (N. Y.), Whiting (N. J.) and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Nunevck (N. Y.) and Lanesboro, (Pa.) agent.
North Adams (Mass.) and Troy (N. Y.) agent.
North Creek and Saratoga Springs (N. Y.) agent.
Norwich and Ithaca (N. Y.) agent.
Norwich and Middletown, (N. Y.) agent.
Ogdensburg and Rome (N. Y.) agent.
Oil City (Pa.) and Ashtabula (Ohio) agent.
Oil City and Pittsburg (Pa.) agent.
Oswego and Charlotte (N. Y.) agent.
Oswego and Morrisville (N. Y.) agent.
Oswego and Syracuse (N. Y.) agent.
Patchogue, Flushing and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Pawling and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Penn Haven and Mount Carmel (Pa.) agent.
Perth Amboy and Atlantic City (N. J.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Baltimore (Md.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Crisfield (Md.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Harrisburg (Pa.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Port Deposit (Md.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Westchester (Pa.) agent.
Philadelphia (Pa.) and Wilmington (Del.) agent.
Pittsburg and Greensboro (Pa.) agent.
Pittsburg and Mopongahela (Pa.) agent.
Pittsburg and Washington (Pa.) agent.
Pollock and Karns City (Pa.) agent.
Pomeroy (Pa.) and Delaware City (Del.) agent.
Port Jefferson and Hicksville (N. Y.) agent.
Pottsville and Philadelphia (Pa.) agent.
Pottsville, Tamaqua and Hernsville (Pa.) agent.
Reading and Columbia (Pa.) agent.
Reading and Harrisburg (Pa.) agent.
Rochester (N. Y.) and Wilmington (Del.) agent.
Rochester and Dansville (N. Y.) agent.
Rochester and Niagara Falls (N. Y.) R. P. O.
Rondout and Stamford (N. Y.) agent.
Rouse's Point and Whitehall (N. Y.) agent.
Rutland (Vt.) and Albany (N. Y.) agent.
Rutland (Vt.) and Chaulaut Village (N. Y.) agent.
Rutland (Vt.) Salem and Troy (N. Y.) agent.
Saugerties and Hurley (N. Y.) agent.
St. Albans (Vt.) and Ogdensburg (N. Y.) agent.
St. Mary's and Erie (Pa.) agent.
Scranton and Northumberland (Pa.) agent.
Seaford (Del.) and Cambridge (Md.) agent.
Shelbyville and Frankfort (Ky.) agent.
Sodus Point and Stanley (N. Y.) agent.
Stonebono and New Castle (Pa.) agent.
Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester (N. Y.) agent.
Syracuse and Binghamton (N. Y.) agent.
Syracuse and Earlville (N. Y.) agent.
Towanda and Birch Creek (Pa.) agent.
Tower City and Tuckahoe (Pa.) agent.
Townsend (Del.) and Centerville (Md.) agent.
Townsend (Del.) and Chestertown (Md.) agent.
Union City and Titusville (Pa.) agent.
Utica and Binghamton (N. Y.) agent.
Utica and Syracuse (N. Y.) agent.
Washington (Pa.) and Wheeling (W. Va.) agent.
Watertown and Utica (N. Y.) agent.
Whitestone and New York (N. Y.) agent.
Williamsport (Pa.) and Baltimore (Md.) R. P. O.
Williamsport and Port Clinton (Pa.) agent.
Wilmington (Del.) and Landenberg (Pa.) agent.
Woodbury and Bridgeton (N. J.) agent.

NEW SERVICE—FIFTH DIVISION, DEC. 1, 1875.

PITTSBURG AND CINCINNATI R. P. O.

P. M.			
2.30	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar.	6.45
3.30		Ar.	11.50
8.30	Columbus	Lv.	11.40
8.40		Lv.	11.30
12.40	Cincinnati	Ar.	7.05 p.m.

PITTSBURG AND ST. LOUIS R. P. O.

P. M.			
2.30	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar.	7.09
3.30		Ar.	12.00
8.30	Columbus	Lv.	11.40
11.30		Lv.	4.40
11.35	Indianapolis	Ar.	4.35
7.10 a.m.			
7.40	Ar. St. Louis	Lv.	7.30 a. m.

All three cast of Pittsburg making up mails for the above routes should make up letter and paper mail separately.—Chief Clerk Alexander, Supt's. R. M. S.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 1, 1875.

JOHN AND THE POSTAGE STAMP.—John was a boy who "lived out." Every week he wrote home to his mother, who lived on a small rocky farm among the hills. One day John picked up an old envelope from the kitchen wood-box, and began to write upon it. It was not touched by the postmaster's canceller, to show that it had done its duty and was henceforth useless. The postmaster missed his aim, and carefully peeled the stamp off.

"No," said conscience, "for that would be cheating. The postmaster put on one letter; it ought not to carry another."

"It can carry another," said John, "because you are there to see that it does not."

The post office will not know."

"But you know," said conscience, "and that is enough. It is not honest to use it the second time. It is a little matter, to be sure; but it is something. God looks at little things. It is the temper of every action which he judges by."

"But no one will know it," said John faintly.

"No one!" cried conscience, in a voice of thunder; "I will be enough; and be you know, desires truth in the inward parts."

Yes," cried a little voice of John's character, "and it is cheating to use the postage stamp the second time, and I will not do it.

John tore it off, and threw it in the fire. The boy won a glorious victory.

This is a wholesome story for many persons in post offices and out. But there should be added to it, for the benefit of those who have no conscience, that there is a penalty of fifty dollars for using or attempting to use a stamp a second time.

City Journals in the Interior.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I notice in an article in a Rochester paper describing the "Fast Mail," claiming that it does not meet the expectation of the public, that it accomplishes but little except to bring the New York journals a little earlier than usual, and that even those are published so early that they do not contain the usual amount of news. Now I can only speak for one person, but I can say that I should sadly miss my *Tribune* should the "Fast Mail" be discontinued.

J. H. RULIFFSON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1875.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for October, 1875.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

J. B. Elder, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
F. W. Bristol, Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa.
J. C. Curtis, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
A. Miller, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. F. Josselyn, New York to Oswego, N. Y.
I. B. Bass, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
W. J. Hazel, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
J. B. Bumbaugh, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
E. B. Dorrell, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
J. H. Green, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.
C. O. Cwnahin, Chicago, Ill., to Harvard, Ohio.
C. G. Bowen, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
T. W. Price, Quincy, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
P. Cresson, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. F. Adams, Chicago, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind.
J. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md., to Centralia, Ill.
W. W. Safford, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
C. F. Dimmick, Washington, D. C., to Goldsboro, N. C.
H. Page, Chicago to Quincy, Ill.
S. C. Bassett, Boston, Mass., to Bangor, Me.
A. T. Joynes, New York, N. Y., to Washington D. C.
J. D. Lloyd, New York to Albany, N. Y.
F. B. Floro, Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo.
D. B. Bowers, Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tenn.
T. E. Jenkins, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
H. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
B. B. Cross, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. F. Washington, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
H. Y. Hammett, St. Louis, Mo., to Atchison, Kan.
F. D. Heffron, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. Havens, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
H. De Camp, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
J. C. Bucher, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
Philip, Philadelphia to Washington City, D. C.
R. S. Fellows, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
C. Pellbach, Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa.
S. S. Shoemaker, Pittsburg, Pa., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. T. Hale, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. A. Thompson, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. H. H. Goss, New York to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. H. Hammett, St. Louis, Mo., to Seldon, N. C.
M. F. Conner, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. Tomson, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
S. A. Dyer, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
G. W. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. T. Pratt, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. H. Gunnison, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. S. Harrison, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. E. Vest, New York to Albany, N. Y.
P. J. Lalor, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
G. H. Heath, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. M. Reese, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
E. S. Bitzgerus, Philadelphia to Pitt

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1875.

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

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.

G. R. CLEVELAND, Private Secretary, 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 M. TYNER, of Indiana.

JOSEF L. STENCIL, Chief Clerk.

SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.

WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographical Clerk.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Finances, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.

E. M. MADDOX, of Mississippi.

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 Offices.

C. P. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.

DAVID HAYDEN, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.

RICHARD LITTELL, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.

G. B. ARMOR.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.

R. W. GUILEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.

C. COCHRAN, JR.

A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Stamp Agency.

R. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.

J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post Office Department.

MILTON MCGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 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. Changes will be held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

JNO. S. BARRY, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Superintendents.

Wm. Sam P. Chambers, Jr., Boston, Mass.
A. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
E. W. Bailey, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. M. Tyrrell, Atlanta, Ga.
Thos. H. Brady, Washington, D. C.
G. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James H. Otis, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
Lin A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.
W. B. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

T. H. Woodward, Chief Special Agent, Washington D.C.
Adams, Charles, Denver, Colorado.
Abeon Ira L., San Francisco, Cal.
Barnett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Baldwin, J. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bell, C. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Bigelow, W. H., Boston, Mass.
Booth, Henry, Montgomery, Ala.
Bebaghmen, J. A., Logansport, Ind.
Boyd, R. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, S. D., Key West, Fla.
Camp, R. H., Boston, Mass.
Chamberlain, A., Atlanta, Ga.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cox, Walter T., Galveston, Texas.
Crawford, J. M., Memphis, Tenn.
Douglas, L. H., Washington, D. C.
Edgington, W. A., Salt Lake, Utah.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
Fryer, John, Boston, Mass.
Furey, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, T. M., Ogden, Ill.
Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huggins, A. P., Aberdeen, Miss.
Huntington, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. L., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., New Orleans, La.
Kinnan, J. W., Baltimore, Md.
Lewis, Eugene, Richmond, Va.
McDonald, I. Brown, N. Y.
Minnis, John B., New Market, Tenn.
Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
Rutherford, E. H., Memphis, Md.
Remsdell, C. F., Oroville, W. Va.
Revere, R. G., Boston, Mass.
Scott, T. S., St. Louis, Mo.
Schaefer, Th. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sherredan, R. L., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. T., Hartford, Conn.
Stuart, J. E., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Ward, L. F., Boston, Mass.
Wickes, S. E., Tremaineburgh, N. Y.
Wickser, J. B., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wilder, James L., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, J. T., Macon, Miss.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Russell, J. S., Bennington, Ill.
Harrison, M. L., Bay, Washington, D. C.
Hope, Jos. C., Monticello, Fla.
Howard, Edward, Washington, D. C.
Long, Thomas H., Salisbury, N. C.
Small, William, Washington, D. C.

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* Headquarters Washington, D. C.
†Headquarters New York, N. Y.
‡Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Seymour B., New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

JAMES T. WARDELL, First Assistant Postmaster General.

JAS. E. TYLER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

H. W. BENNETT, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

C. P. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.

JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.

H. L. JEWETT, Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

J. O. P. BURNSIDE, Superintendent P. O. B.

E. J. BRADLEY, Chief of Division Dead Letters.

C. COCHRAN, JR., Chief of Division Mail Depredations.

A. D. HAZEN, Chief of Stamp Division.

J. W. KENDRICK, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.

R. W. GUILEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.

JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.

J. M. MCCULLOUGH, Treasurer 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, 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.]

Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1875.

On and after January 1, 1876, the rates of letter postage between the United States and Japan, by direct service via San Francisco, will be reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents per ½ ounce, or fraction thereof, prepayment compulsory.

Postmasters will give the necessary orders for collecting this reduced rate of postage after January 1, 1876.

S. By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of Postmaster-General Jewell, of which we print a synopsis in another column, contains some excellent recommendations, which we trust will meet with a response from Congress in the prompt enactment of the laws necessary to carry them into effect.

For instance, Gen. Jewell recommends that the sender of third-class mail matter shall have the right to endorse his name and address on the wrapper thereof without paying for the privilege in the form of letter postage on the package—a provision so obviously in accordance with the principles of economy that it is a wonder that it has not been adopted long since here as it has elsewhere. Not only can no possible loss to the revenue result from the permission, but the practice should be encouraged as furnishing the post office a ready means of tracing to its origin any package enclosure or article sent in violation of law or regulation. Should the custom become general, as it doubtless would if permitted, the absence of the sender's name and address from a package would afford some ground for suspicion that it contained matter which would lead to an examination by which any attempted fraud would be detected.

The permission to write or print a brief statement of the number and nature of the contents of third-class packages is also an excellent suggestion, against which no valid objection can be urged, but which should, perhaps, be coupled with a penalty for making any *false* statement in such endorsement with intent to defraud. If the present distinction in r.te between "book" and other manuscript is not abolished, the adoption of this suggestion will do away with at least one annoyance in the regulations, and prevent much perplexity which it its result. When a package of "book manuscript" arrives for delivery, marked as such, letter postage must be collected; if it is not so marked, the postmaster has a delicate and difficult task in deciding as to the class of matter to which it belongs. A remedy for this, however, is proposed by the Postmaster General in his further recommendation that all "manuscript designed for publication" shall be included in the third class.

It will be remembered that all sorts of endorsements are at present permitted on third-class matter, provided only that they are in *print* and not in writing. The origin of this curious discrimination in favor of printing ink against that used for writing dates back to the times when, in consequence of the high rates of postage, all sorts of devices were in vogue among a certain class for the defrauding of the postal revenues by the use on newspaper wrappers, &c., of words and characters of hidden meaning, for the conveyances to the initiated, to whom they were addressed, of information which if sent by letter would have entailed a heavy tax in postage. Since the reduction of letter postage to the three-cent rate, however, there has not been sufficient inducement to render this roguish practice at all common, and we shall be glad to see the obsolete nonsensical restriction as to "any writing whatever, other than the address," relegated to the limbo of things that have outlived their usefulness.

POSTAL BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, to be appointed by the Senate and House, which assemble on the first Monday of the present month, will probably have referred to them, during the first week of the session, a sufficient number of bills for the amendment of the postal laws to keep them busy (if they devote to them all they can consistently do) until those who introduces them believe them entitled to until long after the adjournment for the holidays. The wrath and excitement caused by the absurd blunder of the last Congress in doubling the rate of postage on all third-class matter, while in its blind haste it neglected to provide for a check to be legislating in regard to "mercandise" only, naturally extended to every portion of the country, and the remotest constituences have had a realizing sense of the results of that innocent little mistake daily forced upon them through the operations of the postal service. As a consequence, it is probable that there are few among the people's representatives now on their way to or already located at the National Capital, whose baggage does not contain, in the shape of a bill, some remedy for the grievance inflicted by the passage of the section which transformed the words "two ounces" to "one ounce"; and that honorable member who, by being the first to catch the eye of Mr. Speaker with a view to the introduction of such a bill, will consider himself fortunate.

That the obnoxious enactment will be repealed (as it should) there is no doubt. But we hope that Congress, in its haste to repair the wrong, will not think it necessary to award "indemnity for the past," as well as "security for the future," by reducing the rates on any class of matter below a reasonable figure. So far as "merchandise" is concerned, no injustice was done by the passage of the law of last session, except that involved in the fact that it went into effect immediately, and thereby entailed serious loss to business men whose contracts and plans had been arranged on the basis of the old rates—or rather at the *new* rates: for the reduction to 1 cent per two ounces in merchandise rates had then but recently been effected, and there is no good reason for any change in the law as to that description of mail matter.

We regard it as a misfortune that the language of the Act which included "samples of ores, metals, minerals and merchandise" among third-class matter, was so construed as to admit merchandise—that is, everything capable of being bought and sold, into that class. It certainly was not the intent of Congress was to permit "*samples of * * * * * merchandise*" only—that is, *specimens* of saleable goods passing between known dealers in the same line as carried in the mails at less than letter rates; but the significance of the familiar mercantile term "sample" having been accepted so as to embrace things in general, a gate has been opened, which it is practically impossible to close. The conducting of an express business would hardly seem to be a legitimate function of the post office, but if it must needs be, it certainly ought not to be conducted at a loss. The best that can be said in favor of a "parcel post" in this country is that it furnishes the residents of districts where express facilities are not provided by the great corporations engaged in that business—for the excellent reason that it "wouldn't pay," to do so—a ready means of obtaining small packages of goods not otherwise procurable. The Post-Office Department has "gone out of its way" for the benefit of this class of our citizens, but we hope Congress will not demand, in addition, that it shall do this extra work gratis.

SUCCESS OF THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The figures given in our last from the report of R. W. Gurley, Esq., Superintendent of the Free Delivery service—showing the receipts from local postage for the last fiscal year to have exceeded the cost of the service by nearly $66,000—prove that the free delivery by carriers is the one branch of the postal service which pays its own expenses and produces a surplus to the revenues; and there is no doubt that, properly conducted, it will become more and more remunerative. At present, the system is in operation at very many offices where the receipts from local postage are very small, and are likely to remain so. In cities of small size in comparison with the great commercial and financial centres, there can be little difficulty in obtaining from local postage any sum equaling or approaching the cost of a free delivery of mail matter by carriers. The enactment by Congress of any certain rule that the free delivery service "shall" be established at all places the population of which exceeds or equals a certain number, without reference to other considerations, has always seemed to us a mistake. The establishment of free delivery at any city should be discretionary with the Postmaster-General, who has ample means of informing himself in the desires of the people, and the demands of the service in any particular locality. There are many places at which the free delivery service is not desired and not needed, and to establish it at such places would involve expenditure resulting in no benefit to the public convenience and no addition to the revenues. There are many other points at which, up to a certain limit, every dollar expended in the maintenance of free delivery will be certain to produce a handsome profit on the investment.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

The question of the constitutionality of the clause in the "Sundry Civil Expenses" act of the last Congress, by which the postage rate was increased from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce, was brought before the U. S. Court in June last by Ivan C. Michels, of New York, charged with sending obscene matter, for transmission to Philadelphia, a package containing a book, weighing 21¼ ounces, postage stamps to the amount of 11 cents being affixed to it, in accordance with the old law. Mr. James declined to receive the book on the ground that, under the clause mentioned above, 22 cents postage should be paid. Mr. Michels applied to Judge Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, for a writ of mandamus compelling Mr. James to forward the book, on the ground that the law fixing the rate of postage on third-class matter was unconstitutional. Argument on the application was had some time ago, and Judge Johnson reserved his decision until Dec. 6, when he refused to grant the writ, affirming the constitutionality of the clause of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled an "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1875, and for other purposes," by which the rate of postage upon third-class mail matter is increased from one cent for two ounces to one cent an ounce.

"THE POSTAL UNION."

Through the courtesy of Joseph H. Blackfan, Esq., Superintendent of Foreign Mails, we have received copies of the first and second numbers of "*L'Union Postale*," a journal for the publication of which provision was made in Article XV. of the International Postal Treaty of Berne. Its object is the "publishing and distributing of information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; the fixing, and the amount of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the detailed regulations; of notifying alterations adopted," etc. It is printed in three languages—English, French and German—and will be found of interest to all engaged in the service. It is issued monthly, under the auspices and direction of the "International Bureau of the General Postal Union" at Berne, Switzerland, by Monsieur A. Morot, Principal Secretary of that Bureau. The price of the publication is 10 francs a year, or two year, which should be transmitted to Mons. Morot by international postal order.

"REMIT."

Some of our subscribers are still delinquent. We would take it as a favor if such as are so would remit at the earliest moment. Money is necessary to carry on the MAIL, and every dollar has its use and purpose. We must therefore urge prompt remittance, both for the bill heretofore sent out, and for those that accompany this issue. Remit! Remit at once.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of November, 1875:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*P. M.*
Applegate	Placer	Cal.	46,926
Alden	Erie	N. Y.	14,744
Bound Landing	Berry	Ga.	11,376
Bethania	Clay	Kan.	Special.
Benton	Rockbridge	Va.	46,927
Backbone	Cumberland	N. C.	13,787
Burnt Cabin Valley	Lincoln	Mo.	13,788
Burnt House	Ritchie	W. Va.	13,789
Cedarville	Cumberland	N. J.	46,928
Centerville	Mecklenburg	Va.	11,381
Cedar Bluff	Washington	Ark.	46,929
Cloverdale	Dickson	Tenn.	Special.
Cedar Lake	Los Angeles	Cal.	46,930
Centre View	Charlotte	Va.	11,382
Cedar Hill	Wilkes	Ga.	13,790
Death	Elko	Nevada	46,931
Dorsey	Jefferson	Va.	11,383
East Eagle	Owen	Ken.	39,124
East Rockport	Doddridge	W. Va.	46,932
Forestburgh	Bramble	Dakota Terr.	Special.
Fairview	Lake	Ore.	39,125
Fort Putnam	Lawrence	Ind.	13,050
Gardner's Landing	Erie	Pa.	46,933
Gifford	Hardin	Iowa	17,260
Mountain	Hendricks	Ind.	46,934
Gum Ridge	Jefferson	Miss.	39,126
Gibbsland	Macon	N. C.	Special.
Houghton Lake	Roscommon	Mich.	46,935
Hyattsville	Clay	Ind.	39,127
Hayden	Colbert	Ala.	39,128
Hector	Johnson	Kan.	39,129
Hudson Springs	Lincoln	Col.	46,936
Jacksville	Greene	Ind.	39,130
Jewett	Hancock	Me.	46,937
Kennard	Washington	Neb.	17,261
Lake Mahopac	Putnam	N. Y.	46,938
Lanion Valley	Fairfax	Va.	Special.
Lake Valley	Sierra	Cal.	46,939
Moose Creek	Deer Lodge	Mon. T.	Special.
Mountain Home	Ada	Idaho T.	46,940
Miller's Cove	Blount	Tenn.	39,131
Mountain View	Ozaukee	Wis.	46,941
Moline	Franklin	Neb.	24,099
Mormon Depot	Apache	T. & O. N. R.	Special.
Minor Hill	Giles	Harrisburg and Staunton	
Nestallburg	Fayette	W. Va.	13,052
Nelson Ford	Chesterfield	S. C.	46,942
Oconee	Osceola	Mich.	46,943
Owensville C. H.	Big Stone	Minn.	Special.
Pleasant Hill	Cumberland	N. C.	46,944
Pioneer	Santa Clara	Cal.	46,945
Pleasant Creek	Fayette	Tenn.	39,132
Paxton	Buffalo	Dak. T.	39,133
Pilot Woods	Shannon	Mo.	46,946
Parker's Station	Scott	Miss.	39,134
Pinchu	Jackson	Ore.	39,135
River Hills	Mercer	W. Va.	13,794
Rapidan	Blue Earth	Minn.	46,947
Riverside	Shannon	Mo.	39,136
Rockport	Spencer	Ind.	46,948
Stonerville	Fillmore	Neb.	24,100
Stockton's Store	Hertford	N. C.	13,795
Swan Island	Hancock	Tenn.	39,137
Sandersville	Marion	Ark.	39,138
Sandusky	Grayson	Tex.	31,397
Sidney	Mitchell	Kan.	46,949
Virginia Point	Galveston	Tex.	Special.
Wright's Grove	Cook	Ill.	46,950
Wilsonville	Montgomery	Ill.	Special.
Wallach	Laramie	Wyoming T.	Special.
Wellsville	Columbiana	O.	46,951
West Manchester	York	Pa.	7,849
Yell, or Bluff	Hillsboro	Tex.	31,398
Yorkville	Fremont	Col. Ter.	39,139
York	Cobb	Ga.	46,952
		Southern terminus Utah Ry.	

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Remits No.*
Barrowville	Hannahite	W. Va.	11,429
Belle Creek	Hocking	Minn.	46,953
Brushy	Hickman	Tenn.	39,579
Bethel	Pitt	N. C.	13,796
Damascus	Spartanburg	S. C.	13,386
Dingus	Hocking	Ohio	46,954
El Dorado	Fond du Lac	Miss.	39,140
Ellis	Hardin	Iowa	17,262
Fairview	Los Angeles	Cal.	46,955
Fairview	Coos	Oregon	46,956
Farmer's Branch	Dallas	Tex.	31,399
George's Creek	Pickens	S. C.	13,387
Hatch's Store	Bertie	N. C.	13,797
Hendricks	Schuylkill	Pa.	7,851
Jackson's	Westmoreland	Va.	46,957
Ladore	Neosho	Kan.	39,580
Littleton	Cook	Ga.	46,958
North Mapo	Henry	Va.	11,430
Pendleton Creek	Orange	Ind.	39,581
Rosevill	Bauer	Ky.	39,582
Sanlon	Scott	Miss.	39,583
Spring Valley	Grayson	Tex.	31,400
Shilhville	Jackson	Ohio	46,959
Tarrytown	Dutchess	N. Y.	7,852
Tarrytown Branch	Dutchess	N. Y.	7,853
Tuscumbia	Colbert	Ala.	39,584
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Tu

ER POST OFFICE A "MENOPOSEAL."—At Atlanta, Ga., an honest old granger approached the affable young man who adorns the general delivery window of the post office, recently, and asked: "Is there any letters for the Griggses here?" The young man shuffled through "G's" deck, and said: "No, sir!" "Any for the Slacks bin ness?" The young man counted the "S" deck, and said: "No, sir!" "Well, any for the Duncans?" and the old man got out his specs to see for himself. The young man fanned the "D's" out, and again said: "No, sir!" "Then, who in thunder is all them letters and pigeon holes for, anyhow, by gum?" ripped out the indignant old man; and before the young man had time to reply, the old granger was shuffling down the street, swearing that "this here post office is a blamed memoperly, like everything else these days."

A DOG SENT TO WHERE A POSTAL CLERK IS A PARTY.—The Boston *Herald* says: As Mr. Thomas W. Lane, of the United States Railway Car Service, was gunning lately in West Roxbury, Mass., he was surprised to see his dog—a full-blooded setter—bringing to him at his feet a large pocket-book, which, upon examination, proved to contain $425 in currency, letters, papers of value and railroad tickets, which belonged to Mr. Langley, of Cambridgeport. When the property was delivered to Mr. Langley deducted Mr. Lane accepted a suitable bonus for the lucky find, which Mr. Lane refused. Thereupon Mr. Langley instructed his son that the dog a present of $30 to be invested in a silver collar.

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

BY WAY OF SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND SAMOAN. MOAN.—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 Saturday 1874	Friday 1874	Thursday 1875	Monday 1875
5 Dec.	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	1 Jan.	7 Jan.	4 Jan.
12 "	21 "	2 Jan.	8 Jan.	14 Jan.	11 Jan.
9 Jan.	9 Jan.	23 Jan.	26 Feb.	4 Mar.	1 Mar.
16 Jan.	25 Jan.	30 Jan.	5 Feb.	11 Mar.	8 Mar.
27 Feb.	6 Mar.	20 Mar.	26 Apr.	29 Apr.	26 Apr.
5 Mar.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	31 May	7 May	24 May
24 Apr.	3 May	15 May	18 June	24 June	21 June
29 May	7 June	13 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.	6 Nov.	12 Nov.	9 Nov.
9 Oct.	18 Oct.	30 Oct.	4 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	Honolulu	San Francisco
Thursday 1874	Saturday 1874	Tuesday 1874	About Saturday 1874	About Thurs. 1875	About Monday 1875
20 Oct.	24 Oct.	28 Oct.	31 Oct.	13 Nov.	23 Nov.
17 Nov.	21 Nov.	25 Nov.	28 Nov.	10 Dec.	20 Dec.
15 Dec.	19 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Dec.	1875	1875
1875	1875	1875	1875	7 Jan.	17 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.	26 Dec.	1876	1876
				6 Jan.	17 Jan.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Facilities are given to the post-office officials in the discharge of their daily duties, and greater promptness afforded to the publick, by careful attention to the following recommendations:

To mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the office is much diminished if the letters and circulars when mailed in large numbers are tied in bundles with the address all in one direction.

To make the address legible and complete, giving the name of post-office, county and State. The name of the street and number of the house should also be given on letters addressed to cities where letter-carriers are employed; as a letter will eventually reach a destination without a number, the omission is often a cause of hesitation and delay. In the case of letters for places in foreign countries the names of the countries as well as the post offices should be given in full. Letters addressed, for instance, merely to "London," without adding "England," are frequently sent to Canada, and vice versa, thereby causing delay, and often serious loss.

To see that every letter, newspaper or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. Nothing, as much as possible, cheap envelopes made of thin paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or other article than paper is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not unfrequently get open, either by cause of complaint against officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

Never to send money through the mail except either by means of a money-order or in a registered letter. Never send your address or value except in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or any article of value in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of unwittingly bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

To provide, in cities where letter-carriers are employed, letter-boxes at the offices of the *name and post-office address of the writer*, with *county and State*, in order to secure the return of the packet to the sender, in case it is undelivered cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned to the senders were the senders' names and addresses always either fully and plainly written inside, or written, printed or embossed on the envelope. Those who have large correspondence would find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes," but those who only occasionally have occasion to avoid much trouble by *writing* a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When stopping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a post-office, always see that the direction is correct—that it does not stick in the passage; observe also, as a finality, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

POSTAGE STAMPS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER OF THE ADDRESS SIDE OF ALL MAIL MATTER.

Cut postage stamps, stamps cut from stamped envelopes, mutilated postage stamps and defaced postage stamps are not accepted in payment of postage. Letters deposited in a post office having such stamps affixed are held for postage.

Postmasters are not obliged to accept in payment of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent, or the genuineness of which cannot be clearly ascertained. They are obliged to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper or nickel coins. They are not obliged to affix stamps to letters, nor are they obliged to make change, except as a matter of courtesy. Nor are they allowed to give credit for postage.

To use or attempt to use in payment of postage, a postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from such stamped envelope which has been before used in payment of postage, is punishable with a fine of fifty dollars.

To insure a letter being forwarded in the mails, it must not have less than three cents in postage stamps affixed. The word "Paid" indorsed on a letter is not regarded at the office of delivery; letters so marked, and not having any stamp affixed, are treated as unpaid.

The double rate of six cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, is chargeable on letters reaching their destination which have not had one full rate prepaid at the mailing office. The law does not permit a stamp to pass where the mailing office the amount should be deducted.

Letters cannot be carried out of the mail except in postage stamped envelopes. There is no objection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier thereof, is chargeable on letters reaching their destination which have not had one full rate prepaid at the mailing office. The law does not permit a stamp to pass where the mailing office the amount should be deducted.

Letters cannot be carried out of the mail except in postage stamped envelopes. There is no objection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier thereof, is chargeable on letters, whether in a stamped envelope or not, but to continue the practice, or receive money for so doing would subject the party to a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals may be delivered from the mail for sale at the counters to subscribers, but if they are put into a post office for delivery the postage must be paid thereon.

After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivering of it cannot be delayed or prevented by the writer, but if application be made for the return of a letter which has not left in the mail, the postmaster may detain it provided he is furnished with proper evidence that the party applying is the writer, and if the application is made before the letter is mailed it may be returned without cancelling the stamp.

When a letter-carrier delivers a letter at a designated address, in the absence of any instructions to the postmaster to the contrary, it is a legal delivery, and such letter cannot be sent to the dead-letter office, except *any article whatever* except *bona fide* subscriptions, or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter on its itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—6 cents *for each* half ounce or fraction thereof—weight of package limited to *four pounds*.

Letters addressed to initials or fictitious names are not deliverable unless the address contains a designated place of delivery than a letter addressed A. B., station G., New York, is not deliverable; but a letter addressed A. B. stating street and number, or a box number, is deliverable.

In using postal cards, be careful not to write on have anything printed on the side to be used for the address, except the address; also be careful not to paste, gum or attach anything to them. They are unmailable if postal cards have been thus exaggerated.

No cards are "postal cards" except such as are issued by the Post-Office Department. Cards issued by other parties containing any writing in addition to an address, are subject to letter postage.

A subscriber to a newspaper or perodical who changes his residence and post-office, should at once notify the publishers and have the publication sent to his new address.

Printed matter, merchandise and other third class matter cannot be forwarded from the office to which it is addressed, unless the postmaster is furnished with postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, for such purpose. Neither can postmasters, at the request to return indorsed on such matter, except he is furnished with postage as above. A request to return written on such matter is also subject the packages to letter postage.

To inclose any written matter in printed matter subjects it to the mailing party to a fine of five dollars unless the party sending the matter is furnished with postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, for such purpose. Neither can postmasters, at the request to return indorsed on such matter, except he is furnished with postage as above. A request to return written on such matter is also subject the packages to letter postage.

All packages mailed at less than letter rates of postage should be wrapped so that their contents can be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper. Matter contained in sealed envelopes notched at the ends, defeats the object of the law and is therefore made subject to letter postage.

Nothing whatever should be written on the contents, or on the covers of packages of third-class matter, but the address of destination.

There is, however, no objection to a card printed or impressed on the wrapper, or to a mark on a newspaper calling attention to an article therein.

Samples may be marked in pencil or in ink, with letters or figures by which they may be distinguished in a descriptive letter mailed as letter rates of postage, such marking not constituting with the spirit of the law.

The postage on manuscript for magazines, periodicals and newspapers is three cents for one half ounce, or fraction thereof. Manuscript music is also subject to letter postage.

Each post-office box or drawer, in all cases, is restricted to the use of one family, firm or company, and the rent therefor must be paid at least one quarter in advance. A person having a post-office box is entitled to have the letters of his family, firm, or company, put into it. Letters addressed to his friends stopping temporarily with him may also be placed in the box, if directed to his care or to the number of the box. But letters addressed to other persons residing in the same place, and living and doing business separate and apart from a boxholder, should *not* be placed in the box.

Letters or matter paid at letter rates can be registered.

Instruction to Postmasters in Corresponding with the Department.

Communications to the Department should be addressed to the proper division of the bureau, as well as to the bureau, to which the subject relates, to prevent delay, when the subject in the same letter is forbidden. Never address a clerk in charge of a division.

The following cases are to be noted:

Relative to an appointment in the postal service, or the establishment of a post office. [Note.—J. W. Marshall, *Appointment Division.*] Assistant Postmaster-General, *Appointment Division.*

Relative to a bond. Same address, but substitute "*Bond Division*" for Appointment Division.

Relative to a mail route. Address Hon. Jas. N. Tyner, Assistant Postmaster-General, *Contract Division.*

Relative to distribution and dispatch of mails. Same address, but substitute "*Railway Mail Service Division*" for Contract Division.

Relative to letters returned to the Dead-Letter Office. Address the Hon. E. W. Jones, Assistant Postmaster-General, *Division of Dead Letters.*

In order for "Postage Stamps," etc. Same address, but substitute "*Division of Postage Stamps,*" etc., for Division of Dead Letters.

In order for blanks should be addressed to head of the bureau supplying such blanks (see chap. v., Reg., ed. 1873). Add to the address the words "order for blanks."

Write the name of your post office, county and State at the head of your letter, and properly date it.

[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 practicable to the post-office charged with the unpaid postage to be collected on delivery. If the postage is both 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 on mail matter. [Matter until all postage due thereon has been paid.]

First Class.

On letters, sealed packages, mail matte 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 accompanied by any writing or mark 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 envelop"; on all newspapers, magazines and perio...cals sent to other than publishers or subscribers and inclosing *any article whatever* except *bona fide* subscriptions, or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter on its itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is inclosed or concealed any letter or other thing chargeable with letter postage—6 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.*

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 publicati.on, 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 not as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may desire, at the postage on that sent, at the same rates as publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, and charged with postage as follows:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, within the county or offsner, 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 have their newspapers and periodicals intended to be sent through the mails at the office of mailing, properly assorted as to States and counties 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	0
No. 2, jute sack	2	8
No. 1, cotton	3	0
No. 2, cotton	3	8

"Exchanges" are ruled the same as subscribers' packages, and have the privilege of free circulation in the county of publication, the same as county papers.

Sample copies of second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No package is chargeable on delivery of such matter from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices.—On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to non-letter carrier offices. Newspapers one year, 5 cents a pound; magazines, whether daily or less frequently, to actual subscribers, mailed at the office of publication, 5 cents a pound.

Sample copies of second class matter to regular subscribers in Canada is the same as above, and such matter will be delivered free of further charge. No package is chargeable on delivery from Canada to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices.—On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, local or by mail, to non-letter carrier offices. Newspapers one year, 5 cents a pound; magazines, whether daily or less frequently, to actual subscribers, mailed at the office of publication, 5 cents a pound.

Publications designed for gratuitous circulation, or circulated principally for advertising purposes, are not admitted to the second class rates.

Publications issued from a known office of publication, and regularly issued at stated periods, but containing no advertisements, are entitled

[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 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 (½ 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 of prices, 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 like 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 letter had no rate from the packet its general character.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered or unpaid or are 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 have 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 valueless. 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 manuscripts 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

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of special value to all who desire to have their goods or business WELL advertised.

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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, December, 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.	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.	NEWSPAPERS. Limit of weight for a single paper.	NEWSPAPERS. 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.	
Aceza, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	2	4	2	4	2	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		4	3	4	5	4	5	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15		10		4	4	4	3	4	4	
		Foreign Possessions, Br. mail					4	4	4	3	4	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	4	4	4	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	6	4	3	4	3	
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	5		10		4	2	4	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				4	2	4	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	4	3	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	5	4	3	4	3	
*Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	†	2			
Balearic Isles. (See Spain.)													
*Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	†	2			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	4	5	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	23				4	6	4	5	4	5	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10	4	2	4	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	4	4	4	4	
British Columbia. (See Canada.)													
British Honduras, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
Buenos Ayres. (See Argentine Confederation.)													
Burmah, German mail	Optional	Destination	17		10		2	2	2	2	2	2	
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	4	4	4	4	
Cape of Good Hope, Br. mail	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	4	4	4	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	6	4	4	4	4	
Carthagena. (See New Grenada.)													
Ceylon, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
China, U. S. packet. (See Hong Kong and Shanghai.)													
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	†	2			Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 13 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	5				†	2	†	2			
Curacoa, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13				4	6	4	10	4	10	
*Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
East Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
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 cts., being the United States postage only.
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	2	4	10	4	10	
*Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Fernando Po	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	15				4	2	4	4			
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				†	2	†	2			
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	9		10		4	2	4	2	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		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Gibraltar, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	8		10		4	4	4	3	4	3	
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
*Great Britain and Ireland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
*Greece	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Greytown, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				†	2	†	1			
Guiana, Br., French and Dutch, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	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	4	2	4	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	4	2	4	2	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5		10		*	2	*	2			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	4	6	4	6	
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	4	6	4	6	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	4	6	4	6	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	6	4	5	4	5	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Malta. (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	6	4	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	23		10		4	4	4	4			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.
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	10				†	1	†	1			
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3										
Minorca. (See Spain.)													
*Moldavia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
*Montenegro	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Morocco, British mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	15				4	4	4	4	4	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
*Netherlands	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)													
Newfoundland	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		†	2	†	2	2	2	Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Granada, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	2	†	2			
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	6	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	Destination	13		10		4	2	4	2	4	2	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	6	4	8	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	6	4	6			
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		†	2	†	2	2	5	Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	6	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	6	4	6			
Nicaragua, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	†	2			
*Norway	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)													
Panama, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	2	†	2			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				†	4	†	4	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	6	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	6	4	5	4	5	
*Poland	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Porto Rico, British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	6	4	10	4	10	
*Portugal	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See Australia.)													
*Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
*Russia	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Salvador, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	10				†	3	†	3			
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	4	2	4	2	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5	2	10		†	2	†	2	2	2	
Siam, via Southampton	do.	Port debark'n.	27				4	6	4	5	4	5	
via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	6	4	5	4	5	
via San Francisco	do.	Destination	10				†	2	†	2	2	2	
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	4	4	4	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Spain, British mail via France	do.	do.	12	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	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 Establishments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	4	6	4	6	
Straits Settlements	do.	do.	10				†	2	†	2	4	5	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	4	5	4	5	
*Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
*Switzerland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Syria. (See Turkey.)													
Tangiers, British mail via Southampton	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	15				4	4	4	4	4	4	
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripolis, Italian mail	do.	Destination	7				4	3	4	3	4	3	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	7	2	10		4	3	4	3	4	3	
*Turkey	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13				4	6	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	†	1			Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
Br. 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	4	2	4	2	
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	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.

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SECOND CABIN.....(gold) 60
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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, delivered at letter-carrier offices	2 cts.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices	1 ct.
Drop letters at non letter-carrier offices	2 cts.
Registered letters 10 cts. in addition to the proper postage.	

Registered letters 10 cts. in addition to the proper postage.

Letters addressed to foreign countries are to be prepaid under the provisions of the postal treaties with those countries, and the rates of postage to be collected are stated in the report of Postmaster-General.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDISE, SEEDS, &c.

Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or less frequently than weekly, 1 cent for 4 ozs. or fraction.

Transient newspapers and periodicals, 1 cent for 2 ozs. or fraction.

Newspapers (except weekly to subscribers), periodicals and publications not exceeding 3 ozs., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction.

Weekly newspapers to subscribers, 1 cent for each pound or fraction.

Books, bound or unbound, not exceeding 4 lbs. in weight, 4 cts. for each pound or fraction.

Seeds, cuttings, roots, scions, bulbs, &c., not exceeding 8 ozs., 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fraction.

Circulars, handbills, posters, prices current, and other matter exclusively printed from type, 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fraction.

Postage must be prepaid by stamps. Packages may be sent open at both ends, when the contents consist entirely of matter which is admissible in the mails at the pound rate of postage. Packages may be sent open at the ends for inspection, when they contain matter in part chargeable with a higher rate of postage than the pound rate, provided the matter chargeable with such higher rate is distinctly marked, and the postage thereon prepaid. Unpaid, improperly prepaid, or prepaid postage stamps affixed to newspapers, magazines, periodicals or other publications issued at stated intervals, and mailed from the office of publication or from a known agency thereof, shall be charged with postage at the rate of 2 cents for each 4 ozs. or fraction.

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, Coushiriachic, 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, Viesca.

NUEVO LEON.

Agualeguas, Cadereyta, Cerralvo, Linares, Montemorelos, Monterey, Salinas, Villaldama.

SONORA.

Altar, Altipe, Babispe, Hermosillo, Magdalena, Saltuaripe, Ures.

TAMAULIPAS.

Camargo, Guerrero, Matamoros, Mier, Nuevo Laredo, Reynosa.

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Doc., 73-6m

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1876. WHOLE NO. 184.

[From the Boston (Pa.) *Free Press.*]

The Postage Question.

In no one subject connected with the General Government are the people so much and so generally interested as in the proper regulation and management of the Postal Service, and no measure of a public character is heralded with greater satisfaction and pleasure by the mass of the people than that which tends to a reduction in postages on the various kinds of mail matter.

Cheap postage is a favorite idea of our people, and we have certainly approached, in the estimation of most people, to the lowest point attainable; but it is possible to have postage even yet further reduced on letters, and the Postal Service prove a not more expensive institution to the General Government than at present. Those enthusiastic who believe that in this country our Postal Service can ever prove a self-paying institution are doomed to disappointment, for the necessities of our people, the rights demanded and willingly granted of those far removed from the facilities of travel or having at least occasional mail service at points not too far distant from their homes, the expense of the service in the rural districts being far greater than that necessary for matter conveyed, and the number of these non-paying rural districts being so great that the loss from them more than overbalance the gain from the cities and the larger towns, all these points combine to make any attempt to reach the Postal Service self-paying. The people willingly bear the tax to defray the expenses incurred by a well regulated postal system. The problem for our legislators and Postal Service thinkers being to make this delicate tax as small as possible compared with the results achieved. To do this we must carry as little mail matter as possible for less than the cost of transportation.

The public attention has been called more generally than usual to the subject of postage by the recommendation of the last Congress of a clause doubling the rate of postage on third-class matter, that is, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The people willingly bear the tax to defray the expenses incurred by a well regulated postal system, but the problem for our legislators and Postal Service thinkers being to make this delicate tax as small as possible compared with the results achieved. To do this we must carry as little mail matter as possible for less than the cost of transportation.

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UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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J. GAYLER, - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1876.

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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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MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut.
G. H. CORELL, of Connecticut, Chief Clerk.

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 D. TYNER, of Indiana.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL H. 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.
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A. D. HAZEN, Chief Div. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
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Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH CHETHAM, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. B. ARMS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
A. W. GOUDY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
H. A. HILL.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
MILTON McGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1876.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, and the several branches of the post-office service with which they are more immediately connected. Commi-sions held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BOBB, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bailey, Washington, D. C.
H. M. Terrell, Chief-inspector, Texas.
Thos. M. Vail, Washington, D. C.
G. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. St. John, Lee's, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.
W. B. Thompson, Toledo, O.

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Adams, Charles, Denver, Colorado.
Alexan'er, E. L., San Francesco, Cal.
Barrett, C. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolden, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bigelow, W. C., Augusta, Me.
Booth, Henry, Montgomery, Ala.
Bein thumer, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Boyd, E. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Bowers, S. L., Louisville, Ky.
Champ, B. H., Boston, Mass.
Comstock, C. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
Edgerton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
Foster, A. P., St. Louis, Mo.
Frey, John, Rich mond, Va.
Furay, J. R., Omaha, Neb.
Hartley, H. H., Atlanta, Ga.
Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. L., Jr., Macon, Ga.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Hutchinson, W. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. G., New Orleans, La.
Keaton, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
Lewis, Thomas, Richmond, Va.
McDaniel, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Mason, John S., Knoxville, Tenn.
Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Parker, D. M., Newark, N. J.
Patterson, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Sabourin, F. W. St. Louis, Mo.
Seybert, G. L., Omaha, Neb.
Shallcross, C. E., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sharretts, R. K., New York, N. Y.
Sperry, H. F., Raleigh, N. C.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Tidball, J. C., Washington, D. C.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Ward, L. B., Boise City, Idaho.
Wickizer, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Williams, J. T., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, J. T., Waukata, Minn.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Harrison, M. La Rue, Washington, D. C.
Hayes, Jos. C., Meadville, Pa.
Howard, Wm. A., Burlington, Vt.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
Small, William, Boston, Mass.

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.

Jos. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
J. C. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.

Jos. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
H. L. JOHNSON, Superintendent M. R. Division.
J. C. TIDBALL, Superintendent P. O. D.
E. J. DALLAS, Chief of Division Dead Letters.
L. COWDAIN, Jr., Chief of Bureau of Mail Depredations.
A. D. HAZEN, Chief of Stamp Division.
H. M. TERRELL, Chief Post-Office Department.
R. W. GOURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
Jas. H. MARR, Chief of Appointment Office.
J. M. MCGREW, Auditor of Treasury for P. O. Dep't
W. L. NICHOLSON, Topographer P. O. Dep't.

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 such countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

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

PLEASE PAY UP.

We know that times are "hard," and that a "dollar is a dollar" just now—and therefore make allowances for the tardiness hitherto of many of our subscribers who are in arrears. But we venture to suggest that a better time than the present could not be found for each one of the delinquents to get this little matter off his mind by remitting the amount of his indebtedness, at once. Do not be longer guilty of "misusing the UNITED STATES MAIL."

"SAMPLES FREE."

Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, has suggested to the Department a change in the postal law, which seems to us worthy of consideration, and other periodicals sent to regular subscribers and news agents are now charged for as second-class matter and charged for at pound rates, while sample copies of newspapers, prospectuses, display posters and miscellaneous articles issued by publishers and mailed generally to the same offices and at the same time with their regular and current copies, are counted as third-class matter and charged for at transient rates. This discrimination enures so much annoyance both to postmasters and publishers, and yields so little to the postal revenues, that Mr. Filley proposes that it should be abolished, and all periodicals, with posters, prospectuses, sample copies, and other matters connected with them, rated as second class. These will have to be a revision of the postal laws at this session, and we commend the common sense suggestion to the consideration of Congress.—*New York Tribune.*

But it would, perhaps, be well for Congress, before adopting this summary method of relieving publishers from the "annoyance" of paying postage on transient matter at the same rates which fellow citizens are compelled to pay, to consider some of the other probable consequences of such action. It seems to us that an erroneous idea very generally prevails that the liberal policy which has always characterized the action of Congress and of the Post-Office Department in regard to the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals to subscribers is based on the recognition of the peculiar merits and services of publishers as a class, and that the low figure at which those rates have been placed is intended for their sole benefit. We believe, on the contrary, that the reasons which have induced the fixing of the postal laws in favor of this class of matter have been intended for the benefit of the *subscribers*, and that the advantages which have thereby accrued to publishers have been incidental only, and not in fulfillment of the main object of those concessions to the public. The idea of Congress, as it seems to us, has been to extend to all opportunity and encouragement to acquire that knowledge of current events and of political, social, commercial and other facts which make up the record of the world's progress—a knowledge which is the common wealth possess, and which can only be obtained from the columns of the periodical press. To stimulate and encourage the acquisition of such information is certainly desirable; and we consider that with this end in view the indirect general tax which is practically levied by the transportation of newspapers and periodicals in the mails at a rate far below its actual cost, is entirely justifiable. But there should be a limit to this generosity (if it may be so called) on the part of the Government, and that limit, in our opinion, is properly defined as follows: The post office should carry in the mails, at unremunerative rates, all newspapers and periodicals which subscribers *choose to take*; but not all that publishers choose to send. In other words, we hold the principle which underlies the present laws and regulations concerning second-class matter. Abolish it by opening the mails to "samples" of all newspapers at second-class rates, which now "yield so little to the postal revenues," and that little item on the credit side will soon be transformed to a heavy one on the debit side, while the mails will be choked with trash in the guise of "newspapers," gotten up in the sole interest of quacks, "put and call" sharks, lottery swindlers and other birds of prey, who even now are constantly on the alert to avail themselves of every chance for abominations into the post office at the "pound rates." If honest and reputable publishers desire to advertise their wares by bringing them to the notice of the public in the way of free sample copies, there can be no reason why they should not pay the same rates of postage on such matter as other citizens are compelled to pay, and we believe the great majority of them would not think of asking for a change in the present law.

It is not many years since one enterprising publisher succeeded in making the post office, for a time, (as it would soon come to be permanently considered under the plan proposed in the above paragraph) a first-class nuisance, through a system of bribery. He managed to empty about 80,000 copies of his paper (a religious one) into the mails addressed to as many persons who never had thought of subscribing, but who, nevertheless—as he had by some cunning contrivance obtained their names—were "actual and bona fide subscribers," lawful to them, of course, the then "optional" payment of the postage. We think that neither he nor the postmaster at the city where this little act of audacious bribery was committed will soon forget the result which followed in the shape of objurgatory letters from postmasters and the involuntary "subscribers" all over the country. But \$5, nothing discouraged, and being well paid for the double-page advertisement which each one contained, tried it once more; but the post office had had enough of it, and, to his disgust, "sat down on" the scheme for good.

The principal ground of the complaints received from those to whom the paper had been sent was not the fact that they had been compelled to pay the postage, but that they had had thrust upon them a paper which they had no desire to read, and with whose religious and political teachings they strongly disagreed. If such an obtrusion of a religious paper created such a ferment, is there not reason to fear that the swarm of bogus newspapers, of a character by no means religious, with which the adoption of the above suggestion would inevitably cause nearly every household in the land to be infested, would be found an "annoyance" of a most serious proportion?

The actual annual loss to the postal revenues on genuine second-class matter, addressed to regular subscribers, is now about \$7,000,000. Will it be a good thing just now—would it be a good thing at any time—to impose on the already heavy taxation for the benefit of publishers, or to relieve them or any other class from the "annoyance" of paying for value received?

A MERE SUGGESTION.

The New York *Nation*, which every week instructs us concerning the "correct thing" to do, read and believe (and, we must add, generally finds useful functions in a highly commendable manner), lately published a "sarcastical" article embodying the draft of a certain bill (drawn after the manner of the celebrated "Bill for Giving Everybody Everything") which, it proposes to submit to the attention of the next Congress. As samples of the style and scope of the document, we reprint a few of its sections:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled* That special payments are hereby resumed. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be struck a bounty in addition to the amount men of the fact, and shall post the same at the conspicuous places in front door of the Treasury building."

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws inquiring or denying the right of any person to make and issue notes as money, or to circulate the same in any capacity, it shall be lawful for all persons to make and issue notes or such material and of such form as may to them seem expedient, and all money so issued shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private, and shall from the Government and between individuals; and no distinction shall be made by any law or decision in favor or against any particular kind of money. But it shall be no case be lawful to export gold; this national currency to points outside of the United States of America."

There are twenty-seven sections in all, of the same lucid and expansive tenor, relating to currency, railroads, the telegraph, education, and sundry other subjects; but, by a strange oversight, the post office is left "out in the cold," not a word as to postal matters appearing anywhere in the bill. Of course, this is not to be endured. If the bill passes (and bills characterized by the same large and hearty disregard of "red tape" and all other restrictions have been passed), it will be simply shameful to leave the post office matter with the legal fetters which now limit the advantages to the public—and therefore we hope the *Nation* may be induced to add the following section before rushing it to the printers and Congress:

"SECTION 28.—*And be it further enacted*, That things in the mails are hereby declared to be mailable matter, and that payment of postage thereon shall be optional, and at such rates (if paid at all) as the writer of the same may deem proper, reasonable or convenient; that publishers of newspapers may charge subscribers what they please, and subscribers (who shall be held to include the entire population of the United States) such chromos, circulars, prospectuses, or other supplements, prizes and premiums as they may desire, without charge; that postmasters shall be required to act as canvassers and agents for all newspapers and periodicals when requested to do so by the publishers, and to bring suit against delinquent subscribers, charging the costs in their quarterly accounts; that it shall be lawful for any publisher or any one who may be unable or unwilling to do so, and to employ stamps back to process answers thereto, and also to furnish a free lunch to the public daily, except Sundays."

Some further suggestions might be added, securing a daily service on all post routes, the appointment of letter-carriers in each Congressional district, the representative thereof will certify that for any reason such appointments are desirable, etc., etc. But perhaps the above will be quite sufficient, and we should like to see some statesman of advanced and liberal views introduce and advocate the bill.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BANGS.

We regret to learn that Mr. George S. Pangs, General Superintendent of Railroad Mail Service, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. Bangs' connection with the service has been to its advantage in every way, and his name deserves to be remembered with honor, not only by post-office men, but by the public, whose interests he has so faithfully served, and to his energy and perseverance improvements in postal facilities, the suggestions of which would not long since have been deemed too visionary and impracticable for serious consideration.

We hear that Mr. Bangs proposes to accept a position of value and trust of a large manufacturing company at the West. If this report be true, we venture to offer in advance our congratulations to the stockholders.

POSTAGE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

We receive occasionally from postmasters complaints that after having despatched from their office letters directed to *Australia*, and posted at five cents per half ounce (the rate given in our Foreign Postage Table), the same are often returned to them from San Francisco or some other exchange office as "short paid, 7c." The trouble lies in the fact that in consulting the Foreign Table for rates to Australia, they overlook the words "*except New South Wales*," which will be found there; and probably much of the annoyance and delay consequence which results from such errors would be avoided if postmasters would mention the exception concerning New South Wales to those who inquire the rates to Australia.

For further guidance in this matter we append a list of some of the more important places in New South Wales:

Ascedom,	Hexhiscon,	Parramatta,
Aubury,	Lacona,	Pyrmeburn,
Balmoral,	Liverpool,	Port Dalrymple
Bathurst,	Maryborough,	Port Jackson,
Berrima,	Maitland,	Richmond,
Botany Bay,	Melbourne,	Sydney,
Broken Bay,	Murrisbill,	St. Vincent,
Campbell,	Newcastle,	Bruce,
Coogee,	Moluta,	Vernon,
Goulburn,	New Norfolk,	Wellington,
Gundagai,	New Holland,	Windsor.
Harvey,	O'Connell Town	

MAILING MISSENT MATTER.

The Railway Mail Division of the Post-Office Department has been in charge of the railway post-office clerks and route agents to stamp the word "missent" on every letter or newspaper found to have been put into their possession. If having been found that this practice in some of the large post offices has proved beneficial in preventing delay in the mails, and a check on that part of the public, which are considered desirable in regard to all short-comings in the service. Blank stamps have been accordingly procured at small expense for this purpose, and will shortly be distributed.—*Tribune.*

The stamps for the above-named purpose have been sent to the several assistant superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, for distribution to the clerks. This distribution will be made as soon as the necessary instructions to accompany the s amps can be prepared.

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, marked "Late," 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 4:15 p. m. trains. Collections will be made from this box at 7:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Another, at 4:15 p. m., has no later mail to be posted 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 10:45 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. trains. Collections at 9:45 a. m. and 4:50 p. m.

The third,

For the New York and Boston Route, is placed near the Fourth avenue entrance to Forty-second street, and is for letters going to places in New England by 9:05 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. trains. Collections at 7:55 a. m. and 8:50 p. m. On these days no collections will be made from the Harlem Railroad box, but the N. Y. and H. R. R. box will be emptied at 5:30 p. m., and the N. Y. and Boston box at 6:45 p. m.

SIGNING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Particular attention is called to the necessity of complying fully with all the instructions which have been given with reference to signing in the books of arrivals and departures.

This must always be done at the time and by the clerk himself, personally. If signed by another an explanation must be given in every case; as, for instance, if a clerk goes to the car with a mail, he should sign for his arrival time and departure with it. If, on arrival, he has permission to return home from the depot with no coming to the post office, that fact should be stated on the book. In short, the book should be a perfect record, as far as possible, of the movements of the clerks.

NEW SERVICE.

Mail service commences this day over the Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad, and the Carthage and Morristown Branch of U. and B. R. R.

CHANGES IN ROUTE TITLES AND NEW TITLES.

Baston Corners and Rhinecliff Agent (new). Morristown and Carthage Agent (new).

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEME.

NEW YORK.

Columbia Co.

Amenia	
Gallatinville	Boston Corners & Rhinecliff Agt.
Gallatinville	Boston Corn. & Rhinecliff Agt.
Boston Corners.	Chatham Vil. & N. Y. Agt
	Dutchess Co.
Jackson Corners .	
Mt. Ross	
Mt. Ross	Boston Corn. & Rhinecliff Agt.
Rhinebeck	
Rhinebeck	
Upper Red Hook.	
Rhinecliff	Boston Corn. & Rhinecliff Agt.
	Albany & N. Y. R. P. O.
	Boston Corn. & Rhinecliff Agt.
Milan	Poughkeepsie Agt.

Jefferson Co.

Redwood	
Sherrigville	Morristown & Carthage, Agt.
Theresa	
Carthage	Watertown & Utica, Agt.
	Watertown & Carthage Agt.
Philadelphia	Ogd. & Rome, Agt.
Brier Hill	Morristown & Carthage Agt.
Edwardsville	
Hammond	Morristown & Carthage, Agt.
North Hammond	

SCHEME OF VIRGINIA.

The following changes are ordered by direction of Hon. M. H. Blair, Sup't. R. M. Division.

Letters for stations between Baltimore and Fredericksburgh having been dispensed with for the season, send, until otherwise ordered, mail matter for the Central Section of Virginia for that route as follows:

Essex Co.
Ware's Wharf to Tappahannock, stage route.
Lancaster Co.
This county entire to Tappahannock, stage route.
Middlesex Co.
Bay Port to Tappahannock, stage route.
King George Co.
Hop Yard and Shiloh to Fredericksburgh Dis.
Port Conway to Washington & Weldon R. P. O. (Fred. to Port Conway).

TIME SCHEDULE OF ROUTES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown & Reading Agent.

A. m.			
10 Le. Allentown		Ar.	12:10
			p. m.
9:20	Alburtis		11:30
9:27	Topton		11:24
10:20	Ar. Reading		10:30
			a. m.

Auburn & Harrisburgh Agent.

A. m.			
10 Le. Auburn		Ar.	4:30
11:30	Ar. Harrisburgh	Le.	3:40
			p. m.

Belvidere & Philadelphia Agent.

A. m.			
6:30	Le. Philadelphia	Ar.	4:30
8:10	Trenton		3:40
8:32	Somerset Junction		3:32
9:30	Belvidere		2:30
10:17	Phillipsburgh		1:45
10:30	Ar. Bethlehem	Le.	12:55
			p. m.

Bethlehem & Philadelphia Agent.

A. m.			
8:30	Le. Philadelphia	Ar.	6:30
9:10	Lansdale		5:50
10:30	Ar. Bethlehem	Le.	4:10
			p. m.

Bethlehem & Philadelphia Agent.

A. m.			
8:30	Le. Philadelphia	Ar.	12:45
9:10	Lansdale		12:05
10:30	Ar. Bethlehem	Le.	10:25
			a. m.

Clearfield & Tyrone Agent.

A. m.			
5:40	Le. Clearfield	Ar.	12:45
6:30	Ar. Tyrone	Le.	11:55
			a. m.

Corning & Bloomburgh Agent.

A. m.			
7:45	Le. Corning	Ar.	8:30
8:30	Lawrenceville		7:45
10:45	Ar. Bloomburgh	Le.	5:45
			p. m.

Corning & Antrim Agent.

A. m.			
10 Le. Corning		Ar.	3:35
8:55	Lawrenceville		3:29
11:50	Ar. Antrim	Le.	12:30
			p. m.

Corry & Oil City Agent.

A. m.			
11:10	Le. Corry	Ar.	2:30
			p. m.
2:30	Titusville		4:10
1:40	Ar. Oil City	Le.	5:00
			p. m.

NEW SCHEDULE—UTICA, ITHACA & ELMIRA R. R.

Le. Geneva 7:15 a. m. Ar. Frenville 8:44 a. m.
Ar. Frenville 7:30 a. m. Le. Newfield 8:30 a. m.
Le. Norwich 3:00 p. m. Ar. Frenville 7:32 p. m.
Ar. Frenville 3:45 p. m. Le. Geneva 5:15 p. m.
Le. Syracuse 9:45 a. m. Ar. Cortland 11:32 a. m.
Ar. Cortland 12:30 p. m. Le. Ithaca 12:35 p. m.
Le. Ithaca 5:45 p. m. Ar. Cortland 6:4 p. m.
Le. Cortland 6:45 p. m. Ar. Syracuse 8:30 p. m.

Le. Elmira 6:30 a. m. Ar. Cortland 9 31 a. m.
Le. Cortland 3:13 p. m. Ar. Elmira 6:30 p. m.

B. P. O. CLERKS AND ROUTE AGENTS.

The following comprises the force of this Division at this date:

R. P. O. Clerks	161
Route Agents	248
Local Agents	31
Total	441
Number of Routes in this Division	134

H. C. JACKSON,
New York, Jan. 1, 1876. Sup't. R. M. S.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for November, 1875.

R. P. O. ROAD CLERKS.

J. M. Parrucker, Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa.
J. T. C. Wasson, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
M. D. Ashley, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
R. Parnell, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. Ayers, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky.
E. T. H. De Lashmutt, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
G. H. McDermid, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. J. Lusby, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.
A. A. McKinzie, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

F. P. Hollister, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
G. Dedrick, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
F. C. Shipley, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. G. Holling, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. Arts, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky.
C. P. Pawsons, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
H. Ward, Buffalo, N. Y., to Niagara Falls, N. Y.
M. M. Vest, St. Louis, Mo., to Atchison, Kan.
C. F. Taggart, Chicago to Freeport, Ill.
W. H. Tyner, Lynchburg, Va., to Chicago, Ill.
W. E. Robart, Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa.
D. Cassidy, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky.
G. H. Nash, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. C. Lagrelius, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.
J. D. Smith, Genoa, Neb., to Quincy, Ill.
F. K. Jones, Ohio, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. C. Hildreth, Chicago, Ill., to Centralia, Ill.
H. Denham, Omaha, Neb., to Quincy, Ill.
M. B. Murphy, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
F. Shipley, Baltimore, Md., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
H. Tibbals, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.
J. J. Ward, Buffalo, N. Y., to Niagara Falls, N. Y.
C. B. McNew, Pottsburg, Pa., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. Lee, Louisville, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. B. Farmer, New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill.
W. Gough, Chicago, Ill., to Freeport, Ill.
C. B. Williams, Pittsburg, Pa., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
G. Sadler, Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn.
J. J. Shull, Louisville, Ky., to Nashvil , Tenn.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. Read, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
E. F. Moulton, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
A. Shuey, Philadelphia, Pa., to Pittsburg, Pa.
W. B. Johnston, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
H. L. Johnson, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
J. F. Jaskoff, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. J. Morrison, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. N. Murdock, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
W. T. Tyler, Pittsburg to Chicago, Ill.
C. C. Moore, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
C. Gehring, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
E. B. Gannon, New York, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.
B. J. Bloomer, Gratton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
B. B. Cooper, Gratton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
W. E. Bean, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
H. H. Hamilton, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
H. S. Alexaburg, Gratton, W. Va., to Chicago, Ill.
W. Cannon, Elmira, N. Y., to Canandaigua, N. Y.
C. J. Hanford, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.
C. W. Cutting, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
J. R. Whittington, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
G. W. Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, O.

ROUTE AGENTS.

J. Anderson, Newark to Syracuse, Ohio.
E. W. Shedd, Houston to Denison, Tex.
P. H. Clancy, Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis.
H. L. Simms, Cleveland, O., to Pittsburg, Pa.
C. H. Bennett, Cincinnati to Decatur, Ala.
T. O. Shewar, Burlington to Plymouth, Iowa.
B. Kintrea, Junction to Rockwood, Tenn.
H. E. Chi son, Shilsbury to Old Fort, S. C.
O. M. Gerrish, Geneva, Pa., to Fair Haven, N. Y.
H. F. Van Nostwick, New York, N. Y., to Easton, Pa.
W. G. Anderson, New York, N. Y., to New Haven, Conn.
W. D. Slade, Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill.
W. W. Williams, St. Louis, Mo., to Evansville, Ind.
H. S. Cantrell, Washington to Charlotte, N. C.
W. W. Richey, Rome to Ogd nsburg, N. Y.
P. D. Brewer, New York, N. Y., to Easton, Pa.
P. Brown, Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill.
M. S. Pollock, Keokuk to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
A. Mashburn, Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C.
A. E. Moore, Chicot to Monticello, Ark.
W. H. Orendorff, Chicago to Vicksburg, Miss.
A. B. Murdock, Mobile, Ala., to New Orleans, La.
W. A. Wickham, Chicago, Ill., to Milwaukee, Wis.
F. E. Gould, Detroit to Bay City, Mich.
W. Moore, Chicago, Ill., to Victoria, B. C.
H. E. Stephens, Hagerstown to Lock Haven, Pa.
W. Y. Dinkle, Rome to Old City, Pa.
O. Van Dalsick, New York to Patchogue, N. Y.
C. Bishop, New York, N. Y., to New Haven, Conn.
H. Hancock, Philadelphia to Pottsville, Pa.
W. Hall, Memphis, Tenn., to Terre Haute, Ind.
C. C. Barlow, " "
W. H. Wheeler, Carthage to Morristown, N. Y.
H. H. Mooney, Easton, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y.
W. Slade, Memphis, Tenn., to Evansville, Ind.
E. K. Jerome, East Saginaw to Lockington, Mich.
J. Mc. Orendorff, Chicago to Vicksburg, Miss.
H. Barnes, Marietta to Canal Dover, Ohio.
W. A. Wickham, Milwaukee to Michigan City, Ind.
C. F. Taggart, Omaha to Kearney Junction, Neb.
C. A. Ranney to Old Fort, N. C.
W. Lewis, Opelika to Goodwater, Ala.
W. Hayes, Corning, O., to Nicholasville, Ky.
S. Rees, Cincinnati, O., to Maysville, Ky.
H. H. Matlack, Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn.
G. H. Butterworth to Parker, Kan.
A. Williams, Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Col. Ter.
W. Wilson, Cairo to Tennessee, Ohio.
W. R. Whitlock, Harrisburg to Lock Haven, Pa.
W. H. Wheeler, Carthage to Utica, N. Y.
H. Higley, Syracuse to Ruthanton, N. Y.
C. F. Morrison, Fort Plain to Oswego, N. Y.
P. C. Coleman, Evansville, Ind., to Bowling Green, Ky.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

D. B. Honeywell, Boston City to Titusville, Pa.
J. L. Joe, Muscatine to Riverside, Iowa.
D. H. Phillips, Philadelphia to Minnesota City, Pa.
P. Leake, Pekin to Decatur, Ill.
J. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa., to New York, N. Y.
H. Fiteon, Pittsburg to Monongahela City, Pa.
J. Hoffman, Pittsburg to Greensboro, Pa.
C. Case, Des Moines to Winter st, Iowa.
J. Gale, Rhinecliff to 8 ston Corners, N. Y.
J. F. Smith, Opelika to Buffalo, Ala.
H. C. Sharp, Fayetteville to Rockford, Tenn.
T. F. Dixon, Lancaster to Old Fort, N. C.
T. S. Coleman, Anchorage to shelbyville, Ky.

LOCAL AGENTS.

J. L. Palmer, Humboldt, Tenn.
D. Gile, Lake City to Jacksonville, Fla.
S. C. Mallory, Pacific Junction, Iowa.
D. Sampson, Indianapolis to Buffalo, Ala.
H. Saring, Bolivia, Ohio.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of January, 1876.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Jan. 1	White Star	Queenstown.
1	Anchor	Glasgow.
1	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
4	Wilhs on & Gahon	Queenstown.
4	Red Star	Queenstown.
5	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool.
6	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
6	Netherlands Steam Nav	Rotterdam.
8	Anchor	Glasgow.
8	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre, Southampton & Bremen
8	North German Lloyd	Queenstown.
12	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool.
13	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
15	Inman	Queenstown.
15	Anchor	Glasgow.
15	Wilhelmsen Line	Southampton & Bremen
15	Williams & Gibon	Queenstown.
15	Anchor	Glasgow.
15	Cunard	Queenstown.
15	Hamburg Am. Packet	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
19	Red Star	Queenstown.
20	White Star	Queenstown.
20	Anchor	Glasgow.
20	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
22	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool
22	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool
22	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool
22	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverpool
26	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool
27	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool
27	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool
27	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverpool
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Jan. 8	North German Lloyd	Southampton.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Jan. 1	Allan Line	Liverpool.
8	Allan Line	Liverpool.
15	Allan Line	Liverpool.
22	Allan Line	Liverpool.
29	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAIL

10:30 a. m., and 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:50, 4:50 and 6:05 p. m.

Deliveries.—Circular deliveries are made daily, Sundays excepted, on main office district, at 8 and 10:30 a. m., and 12:30, 2, 3 and 4:30 p. m., and from all stations between Canal and 8th ventyfirst streets, at intervals of two hours, between 8 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday Delivery.—Carriers are in attendance at main office, to receive callers, from 9 to 11 a. m., and at stations from 9 to 10 a. m.

Collections.—On main office district, thirteen collections are made daily, Sundays excepted, viz.: at 7:45 a. m. and terminating at 9 p. m., and for the street letter boxes between Canal and Seventy-first streets, twelve collections, commencing at 6:45 a. m. and terminating at 10 p. m.

Sunday Collections.—Are made at 2 and 9 p. m.

Outgoing Mails.—Mails are made up and dispatched from stations hourly, to connect with outgoing mails from main office.

Letters deposited in stations or street letter boxes before 9 p. m., are dispatched by the same train as mail deposited at the main office, if such mail train, leaving main office at 9:30 p. m., and for other points by the regular morning mails.

STATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.

Open from 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; on Sundays from 9 to 9:30 a. m.

A.—295 Broadway.	M.—Tenth avenue, cor. 52d street.
B.—202 Grand street.	N.—1,197 Broadway, cor. 29th street.
C.—383 Fourth avenue.	O.—Manhattanville.
D.—No. 4 Cooper Union.	R.—110th street and Lexington avenue.
E.—502 Eighth avenue.	S.—Morrisania.
F.—359 Third avenue.	Fordham.
G.—303 Fourth avenue.	Kingsbridge.
H.—1009 Third avenue.	Morrisania.
J.—Seventy-third street, cor. Third avenue.	Riverdale.
K.—1331 Third avenue.	Bayview Depot.
L.—2297 Third avenue.	Tremont.
	West Farms.
	Woodlawn.

We do not give the following, which we take from an exchange, as exact in every particular; there may be inaccuracies in it, but on the whole, the item is sufficiently correct to interest our readers:

In 1792 the first postage act was passed in the United States. Every separate piece of paper, large or small, without reference to weight, was considered a letter, and two or three pieces in one envelope paid double or triple postage. The lowest rate was six cents to places within thirty miles, eight cents to places within sixty miles, ten cents to places within one hundred miles, and so on up to places within four hundred and fifty miles—the postage then being twenty-five cents. In 1799 a new law was passed, changing the rates. The lowest rate was eight cents, and the highest twenty-five miles. In 1816 the minimum rates were again reduced to six cents, and the distance to thirty miles, only five rates being established. Eighteen cents was the cents carried letters four hundred miles, and for a long-r distance twenty-five cents were charged. These rates continued in force until when the first material reduction took place. Five cents became the postage for letters carried a distance of less than three hundred miles, and ten cents for a greater distance. At the same time the drop-letter system was introduced, the postage on such being fixed at two cents. In 1845 the half-ounce weight was made the standard, instead of the number of sheets. In 1851 the single rate was made three cents for all distances under three thousand miles, and six cents for greater distances, if prepaid—else being the first established rates without

[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, 3 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 rate as fixed by the existing postal conventions 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; b.t in case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union hould, 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, newspap rs, 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 registere l.

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 character, 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 ers and charged accordingly, with the sole exception ewspapers 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 intended to them by the treaty under the following conditions:

1. They must be placed in bags or in boxes or envelopes open at one or both ends, or even entirely 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 nor 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 papers, 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 instructions; Information on all Postal subjects.

Address P. O. Box 2641, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE, BY STAMP.

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, January, 1876.

* 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.				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.	
Acores, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	4	2	4	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	4	2	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	4	2	4	8	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		4	2	4	2	4	4	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	4	2	4	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	4	2	4	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	4	2	4	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	4	2	4	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	4	2	4	8	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	4	2	4	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 is e s. (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	3	2	5	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	3	2	8	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10	4	4	2	4	2	4	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	2	1	2	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		16		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	8	2	8	
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 15 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Curaçoa, 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	8	2	8	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
(German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Ecuador, closed mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20				4	2	4	4			
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	"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.
*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	2	4	2	4	
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				†	2	2	2			
France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
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 (See Great Britain)													
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				4	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		10		†	2	2	2			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindostan, 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	13		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	
Lisbon, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
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.)													
Malta. (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	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	10				†	1	1	1			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						
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	
do.	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.	Destination	13		10		†	2	4	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		†	2	4	4			Letters only to destination.
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	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	4	10	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)													
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	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	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	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.	15		10		†	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.	10		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			
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
*Spain	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Establishments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements	do.	do.	25				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	6	2	5	2	5	
British mail via Br. mail	do.	do.	33		10		4	8	2	8	2	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	Optional	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		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil			23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Diemen's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	10				†	1	1	1			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	$100
SECOND CABIN	60
STEERAGE (currency)	30

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

FIRST CABIN	$125
SECOND CABIN	75
STEERAGE (in currency)	35

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

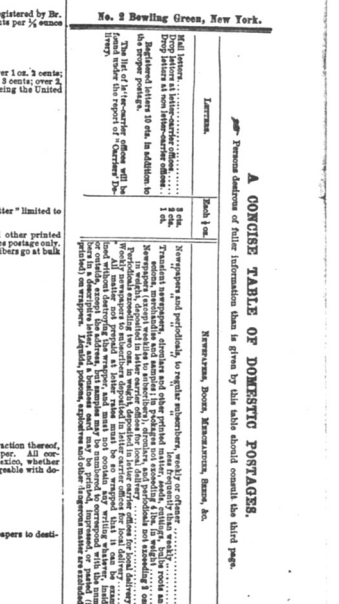
FIRST CABIN	$200 00
SECOND CABIN	120
STEERAGE	60 00

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.


A CONCISE TABLE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.
Persons desirous of further information than is given by this table should consult the third page.
Mail letters.
Drop letters at letter-carrier offices.
Drop letters at non-letter-carrier offices.
Registered letters, in addition to postage.
LETTERS.
Each 1 oz.
1 cent for each additional ½ oz.
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDISE, SEEDS, &c.
Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, weekly or oftener, from the office of publication or from a known agency, within the county where published and adjoining counties, free.
Transient newspapers (except weekly or oftener publications in the county where published and adjoining counties), periodicals (except weekly or oftener publications in the county where published and adjoining counties), and all other printed matter, except books, merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight, 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fraction thereof.
All matter not prepaid at letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be examined by postmasters without destroying the wrapper, and must contain only matter specified in the law. Matter not conforming to these conditions is liable to letter postage.
Books, merchandise, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight, may be prepaid, unsealed, or packed (if printed) on wrappers.
Legible, unobscured and unmutilated.
Postage stamps.
Postage stamps or stamped envelopes.
Postage stamps.
Postage stamps or stamped envelopes.
Postage stamps.
Postage stamps or stamped envelopes

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1876. WHOLE NO. 185.

Notes of a Recent Trip to New Orleans and Texas.

New York, Feb. 1, 1876.

The Winter generally has been a mild one throughout the country, and when starting out from New York upon this journey early in January it was particularly so; and the same weather continued with us through Pennsylvania until it culminated in a heavy summer-like shower as we passed Steubenville, Ohio, and then there came a cold wave from the Arctic Northwest which caught us in its full force in the early morning at Cincinnati, on our way from the railway depot to our hotel, and which was keen enough to penetrate to one's very bones.

Although the cold was well sustained through the day, it was bright, and all times sunny, and we thought ought not to be unfavorable for a view of the city from the hills which encircle it, so, business attended to (and on the principle of making the most of one's opportunity), Mount Auburn was selected for the purpose, it being one of the finest as well as easiest accessible of the elevated suburbs.

In reaching it from the main business center, we "cross the Rhine," as it is called, *Cincinnatically*, viz.: Cross the canal which serves to mark the boundary of the German quarter (of the city; then pass by the large beer halls and breweries which naturally abound there, and are finally lifted by steam power, in cars, up a steep and lofty inclined plane to the summit of the bluff, near whose face, and stretching far back from which, are multitudes of charming villas.

But, alas! for our bird's-eye view of the city and its steam railway feeders, of the course of which latter we had hoped to obtain at least a comprehensive glimpse.

The wind, strong as it was, did not suffice to clear away the dense pall of smoke, which rather rested than rose from the city, and about all that was visible in the great valley was the steeples of the churches protruding through the sea of smoke, which engulfed all else.

Four p. m. of the same day found us seated in the train for Memphis, via the Shore Line and Louisville. The scenery by the way is not devoid of interest, even to one from more rugged regions, and must be a very welcome change for the traveler from the level West and Southwest.

One noticeable feature of Kentucky an hardly fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer, and that is the excellent turnpike roads, which subsequent experience, further on, especially enabled us to appreciate.

The railroad is in good condition, is growing in importance and has especially come to the front in the late centennial exhibition, in the fact that it is provided with twice daily railway post-office service on a portion of the way, viz.: between Louisville and Nashville, the R. P. O. leaving Louisville at 10:30 a. m. receiving the 4:30 a. m. connection from New York, Philadelphia, York and Pittsburgh R. P. O. (limited mail), and the P. O. leaving Louisville at 12:20 a. m. receiving the 6 p. m. connection from New York via the New York and Pittsburgh R. P. O., on the Cincinnati Express, Pennsylvania Railroad.

This latter dispatch from New York, closing in the post office there at 4:30 p. m., is by far the best one for New Orleans, reaching that place at 10 a. m. on the fourth day, or 64 hours from depot to depot, practically three days. This connection is via Bowling Green, Nashville, Decatur, Montgomery and Mobile.

The New Orleans mails leaving New York 4:30 a. m., cannot take the same course in consequence of there being but one train a day via Decatur, so the mails continue on to Milan, and go south from there by the "Great Western Route," the only available one for that connection, although by no means so speedy or so regular a route as via Nashville and Decatur.

Our own course was directly through Memphis, and the next morning after leaving Louisville we breakfasted at Paris, Tenn., having passed about midnight Cave City, Ky., the station for Mammoth Cave, about nine miles distant. As we could not well have stopped off to see it, this ought not to be classed among our missed opportunities.

Passing through Tennessee, we begin to meet with evidences of a change of climate. At first there is an occasional cotton field interspersed among the fields of corn, and further on the corn is interspersed among the cotton, until, as we progress further south, the corn almost disappears.

We begin also to note the increasing frequency of the green bunches of mistletoe on the branches of the leaf-stripped trees, and the greater abundance of green vines and evergreen trees, among which the holly is conspicuous, though rather by the intensity of its hue than by its size.

At Milan the transfer of the mails to the Cairo and New Orleans R. P. O. is a busy scene, but at this as at many other well-known junctions, he who has been accustomed to associate them with the picture of busy and thriving towns will be disappointed—*the towns* are hard to find.

On our further cours. to Memphis, except the increasing flatness of the country, we notice few peculiarities, unless, perhaps, the various phases of negro life as seen at the stations and the indigestible edibles exposed at the shops. Confectionery is prominent among these, and especially exaggerated sticks of barber-pole candy an inch or more in diameter, constructed, it is said, to attract the favorable attention of the African taste.

A few hours from Milan June., and we are in Memphis. R. C. J.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE Postmaster at Philadelphia will receive proposals for carrying hourly mails between the Philadelphia post office and the office to be established on the Centennial grounds, the service to begin on the 1st of March and end on the 1st of November. Five mail wagons will be used. They are to be prepared under the direction of the Philadelphia postmaster, with the seal of the Department ornamentally displayed on them. They will be drawn by five horses and be in charge of uniformed drivers.

Mailing Defaults and Their Causes.

The transmission of correspondence is of vast importance to the whole community. There is not one, however humble his sphere, however few his communications with those at a distance, to whom postal arrangements are not of interest; there is not a man of average intelligence who does not know that the progress of commerce is largely regulated by the facilities for communication afforded those who engage in it. Correspondence is the index of the progress which attends the business prosperity, and to contract to throw obstacles in the way of its development is, in many instances, to destroy it. The importance of a well-devised postal system to a trading people like the American is self-manifest. Upon it depends much of their success at home and abroad. By it they are enabled with ease to seek distant markets for their products, to readily meet them with men employed in the vocations in other localities, and to transact business which, if personal interviews were necessary to its completion, would be either impracticable or but slightly remunerative.

That these facts are well understood there is no room to doubt. Were evidence wanting that they are appreciated, it would be found in the extraordinary growth of the business of the mails and mailing facilities is resented. It is only necessary that a change involving a short delay in the delivery of letters be made to avoid oftentimes excite a wrath which refuses to be appeased till he who displays it has arraigned all the post-office people he fancies implicated in the irregularity?

It would be superlatively marvelous if, in so wide-spread an institution as the U. S. Post Office there were no defects. That such a vast system of conveyance should be so well regulated as to defy mistake—that the hundreds of thousands of parcels daily consigned to its charge should be allotted with unerring accuracy—is more than can be hoped for so long as post-office officials are the same as other men, merely human.

With a view of ascertaining the cause of complaints of non-delivery of letters, frequently made at the post-office and outside, one of our staff a few days since called upon and was courteously received by R. K. Sharretts, Esq., the special agent at the New York City Post-office, to whose indefatigable exertions in this laborative ability is to be traced much of the very perfect economy of this immense establishment. The extent of the business and the manner which very few people have an approximate idea of. He frankly admitted that remonstrances and often been made in the case of non-delivery of mail matter, and this, despite the fact that all sorts of safeguards had been devised to obviate irregularities. Fully realizing the grave disadvantages which must result to New York business men, as well as to those outside the city, from a continuation of the causes of complaint, Mr. Sharretts some time since determined to search out the causes and apply a remedy. A variety of experiments convinced him that the fault was neither with the post-office nor with its employes; and then he put into operation a series of tests. The result of which was the detection during the past year of more than two hundred fifchers of letters, who were in all cases permanently employed to convey correspondence to and from the post-office, and whose ages ranged from sixteen to forty years. These false servants opened the letters and appropriated their contents. In some cases the robberies were very extensive. From his confession owned up to having stolen something like eight hundred letters in four months! In all cases they were promptly held, and were for the most part young boys.

These revelations are pregnant with suggestiveness. It seems altogether inconsistent with average business care that irresponsible parties, especially liable to give way to temptation because they receive a mere pittance for their services, should be held fit to carry a correspondence to perfect which no pains or expense are otherwise deemed too great. Yet those who were the chief sufferers from this carelessness were among the most prominent merchants of New York—bankers, publishers and merchants. The same absence of caution is practiced more or less throughout the country. Now, until the senders and recipients of correspondents do their duty—and not be more solicitous in the selection of boys with their letters they will not do it—they cannot expect to have everything go as it should. Let them do their part, and then, if there be fault, it will be just to lay it at the doors of the post office; but so long as they are remiss in this regard they cannot justly do so.

Mr. Sharretts, in sifting this matter so thoroughly as he has, has done us and the service by the business men of New York and of the country at large, and has added another to the many claims he already has to the gratitude of the community. It is to be hoped his suggestions of greater care will receive the consideration their merit. — *Rowell's American Newspaper Reporter.*

ASHAMED OF THEIR FATHERS.

Change of Names During Last Year.

During the year 1875 the following persons have changed their names in the city by authority of the Court of Common Pleas:

Jan. 20—Daniel Murphy to Daniel Murphy Knight. Feb. 8—Samuel Philip Mendel to Samuel Mendel Phillips. Julia Seckleman Mendel to Julia Mendel Phillips, Jennie Mendel to Jennie Mendel Phillips, and each and every child of Samuel Phillips. Feb. 9—John William Newson to John William Nelson, Mary Ann Newson to Mary Louisa Nelson, Phebe Pringle Newson to Anna Pringle Nelson, William Miles Newson to William Miles Nelson, Jesse Newson Newson to Jesse Samuel Nelson, and Caroline Elsie Newson to Caroline Elsie Nelson. March 24—Caroline Ann Hartwick to James Hartwick. March 31—Charles Dunbar Dothead to Charles Dunbar. April 19—David Seligman to Wm. Witt James Seligman. April 20—Annie Therese Isaacson to Annie Therese Jones. May 1—Stephen Stone to Stephen Stevens. May 3—Eliza Emma Haire to Louisa Haire Post. May 17—George Thomas to George Thomas May 22—William Thomas Dunton to William Bradley. May 27—Thomas Patrick to Thomas Lane. June 1—Lawrence A. Benson to George Gardner Grenell. June 24—Benjamin Hicks Cock to Benjamin Hicks. Aug. 4—Thomas Parrish to Thomas Cooper Florence, Mary Anna Florschutz to Mary Anna Florence, Annie Florschutz to Annie Florence, Charles Augustus Florence, Anna Caroline Florschutz to Anna Caroline Florence, and Louisa Florschutz to Maria Louisa Florence. Nov. 9—Elizabeth B. Seelye to Elizabeth B. Knox.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of January, 1876:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Allendale	Solano	Cal	46,018
Allen	Collin	Tex	31,003
Alliance	Trinity	Cal	Special
Allen's Store	Casey	Ken	30,317
Bagley	Lyon	Iowa	17,039
Bunker Hill	Butler	Ohio	9,458
Brownsville	Lincoln	Oregon	Special
Bluff City	Nevada	Ark	39,391
Barnard's Town	Wetzel	W. Va	13,314
Boston	Christian	Mo	38,447
Bridges Creek	Grant	Oregon	28,965
Bergen	Alamakee	Iowa	27,452
Bolt Creek	Chippewa	Wis	35,350
Barnardsville	Boone	Tenn	19,227
Bellefonta	Sandusky	Ohio	Special
Bowdensville	Smith	Kan	Special
Bremer	Lyon	Minn	36,254
Brookdale	S. Francisco	N. Y	Special
Brantsville	Pleasants	Miss	9,036
Black Rock	Muskingum	Ohio	Special
Cottage Home	Greenville	Va	Special
Covington	Washington	Ohio	Special
Codicet	Pitt	Miss	37,141
Cherokee Orphan Asylum	Cherokee Nation	Indian Terr	Special
Cook's Station	Washington	Pa	15,196
Cove Creek	Haywood	N. C	13,366
Concord	De Kalb	Ind	9,031
Cowger's Mills	Randolph	W. Va	12,314
Cuff's Mills	Pendleton	W. Va	11,226
City Point	Jackson	Wis	35,018
Dell Prairie	Adams	Wis	Special
Dyche's Store	London	Tenn	19,227
Dell Rapids	Minnehaha	Dak. Ter	31,389
Dwyer	Pocahitk	Iowa	27,022
Elton	Chester	Tenn	17,548
Elm Creek	Webster	Neb	34,092
Eureka	York	Neb	34,140
East Bethpage	Cumberland	Me	Special
Ecclesville	Alameda	Cal	Special
Forty Harbor (e. h.)	San Jose	Wash. Terr	Special
Fairdale	Jefferson	Ken	34,135
Flagler	Marion	Iowa	27,033
Gates Valley	Jackson	Ohio	31,132
Glenfell	Allegheny	Pa	9,009
Greenlawn	Columbia	Wis	35,011
Girdland	Wayne	Pa	Special
Highland	Salt Lake	Utah	Special
Honeyville	Page	Va	4,478
Hardesta Mills	Humphreys	Tenn	19,227
Hopston	Rose	Ohio	9,178
Hannon's Mill	Hampshire	W. Va	Special
Hickory Creek	Houston	Tenn	19,227
Isabel	Lane	Oregon	44,128
Irvine	Lane	Oregon	44,001
Jackson Run	Warren	Pa	8,120
Jewell	Hamilton	Iowa	27,023
Jackson Corners	Warren	Ill	33,197
Keever	Ellsworth	Kan	37,568
Kickapoo Station	Leavenworth	Indian Ter	32,013
Kearney	Antrim	Mich	24,439
Kirby's Creek	Ashe	Ala	17,952
Leatherwood	Webster	Va	13,314
Lind Hollow	Bledsoe	Tenn	19,227
Lewitzville	Carroll	Ohio	Special
Long Oak	Hunt	Tex	14,307
Logs Pole	Cheyenne	Neb	34,001
Linda	Cook	Dak. Ter	31,253
McDougal	Ritchie	W. Va	12,920
McKinley	Polk	Iowa	27,055
Mills	Platte	Neb	34,104
Mount Hope	Lincoln	Minn	36,011
Morris Gap	Roane	Tenn	19,227
Mount Talbot	Rockbridge	Va	Special
Mustang	Denton	Texas	31,357
Mayo	Marion	Fla	Special
New Era	Clackamas	Oregon	44,001
New Jerusalem	Lake	Ohio	Special
Nelson	Putnam	Fla	16,024
No. 2 Furnace	Rockingham	Va	Special
North Bend	Dodge	Wis	35,017
North Branch	Calaveras	Cal	15,004
Oakwood	Lake	Ill	29,103
Morris Gap	Roane	Tenn	19,227
Oliver	Hamilton	Iowa	27,041
Prairie Creek	Union	Oregon	Special
Pine Grove	Lincoln	Ken	34,135
Paris Crossing	Jennings	Ind	22,0 8
Pleasant Hill	Cass	N. C	Special
Piedmont	Greenville	S. C	14,001
Pleasant Grove	Polk	Iowa	27,055
Penola	Grant	Oregon	44,153
Pine Creek	Coal	Ind. Ter	32,016
Red Lake	Charles Mix	Dak. Ter	35,023
Rich Mountain	Randolph	W. Va	12,920
Rock	Douglas	Mo	38,381
Rhea Mills	Collin	Tex	31,357
Rockville	Richmond	N. Y	1,537
San Ygnacio	Zapata	Tex	31,191
Sand Creek	Jefferson	Mont	648
South Stetson	Penobscot	Me	55
Sharon	Barbour	W. Va	12,963
Shawnestown	Clinton	Ohio	Special
Sharon	Clinton	Ark	17,151
Salubs	Sanford	Ala	Special
Scotland	Barron	Wis	Special
Scotland	Tuscarawas	Ohio	Special
Spring Hill	Lee	Ala	17,157
Sunny Side	Hunterdon	N. J	Special
Saint Johns	Detroit	Mich	25,047
Savannah	Los Angeles	Cal	46,018
Sandy Creek	Jackson	Ind	9 018
Sunlight	Cass	Neb	34,049
Shellbank	Dewitt	Ill	Special
Stockley	Sussex	Del	Special
Sweetwater Grade	Merced	Cal	46,018
Smith's Flat	El Dorado	Cal	46,178
Thomas Island Park	Jefferson	W. V	Special
Tuttle	Ottawa	Ohio	Special
Vine Ridge	Ottawa	Ohio	Special
Wheeler Mills	Goodhue	Minn	26,130
Wind Willow	Goodhue	Minn	26,120
West Branch	Ogle	Ill	33,055
West Branch	Preble	Ohio	31,146
West Toledo	Lucas	Ohio	31,151
West Toledo	Lucas	Ohio	2,430
Wilson's Mills	Cumberland	Me	38,134
White Earth	Becker	Minn	1,266
Wilson Station	Clinton	N. Y	31,279
Webster	Wood	Ohio	29,166
Wilson	Franklin	Mo	38,376
Young's Grove	Patrick	Va	11,062

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*State. Nearest Office.*
Allen's Spring	Ill. Wool
Alton	Wis. Hudson
Arlington	S. C. Bennettsville
Arlington	Wis. Dixon
Arlington	Pa. Mocesbeal
Avonia	Pa. Erie
Avonia	Erie Pa. Carrollton
Allegheny Station	Pa. White Rock Springs, Greenbrier
Bliss	Miller Mo. Tuscumbia
Black Avon	Lyon Minn. Coburg
Bowers	Lancaster Pa. Wine Hill
Bexley	Appling Ga. Surrency
Bayou Mason	Pulaski Ark. Little Rock
Bartel's Factory	Jackson Ala. Bellefonte
Brazos Bottom	Burleson Tex. Bryan, Brazos
Beverton	Sanford Ala. Vernon
Bernard	Rockingham N. C. Swinnet's Cr'k
Bradshaw	Giles Tenn. Pisgah
Bellville	McPherson Kan. Lindsborg
Beaver Pond	Amelia Va. Amelia
Bliss	Miller Mo. Tuscumbia
Bluff City	Morgan Ala. Decatur
Brookdale	Clinton Mich. Sterlingville Station
Bixler's Mills	Camden Ga. St. Mary's
Bethlehem	Chambers Ala. La Fayette
Bushchute	Brown Ill. Pittsfield
Beverly Station	Platte Mo. Weston
Bethel	Pike Ill. Eminence
Centerville	McKean Pa. Smethport
Centerville	Harford Md. Cardiff
Cerro Gordo	Little River Ark. Rocky Comfort
Citty	Fayette Va. Kanawha Lanes, Nicholas Co.
Cardville	Jones Ga. Clinton
Cove Creek	Buncombe N. C. Limestone Creek
Cedar Mills	Covington Ala. Andalusia
Cross Paint	Brevard N. C. St. Louis
Caldwell	Rockingham N. C. Greensboro
Cumberland	Cumberland Ky. Burkesville
Conner	Montcalm Mich. Greenville
County Line	Campbell Ga. Newnan, Coweta Co.
Dolano	Sedgwick Kan. Wichita
Dorie	Kandyohi Minn. Willmar
Dutch Gap	Henrico Va. Bells
Deer Land	Worth Ga. Four-Mile
Dunmark	Perry Iowa. Prairie
Delaware Grove	Mercer Pa. Fredonia
Double Bridges	Upson Ga. Thomaston
Dodson	Chevet Ark. Bernard
Eaton's Creek	Davidson N. C. Nashville
Eagle Mills	Rensselaer N. Y. New Rouen
East Cumberland	Providence R. I. Pleasant Valley
Frankfort	Phillips Ark. Arkansas
Fairfield	Covington Ala. Andalusia
Florence Station	Shelby Tenn. Shelbyville
Freedom	Lucas Iowa. Chariton
Gibson's Store	Richmond N. C. Laurel Hill
Gravity	Taylor Iowa. Bedford
Green Valley	Lucas Iowa. Lone Creek
Garibaldi	Gaston N. C. Pin Rock Depot
Griffin	Ark Boone Harrison
Gamble's Store	Rutherford N. C. Rutherfordton
Hamm	Hamilton Iowa. Williams
Hazelwood	Haywood N. C. Waynesville
Hazelwood	Madison N. C. Marshall
Hatcher's	Clay Ala. Ashland
Hatcher's Cay	Clay Ala. Ashland
Hillsboro	Hillsboro Ill. Irving
Hasting's Land's	Calhoun Ill. Brussels
Hickory	Cumberland Pa. Carlisle
Johnson's Creek	Carroll Ill. Fair Haven
Jackson's Creek	Randolph N. C. Sandy Creek
Jackson's Creek	Randolph N. C. Siloam Church
Jones	Cherokee Iowa. Appleby
Lacey	Drew Ark. Monticello
Lewis	Livingston N. Y. Dansville
Lick Mountain	Conway Ark. Springfield
Lewis	Wayne Mich. Detroit
Lewis Cross R'd	Hampshire W. Va. Higginsville
Lumsden	McDuffie Ga. Thomson
Leander	Clay Ala. Ashland
Lake Creswell	Pamlico Mich. Grace Place
Lindesville	Worcester Md. Snow Hill
Lemon Hook	Lenoir N. C. Dover
Lowry	Calhoun Ga. Morgan
Lancaster	Jefferson Wis. Johnstown
Mountain View	Jones N. C. Bigger St.
Marksville	Fayette Tenn. Stanton Dep't. Haywood County
Mount Eolia	Owen Ga. Hawsmore
Mount Gambling	Hampshire W. Va. Unger's Store
Mont Alban	Warren Miss. Vicksburg
Mount Olive	Carroll Ill. Fair Haven
Millerton	Milam Tex. Rochdale
Mountain House	Lassen Cal. Susanville
Miss Creek	Howard Ark. Nashville, Ark
Mount Tabor	La Fayette Ga. Fort Gaines
Moriah Tabor	Iowa Scots Plains, Monroe County, Iowa
Mound	Madison La. Delta
Mount	Pulaski Ark. Elsworth
Newmith	Winston Ala. Houston
Nicholson	Wayne Miss. Waynesboro
New Flat Creek	Union Tenn. Powder Spring Gap, Campbell Co.
North River	Madison Iowa. Dexter, Dallas County, Iowa
New Providence	Crenshaw Ala. Eutaugo
Nodaway	Andrew Mo. Savannah
Oakland Gap	Clay W. Va. Cabell C. H.
Otsego Lake	Otsego N. Y. Cooperstown
Ohio	Cass Iowa. Wheatland
Oatmeal	Burnet Tex. South Gabriel
O'd Hickory	Hampshire W. Va. Romney
Petroleum Center	Venango Pa. To be re-established on Route 20,009
Pleasant Ridge	Harrison Mo. Bethany
Pleasant Valley	Monongalia W. Va. Cheyton
Pin Oak	Wartrace Tenn. Bellefonte County
Perryville	Hunterdon N. J. Pittstown
Prairie Point	Anderson Tex. Palestine
Pine Creek	Cass Wisdom
Pleasanton	Iowa Fulton
Pleasant Hill	Cass Pleasantville
Powder Creek	Dixon Neb. Daily Branch
Pumpkin Creek	Custer Col. Ter. Ward's Mill
Robious	Chesterfield Va. Midlothian
Rock Run	Ste Genevieve Miss. Saline Creek
Riverdale	Iowa Bells Plains, Monroe County, Iowa
Rock Hill	Hamilton Ill. Akin
Rolling Fork	Pope Miss. Gilchrist
Rock Run	Ste Genevieve Miss. Saline Creek
Shearer's Ferry	Idaho Idaho Ter. Florence
Spring Shore	Aransas Tex. Rockport
Shemandoah	Dutchess N. Y. East Fishkill
Sandy Hook	Hardin Ky. Elizabethtown
Stinson	Coos Or. Looking Glass
Sutton	Jackson Tex. Formosa
Twin Lakes	Calhoun Iowa. Pomeroy
Tuscarora	Juniata Pa. Clayton
Tanglefoot	Thurston Wash. Ter. Tenino
Tuttle	Cal. Ter. Santa Rosa
Templeton	Prince George Va. Rives
Tuscarora	Juniata Pa. Clayton
Union Grove	Iredell N. C. Jennings's Mills
Upperfalls of Coal	Kanawha W. Va. Kanawha C. H.
Vance	Madison N. C. Mar's Hill
Vance	Madison N. C. Warm Springs
White Stake	Bladen N. C. Westbrook
Wet Ridge	Randolph N. C. Franklinville
Walnut	Sacramento Cal. Courtland
Worthville	Butler Ky. Carrollton
Wade	Cumberland N. C. Fayetteville
Wapleville	Sussex Del. Dagsboro
Whitfield	Pitt N. C. Oak's
White's Corners	Waldo Me. Ellingwood
Waterloo	Clarke Mo. Clark City
Wilson's Mills	Johnston N. C. Smithfield
Watertown	Prairie Ark. De Valt's Bluff
Wilson's Mills	Johnston N. C. Smithfield
Williamsburg	Tompkins N. Y. Arcadia
Wells' Mills	Ocean N. J. Bricksburg, Middlesborough

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*Route No.*
Annandale	Fulton Va.	Special
Arlington	Fairfield Ct.	34,181
Avondale	Essex N. J.	9,182
Bayou Pierre	Hinds Miss.	36,008
Beaver Pond	Amelia Va.	Special
Bethel	Champaign Ill.	33,029
Bowell's	Florence S. C.	13,245
Bowell's	Florence S. C.	13,245
Brooklin	McPherson Kan.	33,366
Calloway	Josh Bell Ky.	30,175
Carlisle	McDuffie Ga.	14,084
Cross Prairie	Brevard Fla.	14,091
Cross Prairie	Brevard Fla.	14,091
Daughertyville	Hawkins Tenn.	19,141
Dellwood	Independence Ark.	Special
Emma	Butler Ala.	17,072
Fairfield	Clay Ala.	17,191
Fairfield	Covington Ala.	17,191
Fairfield	Jefferson Ala.	17,158
Fairfield	Titus Tex.	31,375
Fairfield	Wilkinson Miss.	36,015
Garden Plains	Montgomery Tex.	31,363
Gilead	Hancock Ill.	33,060
Harrisville	Lauderdale Miss.	36,044
Hawthorn	Kent Del.	3,446
Hawthorn	White Ill.	33,023
Highland	Ill.	Special
Hillsboro	Galveston Tex.	31,401
Keats Mills	Wythe Va.	11,054
Kingsville	Clay Mo.	38,468
Knott's Mill	Orangeburg S. C.	14,161
Lawrenceville	Ill.	33,041
Lewis's X Roads	Hampshire W. Va.	12,926
Lisbon	Ill.	33,028
Mansfield	Henry Tenn.	19,340
Mayfield Lake	Wilkinson Miss.	Special
Meyerhoefer's Store	Rockingham Va.	11,031
Middlesworth	Shelby Ill.	33,038
Mount Ida	Montgomery Ark.	33,361
Petroleum Centre	Venango Pa.	Re-est. in Search Cons.
Pleasant Hill	Franklin W. Va.	3,861
Pleasant Valley	Monongalia W. Va.	13,060
Roselle	Carroll Iowa.	27,340
Shirley	Livingston Ill.	17,340
Shirley	Livingston Mo.	Special
Sparkman	Dallas Indian Terr.	32,040
Stanton	Platte Neb.	34,109
Sub Rosa	Scott Miss.	36,042
Sweetwater	Mitchell N. C.	13,310
Twelve Pole	Lincoln N. C.	13,242
Twin Bridges	Hardin Ky.	30,003
Twin Mound	Montgomery Tex.	31,191
Weigel	Cass W. Va.	12,109
West Norwalk	Fairfield Ct.	Special
Whitehall Landing	Greene Ga.	15,012
White Hall	Bladen N. C.	13,307
Whitewood	Jefferson Miss.	Special
Walker	Sacramento Cal.	46,146
Yew	Fairfield Ct.	34,017

NAMES CHANGED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to*
Bachelor's Mill	Allegheny Pa.	Ex. & a. to Centerpoint	
Bachelor	McPherson Kan.	Wheatland	
Brown's Creek	Harrison W. Va.	to Mount Clare	
Bellefontaine	Marion Iowa.	R. & a. to Northfield	
Catalpa Grove	Greene Ky.	R. & a. to Powhatan	
Clinton Corners	Wyoming Pa.	To Crooked Lake	
Cook's Creek	Shelby Ala.	Wallace	
Dunkle's Store	Lawrence Mo.	to Lawrence-burg	
Dr. R Creek	Benton Or.	to Collins	
Edgewood	Jefferson Ill.	Ex. & a. to Mt. Vernon	
Fish Haul	King William Va.	to Lester Manor	
Fredericksburg	Va.	Ex. & a. to Spotsylvania C. H.	
Hamilton	Hamilton Iowa.	Alvin	
Hardman	Coffee Kan.	Arrington	
Idaville	Rose Ohio.	Ex. & a. to Carpenter's Depot	
Mason's Depot	Amherst Va.	Ex. & a. to Elon	
McGee Springs	Eastland Tex.	Ex. & a. to Eastland (e.h.)	
Old Town	Phillips Ark.	Ex. & a. to Prairie Mound	
Owensborough	Whitman Wash. Ter.	Ex. & a. to Colfax	

Time Schedules, Etc.

Pine Agency ..... Pinal ..... Arize na Ter. to. & a. 1 m. East to Sacatone

Prudenville ..... Roscommon ..... Mich. ..... to Edna
Rush's Mills ..... Hardin ..... Tenn. ..... Rush's Mills
San Fernando ..... Los Angeles ..... Cal. ..... Tunnel
Sale ..... Stephenson ..... Ill. ..... to William's Grove
Stocker's Store ..... Wyoming ..... Va. ..... Bradshaw
Star ..... Ark. ..... Ex. & a. to Millville
Shumach ..... Concordia ..... La. ..... Ex. & a. ¼ m. below on route 20,009
Strongstown ..... Crawford ..... Ken. ..... Ex. & a. 3¼ m. E. to Le Cey
Springvale ..... Norfolk ..... Mass. ..... Islington
Switzerland ..... Jefferson ..... Pa. ..... to Jackson Cen tre.
Son Tee ..... Livingston ..... N. Y. ..... Dansville
Tuhleburg ..... Knox ..... N. J. ..... to Orangedale
Winterhaven's Mills ..... Wythe ..... Va. ..... Bedance
Wheeler ..... Cook ..... Ill. ..... to Grange S. S.
Woodside ..... Menominee ..... Mich. ..... Stephenson
White Rock Pre. ..... Pa. ..... McDonald ..... Mo. ..... Caverna
Whidden Factory ..... Greenville ..... S. C. ..... to Oneal.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Second Division, Comprising the Middle States.

CHANGES IN ROUTE AGENT SERVICE.

The route of the Hanover, Pa., and Frederick, Md., has been extended to Columbia, Pa., also the route of the Rutland, Vt., and Albany, N. Y., agents, has been extended to Rouse's Point, N. Y.

On the 24th ult., the s. m. local service on the N. Y. Div. Pennsylvania R. R., was transferred from trains leaving New York at 6.55 and Philadelphia at 8.30 to trains leaving New York at 9.35 and Philadelphia at 7.55 (R. P. O. trains).

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Clinton to Oswego.

Valcour to Plattsburgh Div.

Jefferson Co.

One Thousand Island Park to Watertown Div. and Watertown and Utica agent.

St. Lawrence Co.

Brookdale to St. Albans and Ogdensburgh agent.

Monroe Co.

Sun k Gates to Rochester Div.

Fulton Co.

Northville to Albany and Buffalo R. P. O., Fonda Div.

Hamilton Co.

Rossmo, Benson Center, Hope Falls, Hope Center, Wells, Gilman, Newton's Corners and Sagerville to Albany and Buffalo R. P. O., Fonda Div.

VIRGINIA.

Meechlungo Co.

Forksville and Smith Hill to Washington and Weldon R. P. O. (Petersburgh to Weldon).

FACING SLIPS.

Route.	Date.	Twists.
Albany & Buf. R.P.O.	Jan. 1, '75 to Aug. 1, '75.	455,770
Albany & N. Y. do.	do. do.	359,484
N. Y. & York do.	do. do.	121,043
Williamsport & Bellefonte R. P. O.	do. Sept. 1. '75.	134,772
Phila. & Pittsburg R. P. O., including "Johnstown" Dist. and "Connellsville" Dist.	do. Dec. 1, '75.	358,948
Boston & Chicago Despatch	do. Aug. 1, '76.	40,065
Boston & Chicago Express	Aug. 1, '75 to Aug. 1, '76.	743,192
		2,313,063
N. Y. P. O. slips handled, but not counted; no record		1,500,000
Grand total		3,713,063

Increase over 1874, 1,833,870.

CANADA MAIL.

Letter mail 5¢ the British Provinces, viz., Province of Quebec, Province of Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, when made up for distribution in the New York P. O. it should not be included with the "foreign" mail.

TIME SCHEDULE OF ROUTES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Driftwood & Red Bank Furnace Agent.

p. m.		
12:20	Ar. Driftwood	
	Lv.	p. m. 12:30
5:45	Ar. Red Bank	Lv. 8:00

Dunkirk & Titusville Agent.

a. m.		
8:30	Ar. Dunkirk	12:05
		p. m.
7:30	Falconer	10:21
9:00	Jamestown Jc. Crossing	10:01
11:36	Warren	9:05
12:37	Irvine	8:00
		p. m.
1:35	Garland	5:11
1:35	Ar. Titusville	7:05

Easton & Elmira Agent.

a. m.	Lv. Easton	Ar. 6:35
8:30	Bethlehem	6:05
10:20	East Penn Jct.	5:39
	Mauch Chunk	4:45
10:30	Penn Haven	5:30
9:45	Wilkesbarre	6:15
3:22		p. m.
5:40	Waverley Jct.	9:10
6:35	Ar. Elmira	Lv. 8:30

Elmira & Williamsport Agent.

a. m.		p. m.
7:20	Lv. Elmira	12:15
6:20	Ar. Williamsport	Lv. 3:40

Erie & Pittsburgh Agent.

a. m.		p. m.
7:45	Lv. Erie	2:55
9:45	Jamestown	12:58
		p. m.
10:37	A. & G. W. Tr.	Wadsworth
11:30	Cuba	12:05
p. m.		
2:50	Ar. Pittsburgh	Lv. 7:00
		a. m.

Greenville & Harrisville Agent.

a. m.		
11:30	Lv. Greenville	Ar. 10:05
p. m.		
12:34	N. C. & F. Crossing	8:56
1:30	Ar. Harrisville	Lv. 8:10

Columbia & Frederick Agent.

p. m.		
12:15	Lv. Columbia	Ar. 12:30
		p. m.
1:32	Turf	11:16
1:58	Ar. Frederick	Lv. 7:50
		a. m.

Hanover Junction & Gettysburgh Agent.

p. m.	a. m.		
5:47	11:00	Lv. Hanover Junction	Ar. 9:05
4:08	11:20	Valley Junction	8:45
4:08	11:30	Pfaus	8:36
5:36	12:30	Ar. Gettysburg

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 · By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1876.

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 185 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.

G. H. COWEN, of Connecticut, Chief Clerk.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Appointment.

J. W. MARSHALL, of New Jersey.
JAMES H. MARR, of Ohio, Chief Clerk.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Mail Bonds, Mail Contracts, and Inspection.
JAMES N. TYNER, of Indiana.
JOHN I. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL R. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER DICKINSON, of the District of Columbia, Topographer.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
R. W. TARBER, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
A. D. HARRIS, of New York, Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS E. BRADY.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. F. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID H. BRADLEY, Assistant, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH M. BRADLEY, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. B. ARMSTRONG.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
R. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.
A. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
H. AL. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
MILTON McGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1876.

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 particularly connected. Commissions are held by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

GEO. S. BASSE, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Thomas P. Cheney, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
M. V. Bogart, Washington, D. C.
L. M. Terrill, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Thos. Allen, Jr., Richmond, Va.
C. Jay French, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
I. L. Kinkead, Vicksburgo, Cal.
W. B. Thompson, Toledo, O.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D.C.
Adams, Chester, New York, N. Y.
Alexan ter, E. L., San Francisco, Cal.
Barrett, C. S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolster, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bigelow, W. A., Augusta, Me.
Bigelow, Henry, Montgomery, Ala.
Brinkhurst, E. H., Logansport, Ind.
Boyd, R. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, S. B., Louisville, Ky.
Champ, B. S., Boston, Mass.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crowell, John F., Atchison, Kan.
D'Agerius, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Boston, Mass.
Foster, A. P., St. Louis, Mo.
Fay, John, Rush creek, O.
Furay, J. R., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, D. W., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, G. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jordan, E. M., New Orleans, La.
Keane, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
Lewis, Lemuel, Washington, Va.
McDonald, L., Elmira, N. Y.
Mason, John W., Nashville, Tenn.
Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
Patterbridge, R. E., Baltimore, Md.
Roberts, W. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Seybolt, G. L., Omaha, Neb.
Shallcross, P., Harrisburg, W. Va.
Sharon, S. R., New York N. Y.
Sperry, J. E., Hartford, Conn.
Stuart, J. E., Iowa City, Iowa.
Tidball, J. E., Washington, D. C.
Underwood, J. B., Eugene City, Oregon.
Ward, L. F., Elyria, Ohio.
Whitney, J. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wilder, James L., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, Thos. W., Washington, D. C.

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Beard, J. S., Washington, D. C.
Harrison, M. Li Roy, Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. A., Mc-Gill, Pa.
Howard, Edward, Washington, D. C.
Long, Theodore, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Small, William, Washington, D. C.

* Head quarters Washington, D. C.
†Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
‡Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DIVISIONS.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.

JAS. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
R. W. TARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.

Jos. H. BRADLEY, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
H. L. JOHNSON, Superintendent M. E. Division.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE, Superintendent P. O. Building.
R. J. DUNLAP, Chief of Division Dead Letters.
C. COCHRAN, JR., Chief of Division Mail Depredations.
A. D. HARRIS, Chief of Stamp Division.
G. H. COWELL, Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.
R. W. GURLEY, Superintendent Free Delivery.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
J. M. MCCLELLAN, Chief Clerk Money Order Office.
J. W. NICHOLSON, Topographer for P. O. Dep't.
WALTER DICKINSON, Topographer for Interior Dep't.

For changes and addition see the "Changes in Special Agents, &c.," from month to month, in subsequent columns.

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.

Tables 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 every kind addressed to or received from foreign countries, which rates are necessarily subject to frequent changes.

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

PLEASE PAY UP.

We know that times are "hard," and that a "dollar is a dollar" just now—and therefore make allowances for the tardiness hitherto of many of our subscribers who are in arrears.

But we venture to suggest that a better time than the present could not be found for each one of the delinquents to get this little matter off his mind by remitting the amount of his indebtedness, at once. Do not be longer guilty of "misusing the UNITED STATES MAIL."

And while we are requesting our subscribers to "please pay up," we would remind them that we furnish the MAIL and one of Harper's excellent periodicals, *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar*, for $4; *Scribner's Monthly* for $4.20, or *St. Nicholas* for $3.40.

THE POETRY OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who signs himself as "A Merchant," has fresh this spirit from the cold practical influences of his mercantile surroundings, and giving wings to his fervid imagination, soars to the bright realms of poetry, choosing postage stamps for his theme, and "outbursting" thus: -

A LOSS TO THE TREASURY.

A prominent loss to the Treasury is the wasting of postage stamps, which is so much greater than the Post Office Department has any idea. During the $23,000 post offices, and allowing at the lowest calculation that ten persons avail themselves of each one per day, leaves a loss to the Treasury of $2,190,000 a year. A MERCHANT.

As a written number of three cent postage stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was about 441,500,000, it will be seen that the statement that nearly 30 per cent. (112,500,000) of the number were "washed" and used a second time is exceeding moderate—for a poet. This one has not yet quite freed himself from the influences of his office, and with ledgers and cash-books, and the dry atmosphere of fact in which a successful trader lives and moves and has his being; and he has evidently, in penning the above paragraph, "dropped into poetry" for the first time. But when the pinions of his fancy grab him for a flight of poesy, he will not be content with mere stamps the subject of his song! For then, striking his tuneful and suggestive lyre with bolder hand, he will tell us in still more "lofty numbers," how on the premises of all those per cent. of the prominent merchants, bankers and corporations in the country, there is a secret chamber whose portals are guarded by a sentry armed to the teeth (and his teeth sharpened), and within which sit a baker's dozen of masked and shadowy figures, engaged, by the dim and irreligious light of dark lanterns, and by the use of a secret compound (for the invention of which a distinguished chemist receives an annual royalty of $157,240,80), in removing the cancelling marks from postage stamps, which have been purchased by the million, and by the use of a constantly securing the country, traveling on counterfeit free passes, and in their frantic rivalry frequently raising the market price of cancelled stamps above that of the uncancelled article. How there exists a nefarious and profitable contraband traffic with these men in every county of every State, of which about 5 per cent. of the candidates for initiation survive the horrors of the ceremony, and whose sole object is the defrauding of the postal revenues, every member being doomed to death who cannot prove on his person that he has not during the year used not less than 40,000 stamps which had been used at least once before for prepayment of postage; and how the large number of letters posted with erroneous, illegible or insufficient addresses, or with no address whatever, which annually go to the dead letter office, to the fate of 1 cent for 2 ounces; but we can do no more than state that the provision of the Appropriation Act making the postage 1 cent for 1 ounce, on all third-class matter, has been repealed by the House, and the bill to that effect has been sent to the Senate, where it awaits action. We hope in our next issue to give the text of a fair and just law that will meet the approbation alike of the people and the Department.

IMPROPER MATTERS IN THE MAILS.

A bill was recently introduced in the House of Representatives, providing for certain changes in the existing statute for the exclusion from the mails of articles and publications of an immoral tendency or for an immoral use. The reading of the bill gave rise to an interesting debate, a report of which we give below:

Mr. Cannon defended the bill, claiming that it was a mere modification of the existing law, and that it did not apply to advertisements in newspapers unless the same were received or published in pursuance of a scheme to disseminate this obscene kind of literature.

Mr. Hooper, of Ohio, in view of Mr. Cannon's explanation, withdrew his objections.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, criticised one of the descriptions of prohibited matter used in the bill, "Things adapted to excite lascivious or immoral thoughts," as being far too broad; and recalled the time when anti-slavery newspapers were thrown out of the mails as immoral publications.

Mr. Cannon defended the bill from Mr. Hoar's criticism, and claimed that the whole scope of the bill was devised for the purpose of preventing the circulation of obscene matter through the mails.

Mr. Hartzell, of Ohio, represented that the House ought to be very careful in this class of legislation, and recalled as an evidence of the atrocious character the fact that a few years ago the publisher of a New York paper was sent to the Penitentiary for three years for publishing a contribution from George Francis Train, wholly illogical in its reasoning, although ordinary perceived notions of the Trinity, but in which not an obscene or indecent word was used. The latter, however, charged the jury that the paper was blasphemous in the highest degree, and the jury found the publisher guilty. Yet the language of the law was liable to constructions of that sort, in which the Supreme Court would sustain the clear theological opinion and bring down upon men the odium *theologicum*, which was worse even than political odium. The House ought to be exceedingly careful in its legislation concerning that subject.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, moved the recommittal of the bill and expressed his desire to see it perfected, in order that he might show by a recent transaction that occurred in the Post-Office Department that the law is a two-edged blessing. It shows a special case of oppression arising out of a simple and innocent mistake. required an amendment to the law, but in a very different way from that proposed.

Mr. Hoar said that quite recently the press of the country had been thrown into a state of indignation concerning the bill reported by Mr. Comstock, which provided for the trial in the District of Columbia of the publishers of newspapers and printed obscene, and which should contain libel. In his judgment the press was quite right in its opposition to that law, which was entirely contrary to sound principles, but in his judgment this bill was clearly open to the same objection. The country to a degree a hundredfold greater than the one contained in Mr. Poland's bill. Where is a jury in any locality should find that a paper contained matter which might be deemed by the jury or which the jury deemed not only indecent but immoral that jury might consult the views of the person or persons who received it through the mails, and the Postmaster might exclude the paper from the mails. It was the same principle that was applied to the original text of the Revised Statutes. This bill was open to the same objection as the other law; but if the bill was to be recommitted he desired to bring out the fact that the new law might correct the great danger to which the press and people were exposed.

We learn from Special Agent Comstock that the bill comprises no more stringent provisions than are contained in the present law. We are pleased to hear it; for there can be no doubt that the existing statutes have been in some cases used (with the best possible intentions) to put in practice the theory that it is the province of the law or its agents to punish "sin," whereas, until the Book of Deuteronomy is incorporated in the Constitution, it cannot become the subject of human law or government to do anything of the sort.

SPRING LETTINGS OF MAIL CONTRACTS.

On the first day of this year, one hundred and eight routes, let to contract under September last, were put in operation.

On the same day a host of all vacant service, or new routes established by Congress, from the first of January to the periods terminating in the States and Territories respectively.

Wednesday, the 24 of February, at 3 p. m. was the closing time fixed for the reception of proposals for the next Spring lettings, which this year are in Kentucky, 290 routes; Ohio, 462; Indiana, 316; Alabama, 223; Mississippi, 174; Tennessee, 266; North Carolina, 300; South Carolina, 115; Georgia, 212, and Florida, 87. Total, 2,452 routes. Service from 1st of July next to the 30th June, 1880.

Besides these, proposals will be received for mail service during one year, viz., July 1, 1876 to 30th June, 1877. In Maryland, 133 routes; New Jersey, 192; Delaware, 21, and Pennsylvania, 662, total 1,008.

In addition to the routine business of the department this busy season, the decision will be announced on or before the 8th day of March, only 30 working days.

The arrangements have all been perfected under the north-bound law of the Hon. James W. Tyner, the able Second Assistant Postmaster General, and the energetic head of the Department (Governor Jewell), adhere to his excellent rule that contracts returned "after the first day of June" will not be considered by him.

POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

We had hoped to announce to our readers, in this issue, the reduction of postage on at least so much of third-class matter as comprises transient newspapers, periodicals and other matter, to the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces; but we can do no more than state that the provision of the Appropriation Act making the postage 1 cent for 1 ounce, on all third-class matter, has been repealed by the House, and the bill to that effect has been sent to the Senate, where it awaits action. We hope in our next issue to give the text of a fair and just law that will meet the approbation alike of the people and the Department.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. **Disorderly Persons in a Post Office.**—E. T. G., S——, Me.—The civil authorities have the power to control over disorderly persons in a post office as in other places, and the same application should be made to them to quell a disturbance.

2. **Paying for the Postal Guide.**—J. E. W., ——, Md.—Postmasters are not compelled to take and pay for *The Postal Guide*.

3. **Sending Extra Copies of a Paper to a Subscriber.**—A. G. H., W——, Vt.—Extra copies of a paper sent to a subscriber are third-class matter, and should be prepaid as such, viz., one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

4. **Writing on Envelopes.**—W. W. F., C——, N. Y.—Any writing whatever, except the address, the return card, and words requesting a chargeable with letter postage, as well as though the envelope were sealed; but this does not include a book-account, which is chargeable at the rate for third-class matter.

5. **Drivers' Receipts Received in Packages.**—J. L. G., W——, R——, Vt.—Where a list of subscribers is handed to the postmaster, it is expected to deliver the papers from the package, but he is not obliged to write the names on the papers.

6. **Writing or Marks on Wrappers of Foreign Newspapers.**—J. L. G., Vt.—The law has been decided that nothing whatever, writing, printing or mark, except the address, is allowed on newspapers for foreign countries where postage is rated, according to the Berne treaty, which went into operation on the first of July.

7. **Franking the Congressional Record.**—A. B., M——, V——, N. Y.—The law provides that Congressional Record may be franked, the whole Congressional Record or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR JANUARY, 1876—NO. 44.

1. Newsdealers may mail publications to regular subscribers at the rate of two cents per pound nor such as are issued weekly or oftener, and three cents a pound for those issued less frequently.

2. Under the revised statutes of the United States, persons engaged in the postal service are exempt from militia duty, but not from serving on juries or working the public roads.

3. A letter having no name in the address is unmailable, and should be sent to the Dead Office. [This ruling requires some qualification. Under a decision of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department, "A letter addressed to a number by a person known for the renter of the box, and should be placed in the box. This decision accords with the right to mail the letter.—ED. U. S. MAIL.]

4. Under no circumstances can a postmaster open a sealed package not addressed to himself.

5. It is not the duty of a postmaster to affix postage stamps to matter presented for mailing by the public, but he is to receive money to pay for the stamps is handed to him.

6. It is against the rule of the Department to furnish postage stamps on credit, even in case a suit is pending and on certificate of counsel that they are material as evidence in such suit.

7. Publishers are liable for their subscriptions to others than regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at transient rates, whether the publication is printed within the county where the paper is printed, in whole or in part, and published, or out of the county.

8. Postmasters are not bound to put up boxes in his office at his own expense, but cannot compel citizens to rent them.

9. Where, on account of a typographical error, with a pen, on a circular, does not subject it to letter postage.

10. Publishers which has reached its destination *and been delivered* to the person addressed, cannot be remailed without prepayment of postage at transient rates.

11. Newsdealers may return their surplus papers at the pound rate. Such papers, must, however, be mailed to the publishers, and by the regulation governing second-class matter.

12. All mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except letters, and except the corrected proof sheets passing between authors and publishers, local or drop letters, and U. S. official mail matter, in sealed envelopes, or on sealed envelopes, is chargeable with postage at the rate of three cents the half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Laws, chap. 13, sec. 156.

13. The Department has no authority to allow postmasters at offices of the 4th class any compensation other than the commission, &c., as specified, and in the Act of Congress of June 8th, 1874, and in the blank form for quarterly returns.

14. Anything whatever written upon a package of printed matter, except the address, subjects it to letter postage.

15. The rate of postage on third-class matter is one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, and its prepayment by postage stamps affixed is required by law.

16. Publishers of newspapers cannot send specimen numbers of them in or out of the county where published without prepaying postage on them at one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

17. Postmasters cannot examine all printed matter received at their offices to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect frauds.

18. Postmasters are not permitted to deliver from their offices letters addressed to and delivered by carriers in the city, nor any class of letters addressed to a discontinued office nearest the office where such letters are held for delivery.

19. Nothing whatever should be written or printed on the *face* of a postal card exp pt the address. Nothing can be written thereon that the card is unmailable as a postal card, and cannot be forwarded by mail unless prepaid at letter postage.

20. A monthly newspaper deposited in a letter-carrier office, for city delivery, is subject to a postage of one cent for each copy, and containing two ounces in weight, one cent; exceeding two ounces, two cents; these rates to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

21. Copper and nickel coins are, by act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1873, a legal tender at their nominal value in the sum of five dollars, and postmasters should receive them in payment of postage when tendered in amounts not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

22. Postmasters are not allowed to give credit for postage, nor to deliver any mail matter till the postage thereon is paid. They are not required to detain mail matter on which no postage is due, because the party addressed happens to be absent from home.

23. The name and address of a person to whom an unsealed circular is sent may be written upon the outside of the wrapper in the envelope without subjecting it to a greater rate of postage than one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

24. Letters should be delivered to the person addressed, or according to his order. The name of the Department may be written upon the outside of the envelope without subjecting it to a greater rate of postage than one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

25. The registration fee on letters from any of the Departments may be prepaid with official postage stamps. In no case can revenue stamps be accepted in payment of postage or registration fees.

26. Printed matter missent by the act of postal officials will be forwarded to its destination as soon as the error is discovered, but if misdirected by the mailing party it reaches the office of delivery, it cannot be forwarded without an additional postage at transient rates.

27. A postmaster cannot assign a box to the use of any person without the consent of the box holder.

29. The law does not exclude postal cards from the mails because they contain notices of debt, or other matter of a private character.

30. A stamp cut from a stamped envelope, newspaper wrapper or postal card has no value, and if placed on a letter must be cancelled.

31. The wife of a postmaster may act as his assistant, provided she is sixteen years old, and takes the official oath.

32. Under no circumstances can the Department authorize the violation of the sanctity of the seal.

33. A "price current," partly in writing, is subject to letter postage when sent in bulk.

34. The fact that a written matter is mailed in unsealed envelopes does not exempt it from letter postage.

35. Express companies cannot lawfully carry and deliver letters, except the same be inclosed in Government stamped envelopes.

36. Postage stamps at the office or depot cannot receive newspapers, to be carried on the train, unless such paper is delivered to some one on board to whom the postmaster that they have been properly weighed and the postage paid thereon.

37. The officials of the several Executive Departments can prepay postage and registry fee on matter pertaining to the business of their offices with the official postage stamps of the Department to which they are attached.

38. The prepayment of postage at the office of mailing being now required upon all matter of the *second* class, postmasters will please not to send to subscribers the impression that all such matter received by mail has been prepaid.

39. Specimen copies of publications, or copies sent to others than regular subscribers cannot be sent by mail except at transient rates of postage.

A Detroiter who didn't exactly know how to get a letter registered, sent some money away the other day, and wrote on the envelope: "Registered with a two dollar bill inside." The postmaster there did not see the strong enough one of his friends wrote: "I'll swear that I saw Jim put two dollars in this." The man who fools with that letter will get into trouble.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ELIZABETH, Allegheny County, Pa., Dec. 14, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Dear Sir—I had not received the MAIL for a couple of months. This office was nearly played out, and would have been done-for in about a week, but, fortunately, the MAIL came, and the office is rejuvenated and extra prosperous. That very day we mailed the biggest letter that ever left this place. Every time the MAIL comes we do better and better for the Department. I think I would soon get to collecting my debts if the MAIL didn't come. Here is a dollar. Send on the MAIL to JOHN E. SHAFFER.

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 11, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Please find herewith inclosed one dollar for the MAIL for the ensuing year; a most valuable paper for postmasters, furnishing the most reliable and timely information for the correct discharge of all postoffice labor. I would not do without for triple its present cost. Very truly,

JOHN BERRY, P. M.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Your circular in relation to subscription received. If my name is dropped from your list please replace it immediately. I receive the MAIL about ten years and cannot run the office without it. I think no post office can be run without it, except such as it is very valuable to us who are connected with the Post Office Department, and also to business men generally. I note a request for subscription for 1876; my subscription for 1875 I remitted you Jan. 6, 1875, by money order No. ——. I am not credited on your books please do so. I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

J. HARKMAN, P. M.

BRAINERD, Conn., Dec. 27, 1875.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Inclosed I send a circular from you reminding me that my subscription had expired. On examination, I found that you have not credited me. Enclosed please find $3—which makes $15 in all—for your valuable paper since I have been a post-master. After deducting the postage for last year and this, please credit the balance for the U. S. MAIL. I should as soon think of running a steam engine without fuel as running a post office without the assistance of the paper. Please excuse my negligence.

Yours truly, FELIX HALL, P. M.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' (Free Delivery) Report for January, 1876.

	Mail Loss.	Local Papers, &c.	Letters before Delivery.	Letters after Delivery.	Total.
New York	2,938,213	1,766,445	743,340	4,390,102	
Philadelphia	1,317,874	854,440	2,237,842	4,410,156	
Brooklyn	1,695,678	361,993	306,719	1,314,398	
Boston	897,317	971,859	1,454,477	3,323,653	
St. Louis	373,736	195,370	270,003	838,170	
Cincinnati	711	853,091	96,500	142,785	1,092,376
Baltimore	1,010,304	1,010,304	158,173	347,367	1,515,844
Brooklyn	69	613,441	90,149	260,000	963,659
Chicago	69	1,000,000	90,149	260,000	1,350,149
Cleveland	33	343,928	41,667	150,184	535,812
Buffalo	33	343,928	41,667	150,184	535,812
Milwaukee	36	253,164	39,500	63,727	153,359
Indianapolis	36	253,164	39,500	63,727	153,359
Washington	27	223,037	31,073	117,048	155,869
Providence	27	223,037	31,073	117,048	155,869
San Francisco	43	364,178	84,436	118,811	341,778
Rochester	43	364,178	84,436	118,811	341,778
Albany	35	254,323	19,264	84,793	148,627
Louisville	35	254,297	19,264	84,793	148,601
Newark	36	364,214	33,199	73,773	83,262
Detroit	36	364,214	33,199	73,773	183,262
Syracuse	17	130,956	15,560	73,783	91,303
New Orleans	17	130,956	15,560	73,783	204,343
Memphis, Tenn.	13	131,620	11,127	33,068	71,989
Toledo, O.	13	131,620	11,127	33,068	71,989
Jersey City, N. J.	11	115,573	7,664	63,273	69,578
Jersey City, N.J.	11	115,573	7,664	63,273	69,578
Lowell, Mass.	19	169,156	7,502	43,292	90,139
Lowell, Mass.	19	169,156	9,918	41,278	91,453
Utica, N. Y.	13	94,117	31,187	51,318	47,183
Worcester, Mass.	13	93,797	16,400	51,318	47,183
Dayton, O.	13	93,797	16,400	51,318	47,183
Hartford, Conn.	13	93,797	9,253	51,533	47,919
Grand Rapids, Mich.	24	94,199	9,253	43,917	64,369
Mich.	24	79,645	6,943	56,209	61,446
Allegheny, Pa.	24	79,645	6,943	56,209	61,446
Portland, Me.	24	13,313	14,387	57,038	44,738
St. Paul, Minn.	18	77,408	4,496	50,704	88,439
New Haven, Conn.	18	77,408	8,444	50,704	88,439
New Haven, Conn.	14	72,573	9,174	63,131	64,378
Fall River, Mass.	14	72,573	5,208	51,731	66,146
Springfield, Mass.	8	65,310	8,661	77,992	37,186
Kansas City, Mo.	8	65,310	3,713	33,398	37,186
Worcester, Mass.	13	20,517	7,179	31,203	58,931
Portland, Me.	13	20,517	7,179	31,203	58,931
Atlanta, Ga.	8	37,369	3,760	9,378	43,129
Wilmington, Del.	8	37,369	3,760	9,378	43,129
Lowell, Mass.	19	47,581	4,518	23,043	65,606
Lowell, Mass.	19	47,581	4,518	23,043	65,606
St. Joseph, Mo.	12	36,363	3,196	45,480	36,526
Elmira, N. Y.	12	36,363	3,196	45,480	36,526
Mass.	13	35,518	3,848	29,341	24,981
Mass.	13	34,343	3,568	30,341	21,981
Easton, Pa.	8	35,113	7,640	44,326	43,424
Binghamton, N. Y.	8	35,113	7,640	44,326	43,424
Portland, Me.	13	33,171	3,230	33,191	43,128
Burlington, Vt.	13	33,171	3,230	33,191	43,128
Erie, Pa.	13	31,479	3,514	36,993	31,645
Erie, Pa.	13	31,479	3,514	36,993	31,645
Norwich, Conn.	9	49,456	4,164	16,905	33,125
Norfolk, Va.	9	49,456	3,164	16,905	31,399
Evansville, Ind.	9	44,913	1,732	39,297	30,849
Evansville, Ind.	9	44,913	1,732	39,297	30,849
Hartford, Conn.	9	36,858	3,287	43,379	13,723
Hartford, Conn.	9	36,858	3,287	43,379	13,723
Lancaster, Pa.	8	43,010	1,915	24,292	10,258
Des Moines, Ia.	8	43,010	1,915	24,292	10,258
Lynn, Mass.	7	13,519	2,520	21,363	34,439
Lynn, Mass.	7	12,345	2,344	19,867	32,056
Quincy, Ill.	7	43,227	3,164	43,539	27,511
Quincy, Ill.	7	43,227	3,164	43,539	27,511
Davenport, Ia.	7	40,437	2,717	29,270	23,647
Davenport, Ia.	7	40,437	2,717	29,270	23,647
Dubuque Ia.	3	39,221	1,841	35,073	38,962
Dubuque Ia.	3	39,221	1,841	35,073	38,962
Camden, N. J.	6	36,722	3,166	21,013	19,702
Camden, N. J.	6	36,722	3,166	21,013	19,702
Paterson, N. J.	7	35,369	2,962	24,966	21,252
Bloomington, Ill.	7	35,369	2,962	24,966	21,252
Springfield, Ill.	8	34,811	2,928	18,960	18,563
Springfield, Ill.	8	34,811	2,928	18,960	18,563
Petersburg, Va.	6	31,715	1,476	13,706	26,476
Harrisburg, Pa.	6	31,715	1,476	13,706	26,476
Salem, Mass.	6	29,912	2,501	26,904	21,945
La Fayette, Ind.	6	29,912	2,501	26,904	21,945
Mobile, Ala.	6	34,603	2,081	34,389	43,743
Pottsville, Pa.	6	34,603	2,081	34,389	43,743
Lawrence, Mass.	6	33,477	2,228	13,796	29,556
Lawrence, Mass.	6	32,189	1,309	20,589	37,719
Covington, Ky.	4	30,816	1,364	8,243	8,857
Hoboken, N. J.	4	30,816	1,364	8,243	8,857

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

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of February, 1876.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
Feb. 1	William's & Guion	Queenstown.
1	Cunard	Queenstown.
3	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
3	White Star	Queenstown.
3	Anchor	Glasgow.
4	General Transatlantic	Havre.
5	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
7	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
10	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
11	White Star	Queenstown.
12	Anchor	Glasgow.
12	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
14	Cunard	Queenstown.
17	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
17	Netherlands Steam Nav	Boulogne & Amsterdam
18	White Star	Queenstown.
19	Anchor	Glasgow.
19	General Transatlantic	Havre.
19	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
21	Red Star	Antwerp.
21	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
24	Cunard	Queenstown.
24	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
24	Inman	Queenstown.
24	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
25	Anchor	Glasgow.
26	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
		FROM BOSTON.
5	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
12	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
19	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
26	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
3	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
9	Red Star	Antwerp.
17	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
24	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
24	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
Feb. 4	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
		FROM PORTLAND.
Feb. 5	Allan Line	Liverpool.
12	Allan Line	Liverpool.
19	Allan Line	Liverpool.
26	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA.

		FROM NEW YORK.
Feb. 4	Cromwell	Halifax.
" 11	Cromwell	Halifax.
		FROM PORTLAND.
Feb. 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.
Feb. 2	Alps	Havana.
" 2	Clyde	Havana.
" 3	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 8

10:30 a. m., and 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6:05 p. m.

Deliveries.—Carrier deliveries are made daily, Sundays excepted, on main office district, at 8 and 10:30 a. m., and 12:30, 2, 3 and 4:30 p. m., and from all stations between Canal and Seventy-first streets, at intervals of two hours, between 8 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday Delivery.—Carriers are in attendance at main office, to serve callers, from 9 to 11 a. m., and at stations from 8 to 10 a. m.

Collections.—On main office district, thirteen collections are made daily, Sundays excepted, commencing at 7:45 a. m. and terminating at 9 p. m., and for the next letter hours, 12:30, 2, 3 and 4:30 p. m. Seventy-first streets, twelve collections, commencing at 8:45 a. m. and terminating at 10 p. m.

Sunday Collections.—Are made at 2 and 9 p. m.

Outgoing Mails.—Mails are made up and dispatched to the various hourly, 5 minutes before leaving mails from main office.

Letters addressed to stations or street letter boxes before 9 p. m., are dispatched for points North west and Southwest, via fast mail train, leaving main office at 10 p. m., and for other points by the regular morning mails.

STATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.

Open 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 p. m.; on Sundays from 9 to 9:30 a. m.

A.—386 Broadway.
B.—306 Fourth street.
C.—993 Hudson street.
D.—Cor. Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue.
E.—465 Eighth avenue.
F.—Third avenue.
G.—339 Third avenue.
H.—1009 Third avenue.
I.—Seventy-third street, between Second and Boulevard.
J.—1931 Third avenue.
K.—2307 Third avenue.
M.—Tenth avenue, corner 123d street.
O.—Manhattanville.
P.—Fifty-ninth street and Boulevard.
Q.—Brooklyn.
R.—Williamsburg.
S.—Jersey City.
T.—Hoboken.
U.—Long Island City.
V.—Hunter's Point.
W.—Morrisania.
X.—Fordham.
Y.—Spuyten Duyvil.
Z.—Westchester.
1.—West Farms.
2.—Woodlawn.

POSTAGE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

We receive occasionally from postmasters complaints that after having despatched from their office mail matter directed to Australia, and prepaid at five cents per half ounce (the rate given in our Foreign Postage Table), the same are often returned to them from San Francisco on some other exchange office as "short paid, 7c." The trouble lies in the fact that in considering the foreign Table of rates we find that they overlook the words "*except New South Wales*," which will be found there; and probably much of the annoyance and inconvenience which results from such errors would be avoided if postmasters would consult this exception, concerning New South Wales to those who inquire the rates to Australia.

For further guidance in this matter we append a list of some of the more important places in New South Wales:

Aberdeen,	Hankinson,	Parramatta,
Apsley,	Inverell,	Paynetown,
Balmoregatta,	Liverpool,	Port Darlington
Bathurst,	Macquarie,	Port Jackson,
Berrima,	Maitland,	Richmond,
Botany Bay,	Melbourne,	Sydney,
Bronze Bay,	Merimbula,	St. Vincent,
Camden,	Merrimbula,	Scone,
Coogee,	Moulgo,	Vernon,
Goulburn,	Newcastle,	Wellington,
Gundagai,	New Holland,	Windsor.
Hartley,	O'Connell Town	

SHORTLY after the Money Order Office was opened at A—k, an old gentleman, who was leaving his town, employed an assistant to conduct the sale of his effects. Not having sufficient money on hand to pay the auctioneer's fees, he promised, at his gentleman's request, to forward it in the course of a few days by P. O. order to T—k. A month passed, but no word of the money. A messenger was at length sent for it. When he made his business known, the old farmer pulled out his pocketbook, and exhausting a P. O. order and a bank note, in my receipt from the Post Office that I paid it a month ago, and I'm not going to pay it a second time."

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Facilities are given to the post-office officials in the discharge of their daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following recommendations:

To mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the office is much diminished if the letters and circulars are mailed in the same manner as they are handled with the addresses all in one direction.

To make the address legible and complete, giving the name of post-office, county and State. The name of the street and number of the house should also be given on letters addressed to cities where letter-carriers are employed; while a letter will eventually reach its destination without a number, the omission is often a cause of hesitation and delay. In the case of letters for places in foreign countries, the names of the countries as well as the post offices should be given in full. Letters addressed, for instance, merely to "London," without adding "England," are frequently sent to Canada, and vice versa, thereby causing delay, and often serious loss.

To see that every letter, newspaper or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. Avoid using, as much as possible, cheap envelopes made of thin paper, and never inclose more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not unfrequently split open, often giving cause of complaint against officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

Never to send money through the mail except either by means of a money-order or a duly registered letter. Never send any other article of value except in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or any article of value in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands the letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

To provide, in cities where letter-carriers are employed, letter-boxes at the offices or private residences, thereby saving much time in the delivery of mail matter.

To see that every letter contains *the full name and post-office address of the writer*, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger number of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always either fully and plainly written on the letters themselves, printed or embossed on the envelopes. Those who have large correspondence would find it most convenient to have a printed envelope, but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by *writing* a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street letter-box, or into the receiving box at a post office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe also, as a duty, to affix to the postage stamps inscribed securely in their place.

POSTAGE STAMPS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER OF THE ADDRESS SIDE OF ALL MAIL MATTER.

Cut postage stamps, stamps cut from stamped envelopes, manifold postage stamps and internal revenue stamps are not accepted in payment of postage. Letters deposited in a post office bearing such stamps or that are held for postage.

Postmasters are not obliged to accept in payment of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent, or the genuineness of which cannot be clearly ascertained. They are not obliged to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper or nickel coins. They are not obliged to affix stamps to letters, nor are they obliged to make change, except as a matter of courtesy. Nor are they allowed to open mail matter.

To use or attempt to use in payment of postage, a postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from such stamped envelope which has been before used in payment of postage, is punishable with a fine of fifty dollars.

To insure a letter being forwarded in the mails, it must not have less than three cents in postage stamps affixed. The word "Paid" indorsed on a letter is not regarded at the office of delivery; letters so marked, and not having any stamp affixed, are treated as unpaid.

The double rate of six cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, is chargeable on letters reaching their destination which have not had one full rate prepaid at the mailing office. If a one or two-cent stamp has been affixed at the mailing office the amount should be detected.

Letters cannot be carried out of the mail except in postage stamped envelopes. There is no objection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier carrying a sealed letter, whether in a stamped envelope or not, but to constitute the practice, and receive money for so doing would subject the party to a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars. Newspapers, magazines, and other printed matter, carried out of the mail for sale or distribution to subscribers, but if they are put into a post office for delivery the postage on them is chargeable.

After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivering of it cannot be delayed or prevented by the writer; but if application be made for the return of a letter which has been left in the box of a carrier on his way deliver it, provided he is furnished with proper evidence that the party applying is the writer, and that additional charge is made, the stamp is cancelled it may be returned without cancelling the stamp.

When a letter-carrier delivers a letter at a designated address, in the absence of any instructions to the postmaster to the contrary, it is a legal delivery, and such letter cannot be demailed except it is prepaid anew; but parties desiring their letters being forwarded without additional charge by notifying the postmaster in writing. To leave word with a hotel clerk, boarding-house keeper, or office clerk cannot be accepted as a notice to the postmaster.

Letters addressed to initials or fictitious names are not deliverable to the writer. Letters containing a designated place of delivery thus: A letter addressed A. B., station G., New York, is not delivered; but a letter addressed A. B., station G, stating street and number, or a box number, is deliverable.

In using postal cards, be careful not to write on the portion printed on the side to be used for the address, except the address; also be careful not to paste, gum or attach coin to them. They are unmailable as postal cards when these suggestions are disregarded.

No cards are to be used for postal cards such as are issued by the Post-Office Department. Cards issued by other parties containing any writing in addition to an address, are subject to letter postage.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence is entitled to have it once sent by the publishers and have the publication sent to his new address.

Printed matter, merchandise and other third class mail matter must be forwarded from the office to which it is addressed, unless the postmaster is furnished with postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, for such purpose. Neither can a postmaster regard a request to return printed matter to the writer, to be in furnished with postage as above. A request to return written on such matter would subject the package to letter postage.

To inclose any written matter in printed matter subjects the mailing party to a fine of five dollars unless the party addressed pays letter postage on the same.

All package mailed at less than letter rate of postage should be so wrapped that the contents can be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper. Matter contained in sealed envelopes, or in packages closed in any way in object of the law and is therefore made subject to letter postage.

Nothing should be written or printed on the contents, or on the covers of packages of third-class matter, but the address of destination.

There is no objection to writing on a card printed or impressed on the wrapper, or to a mark on a newspaper calling attention to an article therein.

Samples may be marked in pencil or in ink, with letters or figures by which they may be distinguished in the descriptive list and bill of letter rates of postage, such marking not conflicting with the spirit of the law.

The postage on circulars for magazines, periodicals and newspapers is three cents for one half ounce, or fraction thereof. Manuscript music is also subject to the same rate.

Each post-office box or drawer, in all post offices, is restricted to the use of one family, firm or company, and the rent therefor, paid in advance for one quarter in advance. A person renting a post-office box is entitled to have the letters of his family, firm, or company, put into it. Letters addressed to his friends stopping temporarily with him may also be placed in the box, if directed to his box or to his number at the box. But letters addressed to other persons residing in the same place, and living and doing business at other places, or from a boarding-house should not be placed in the box.

Only letters or matter paid at letter rates can be registered.

Instruction to Postmasters in Correspondence with the Department.

Communications to the Department should be addressed to the proper division of the bureau charged with the business which the business relates. Writing upon more than one subject in the same letter is forbidden. Never address a letter to the chief of a bureau.

The following examples are given :

Relative to an appointment in the postal service, or the establishment of a post office. Address Hon. J. W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, *Appointment Division*.

Relative to a mail route. Address Hon. JAS. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, *Contract Division*.

Relative to the distribution and dispatch of mails. Same address, but substitute "*Railway Mail Service Division*" for Contract Division.

Relative to letters returned to the Dead-Letter Office. Address Hon. E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, *Division of Dead Letters*.

For an order for Postage Stamps," etc. Same address, but substitute "*Bureau of Postage Stamps*," etc., for Division of Dead Letters.

For an order for blanks should be addressed to heads of the bureaus which use them, (see chap. v., Reg., ed. 1873). Add to the address the words " order for blanks."

Write the name of the post office, county and State at the head of your letter, and properly date it.

[Entered according to Act of Congress a 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, the same at present:

[NOTE.—All domestic mail matter (except newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to regular subscribers from known offices 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 by the office or its carriers—1 cent each.

On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited 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; and also any document by order of Congress, 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 all official communications addressed to them by 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 receipt is acknowledged in one package, but 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 a vulgar, obscene or indecent character; all letters upon the envelopes of which, and postal cards upon which, scurrilious 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 injure 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), and on all matter upon which, or the wrapper to which, is affixed any stamp, label or device intended to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original prepaid stamp (except the correction of typographical errors); on all matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or sealed 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 attached any letter or 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.

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 the same 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, authorized to be sent at the above prescribed, and issued weekly or oftener, 2 cents a pound or fraction thereof.

(2.) On all magazines and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, and issued monthly or less often than once a week, 2 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 the postage on each may be separately. The postage thereon must be prepaid, according to the weight of the sacks, by postage stamps affixed to a bill, or by the Department for that purpose; ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can stamped adhesive stamps be used for any other purposes.

Postmasters are authorized to deduct the weights of the sacks as fixed below:

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

"Exchanges" are rated the same as subscribers' papers, and have the privilege of free circulation within 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 in Canada, addressed to this country.

County papers by mail to letter carrier offices:

1. On publications issued once a week, 2 cts. a lb.

County papers, free, or by mail, to non-letter carrier offices. Newspapers, one copy each of every newspaper, published daily or less frequently, to actual subscribers residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and not to be sent by mail. Sample copies by mail; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage is paid thereon at the rate provided. For postage on county papers for local delivery at letter carrier offices, see below, "Printed Class."

Opinion of 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 placed 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 one 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, unmounted cards, photographic views, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, printed cards, maps, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings, not having the form of, nor the 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, photographic paper, letter envelopes, printed blanks, way-bills, blank receipts, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles not liable to 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 Sheriffs' advertisements, samples of ores, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, printed blanks, way-bills, blank receipts, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles not liable to 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 Unsealed circulars, newspapers (whether transient or addressed to regular subscribers), *except periodicals*, which may be delivered to subscribers on prepayment of regular rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound—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), *except periodicals*, which may be delivered to subscribers on prepayment of regular rates, viz.: 2 cents per pound—1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof—weight of packages limited to four pounds.

On Sheriffs' advertisements, samples of ores, minerals and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, printed blanks, way-bills, blank receipts, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles not liable to other rates of postage, are not prescribed in this table, and which are not by law excluded from the mails

[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.*

[*On the 1st of January, 1876, France, Algeria, and Gibraltar were added to the General Postal Union.—*EDS. U. S. MAIL.]

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 *bould*, 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 prepaid by the 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 printed 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.

Checks, 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. LABEL or MS 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 are 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 boxes or envelopes removable so as to admit of 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 to 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 shows 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, and deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, the various documents on the service of insurance company's, copies or extracts of deeds under insurance company's, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, decrees or sheets of manuscript music which have not the decrees or sheets of manuscript music which have not the manuscript ipt 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—30 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 3641, 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, February, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The maximum weight of packages of Printed Matter which can be sent to places in or through the Postal Union 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:	ORDINARY LETTERS. Limit of payment:	ORDINARY LETTERS. Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.	REGISTERED MATTER. Postal cards, each.	REGISTERED MATTER. Registration fee on letters.	REGISTERED MATTER. Registration fee on other articles.	NEWSPAPERS. Limit of weight for a single paper.	NEWSPAPERS. 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.	
Acores, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		/		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
German mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of destination	15				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail													
*Algeria, (See France.)													
Argentine Confederation, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	22				4	4	2	10	4	10	
Br. mail	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Aspinwall, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	6		10		†	†	2	2	2	2	
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
*Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	2	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	2	2	
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail	do.	Port debark'n.	27				4	4	2	4	4	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	2	2	4	4	4	
Canada	Compulsory	do.	5	1	10		1	1	1	1	2	2	10
Canary Islands. (See Spain.)													
Cape de Verde Isles, Br. mail	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Cape of Good Hope, Br. mail	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Carthagena. (See New Grenada.)													
Corpus, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
China, U. S. packet. (See Hong Kong and Shanghai.)													
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	2	2	2	2	
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	13				4	4	2	10	4	10	
Curacoa, Br. mail via St. Thomas	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
*Denmark	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
East Indies, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi													
German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecuador, direct mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	20				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Colon	do.	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
*Egypt	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Faroe Islands. (See Denmark.)													
Fernando Po	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	15				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Finland. (See Russia.)													
Fiji Islands, direct, via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5				†	†	2	2	2	2	
*France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Gambia, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Gibraltar (See Great Britain)													
Gold Coast, Br. mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	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	2	10	4	10	
Guadaloupe, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	10				4	4	2	10	4	10	
Guiana, Br., French and Dutch, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Havana. (See Cuba.)													
Hawaiian Islands, direct mail	do.	Destination	6				1	1	4	4	4	4	
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		10		†	2	2	10			
Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindostan, except Ceylon), German mail	Optional	do.	17		10		2	2	2	4	2	4	
*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	2	2	
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	12		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Lagos, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton													
Madeira. (See Portugal.)													
Mahe. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta, (Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippine Islands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	23		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Mexico, direct mail by land routes	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	10				1	1	2	2	2	2	
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3										
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	4	4	
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)													
Natal, British mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	11		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Netherlands													
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		†	†	2	2	2	2	
Newfoundland	do.	Port debark'n.	5				†	†	2	2	2	2	
New Granada, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
(except Aspinwall and Panama) via British mail	do.	Destination	13		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	Port debark'n.	5	2	10	10	†	†	2	2	2	2	
Nicaragua, direct mail	Optional	Destination	5										
*Norway	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	†	2	2	2	2	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)	do.	do.	23				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Panama, direct mail													
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Penang. (See Straits Settlements.)	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	do.	33				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Poland	Compulsory	Port Debark'n	13		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Porto Rico, British mail via St. Thomas	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
*Portugal													
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See Australia.)	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Russia	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	10				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Salvador, direct mail													
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Santa Martha, British mail via Colon													
Scotland. (See Great Britain)	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	4	
*Servia	Compulsory	do.	5		10		†	†	2	2	2	2	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	do.	Port debark'n.	27				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Siam, via Southampton	do.	do.	36				4	4	2	4	4	4	
via Brindisi	do.	Destination	10		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
via San Francisco	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)	do.	do.											
*Spain													
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Establ'ments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
Saint Helena, British mail	do.	do.	19				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Straits Settlements, via San Francisco	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	33		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Switzerland													
Syria. (See Turkey.)	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	15				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Tangier, British mail via Southampton													
Tasmania. (See Australia.)	Optional	Destination	7				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Tripolis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	5				4	4	2	4	4	4	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Turkey	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	23										
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas													
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil													
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Dieman's Land. (See Australia.)	do.	Port debark'n.	10				4	4	2	10	4	10	
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	4	4	
British mail via St. Thomas													
Victoria. (See Australia.)	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Wallachia	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	†	2	2	2	2	
West Indies, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
British mail via St. Thomas			17										

Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper. The rates on newspapers and printed matter over the United States postage only.

No samples exceeding 8 ounces can be forwarded in the mails. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.

Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 13 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.

"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.

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Weight of "other printed matter" limited to two pounds.

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.

Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.

Letters only to destination.

Newspapers 1 cent par oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.

†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	2
STEERAGE	(in currency) 32

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

FIRST CABIN	$205 0.
SECOND CABIN	120
STEERAGE	56 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.

Mail Matter.	Each 1 oz.
Drop letters (delivered at the office where deposited)	1 ct.
Registered letters to any letter-carrier office in the United States	10 cts.
Registered letters 10 cts. in addition to the proper postage.	
The list of letter-carrier offices will be found under the report of "Carriers' Department."	

Newspapers and Periodicals, to regular subscribers, when delivered from the office of publication by carriers or from the office of publication or a news agency	2 cts.
Transient newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, postals, blanks, labels, cards and flexible patterns, proofs and manuscript, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs.	1 ct.
Newspapers, except weeklies to subscribers, circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 2 ozs.	1 ct.
Weeklies, delivered to subscribers at the office of publication or at a news agency	1 ct.
Weeklies, delivered to subscribers by carriers or from the office of publication	2 cts.
Books, bound or unbound, and all matter wholly in print, not subject to higher postage, and not over 4 lbs. in weight	4 cts.
Merchandise, 3 ozs. or less	16 cts.
Merchandise, over 3 ozs. and not over 4 lbs.	8 cts.

Letters, Drop, Registered, Newspapers and Periodicals, Transient Newspapers, Books, Merchandise, Labels, &c.

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 (to the Mexican frontier line only). Registered letters and postal cards cannot be sent by these routes:

CHIHUAHUA.

Allende,	Jesus Maria,
Chihuahua,	Paso del Norte,
Concepcion,	Rosales,
Coushiriachic,	San Pablo,
Galeana,	Santa Rosalia.
Hidalgo,	

COAHUILA.

Monclova,	Saltillo,
Moreloa,	San Fernando de Rosas,
Parras,	Santa Rosa,
Piedras Negras,	Vienna.

NUEVO LEON.*

Agualeguas,	Montemorel ∞,
Cadereyta,	Monterey,
Carrabro,	Salinas,
Linares,	Villaldama.

SONORA.

Altar,	Magdalena,
Arispe,	Saharripa,
Babaspe,	Urea.
Hermosilla,	

TAMAULIPAS.

Camargo,	Mier,
Guerrero,	Nuevo Laredo,
Matamoros,	Reynosa.

TO POSTMASTERS AND CLUB AGENTS.

KENYON'S CLUB AGENCY, of DWIGHT, ILL., is one of the oldest and most reliable in America. In competition for premiums, we are constantly furnishing several first-class publications at less than actual cost, and always have specialties to offer you. Our list comprises 270 newspapers and magazines, and our prices average lower than any other agency in the U. S. Club list and terms sent free upon application. Address,

H. A. KENYON, Dwight, Ill.

UNITED STATES AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1876. WHOLE NO. 186.

Notes of a Recent Trip to New Orleans and Texas.

(CONTINUED.)

The forward cars of the train were largely occupied by emigrants from Georgia and Alabama bound for Arkansas or Northern Texas, and going by way of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and a nearer view of them as they disembarked suggested that the proverbial hardships of a new country would hardly be to them a novelty.

With their sloucheď hats, shawls instead of overcoats, trousers tucked in boots and a general unkempt and negligee appearance, the men somewhat resembled a certain class of gold miners, but there was an entire absence of the bold, free and independent air so characteristic of the latter in their best estate.

It would scarcely be consistent with the truth to assert that Memphis presents an attractive appearance to a stranger. On the contrary its buildings are of the most prosaic modern type and generally untidy and wanting in even the cheap grace of fresh paint, and its broad, muddy streets were, on the occasion of this visit furrowed deeply by the wheels of heavily laden carts.

The situation of the city, however, is commanding and the great river although as muddy as the streets, rolls by in a breadth and volume which cannot be less than majestic.

The shade along the levee are piled high with cotton, and here and there are powerful steam presses, whose operation it is interesting to watch, as with apparent ease they reduce the huge bales to a small fraction of the r original bulk.

But the most pleasing feature of all is the little square in the heart of the city, where the means of evergreen contrast to great advantage with the dull vicinage like an oasis in a desert, and the rich, deep tint of the magnolia and the holly, the absence of deciduous trees and shrubs, and the warm, bright sunshine almost cheat one into the belief that it must be midsummer instead midwinter.

Under, and among, and in the trees, hundreds of gray squirrels disport themselves—the pets of the town—some of them so large that it is hard to credit that they are squirrels. My companion, Mentor and cicerone, ever considering that we ought to *make the most of our opportunities*, led the way through the park to a convenient bench, where he bade me sit down by his side, and then, in response to a gentle clicking sound the pretty, graceful creatures began to flock around us, and as we sat quite still to climb up our legs, peep in our pockets, run over our arms and shoulders and peer into our faces as if to see whether we really had a biscuit for them or were only abusing their confidence.

The latter, I am sorry to say, was the case, and I am afraid that the strangers failed to leave an impression of liberality among the squirrels. We thought to provide ourselves next come again in order to save ourselves from the "embarrassment of riches," as the ladies phrase it, interfered, and we *missed our opportunity*, as we too often do in this world.

Business then disposed of, we attended the arrival of the postal car from Chattanooga, which left there the previous evening, and had leisure to our dinner at the Peabody House, a wreck of old-time magnificence, with a dining-room the frescoing of whose ceiling must in its day have rivaled that on the walls of the National Capitol. The house is, it is said, the home of the ex-President of the *sot-disant* Confederacy when he dwells in these parts.

Dinner over, our troubles began, for we were to take a freight train to Grand Junction that night, 58 miles, and had obtained a permit from the authorities of the road for that purpose. It was simply a question of that or stopping over at Memphis until the next afternoon, for the morning trains out of Memphis do not connect with the through south trains on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad (or Grand Jackson route).

Our situation on the train was more picturesque than comfortable.

There was a roaring fire in the stove of the caboose, for the night was cold, but the side doors had to be left open, and we alternately roasted one side while the other was cooling, like a leg of mutton on a spit. The caboose itself looked within more like a backwoods cabin than a railroad car, for the fitful flashes from the stove and the dim light of the oil lanterns only served to disclose a wide, irregular shelter of rough planks and beams, hardly bearing remblance to a car. However, at midnight it landed us safely and on time at the junction, where we were to wait for our south-bound train, due at 3:35 a. m. This time we spent by the stove in the Stonewall House, which house is very large, and comprises about all the town. It would have been pleasanter in one's bed, but the company, mostly waiting like ourselves for the train, were all wide awake and highly entertaining. I, a manacled prisoner and his two captors, who mutually narrated their experience in his arrest and the circumstances leading thereto. The prisoner talked the most, laughed the loudest, and apparently enjoyed himself hugely, commenting at times on the topics of the day like a philosopher and a statesman. He explained, however, that his audience had come near being deprived of the edification of his company, for had his captors been only a few minutes later, his disguise, which he was putting on at the time, would have been completed, and he would soon have been on the ocean, bound for South America.

The train came along at last and brought with it a welcome *opportunity* for rest and sleep, of which our Mentor had no occasion to complain that we failed to take advantage to the utmost, and we only awakened in time for breakfast at Meridian, the junction of the Mobile Division of the road.

Throughout the whole extent of the State of Mississippi, on this route, the country is rather rolling than hilly. Cotton is almost the only crop, and the land is generally poor and often worn out. Large tracts, too, are entirely destroyed for agricultural purposes by washouts, to which the soil is peculiarly subject by reason of its friable nature, and which leave it gullied out deep in the red, sandy clay, with interesting ridges and pinnacled cones that remind one of the supposed appearance of a worn-out and burned-out planet. In order to guard against this result, the furrows of the cultivated fields are everywhere run horizontally along the hill sides.

Jackson, the Capital of the State, was our next stopping off place, and we reached it in time for a late dinner. There is not very much to be seen, but in obedience to the continued injunction of the Mentor to *make the most of our opportunities*, we started out under the guidance of the affable Postmaster to view the lions, and went first to the State House, which flanks the city on the east as the railroad does on the west, and stands on the summit of the high ground, or hill, on the western slope of which the city is built. The legislature had been in session, but was adjourned for the day, and if the members possess esthetic tastes they could hardly be blamed for wishing to be absent, for the whole interior of the building is bare and cheerless and the furniture of a Spartan simplicity, not greatly different from that of a country school-room.

If the money of the State is squandered it certainly cannot be in the fittings of the State House.

The public grounds about the building are ample in proportions, and in Summer must present a lovely appearance.

The town bears many scars of battle in the shape of burned buildings, and sometimes even the holes made by cannon balls, but considering the tide of war that surged backward and forward here so long, it is strange that so much of the original city remains at all.

Just in the outskirts is a large cemetery, that bounded our strollings in that direction, and there we lingered till the sinking sun and approaching chilliness of evening hastened us back to the town and to our hotel.

Generally the monuments in the cemetery, though abundantly sufficient and proper, are not pretentious; but there is one notable exception, viz.: that of a very wealthy citizen of the place, still living, who has erected a mausoleum of Italian marble and surmounted it with a life-size statue of himself, the whole having cost, it is said, about $13,000. If the gentleman takes the same care concerning all his post mortem affairs, his executors will be saved much trouble.

We left Jackson our train southward is due at Jackson 12:05 a. m., and we left word with the hotel clerk to call us for it; but when we awoke it was broad daylight, and at first it seemed as if the porter had failed to do his duty; but our next surmise was that the train was late, and we proceeded to be correct, and we found ample time for breakfast at the usual hour before it made its appearance.

It only needed to examine the track to see that such irregularities must happen, for the road-bed is generally much smaller, the rails often loose, and none but temporary repairs made anywhere. Even at the best, good balasting material is very scarce. Gravel there may be somewhere along the route; but as for stone it is doubtful if one can be found through the length of the State.

The Railway Mail Service in this sa in all similar cases sympathizes with the fortunes of the road, and in consequence the "Cairo and New Orleans R. P. O.," which once had a run of 500 miles between Memphis, Louisiana and Texas, is now pretty much reduced to its local service.

At Weston there is a large, new cotton factory, the first we have seen, and almost as much of a novelty as a school-house.

At one small station, where the train did not stop, a young lady stood bravely out on the little platform, built for the purpose, and held up the bag to be caught, in a style that might well have served for the model of a recent illustration in *Harper's*.

Between Meridian are the shops of the company, and at Hammond we dined, and first noticed the large tanks placed by the houses for catching rain-water from the roof, which form the universal and generally the only water supply of the households all through this country and through Louisiana.

The approach to the Louisiana line is signaled by the increasing frequency and continuity of swamps and water, until between them they entirely monopolize the prospect, but the change brings with it variety and interest. The Mississippi River was high, and the overflow had inundated the swamps for many miles, passing through every opening or bridge left in the railroad embankment, until it seemed that the whole great river must be only artificially confined by embankments, and these had occasionally proved insufficient, and instead of a garden was a lake or a turbid and foaming though shallow flood.

The most attractive view, however, was on our right, which was bounded by the dense swamp forest; for here the Spanish moss, which we had before seen only occasionally on the trees, now became the most prominent feature, and the trees seemed only to grow to be a frame work for the moss.

This parasite, which is rather a grass than a moss, takes root in the crevices of the bark, and like all its kind, thrives, to the detriment of its means of support, for the dense masses prevent the rain-drops from reaching the full benefit of the vivifying action of the sun, and the consequent continuous moisture eventually saps their vigor, although the process is a slow one.

The trees are large and nearly all deciduous, so that the forests would not, in Winter, greatly differ in appearance from forests further North, were it not for the evergreen undergrowth, and especially for the ever-present moss; but these entirely change the otherwise monotonous Winter scenery.

The trees, too, when they reach their full height, spread out laterally and with great uniformity, as if some unseen canopy everywhere arrested further upward growth. In the Summer, with the trees in full foliage, the moss, hanging in funereal mantle, cannot fail to invest these swamps with a sombre and solemn aspect; but at this season, and looking at it from without, and in the reflection of a flood of sunlight pouring upon it, the gray, silvery drapery is almost as brilliant as an ice-laden forest in the morning sunbeams.

The effect produced by the moss is vastly modified by its surroundings and by the varying aspect of sun and sky. It tricks out the younger trees with a light, airy drapery stretching far out over the water, and streaming from bow, but it hangs on the dying trunk and mutilated branches of the veteran of the forest like the tattered garments of age like a Triton among the minnows. Depths, with body and outstretched arms laden with dripping seaweed —in fact, there is no end to the fantastic figures suggested by the variation which each new view develops.

Gradually, as we draw near New Orleans, the ground becomes more firm, and we meet with fields cultivated for sugar cane, and see, at a distance, near the banks of the Mississippi, tall brick chimneys of the sugar furnaces, while further beyond through the trees, and on a higher land than the fields, we obtain glimpses of cotton laden steamboats passing down the river.

There is but a short stretch of these views and then we pierce the suburbs and are landed in the city. R. C. J.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Second Division, Comprising the Middle States.

CASUALTIES.

On Feb. 15, the train leaving New York 9.25 a.m., Pa. R. R., ran into a land slide near Gravelly Run, Pa., striking the train and destroying a portion of the mail in baggage car by fire.

On Friday, the 18th, the mail train going south on the Reading R. R., on the Harvey Extension, near Wallingford, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. The mail car was overturned into the ditch, and Route Agent M. B. Stewart slightly bruised. There was no mail destroyed as far as can be learned.

Continuous war mail service is being performed between Allentown and Harrisburgh Pa., on routes of the agents between those points as follows: Leave Allentown, 7:30 a. m.; Bethlehem 8:05 a. m.; Lehighton 8:35 a. m.; Mauch Chunk 9:30 a. m.; Harrisburgh 6:10 p.m.; at Allentown 12:10 p. m.

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEMES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

York Co.

Airville.....
Bald Eagle.....
Chanceford.....
Cross Roads.....
Dallastown.....
Delta.....
Felton.....
Glenhelmut.....
Hartley.....
Industrial Center.....
Keys.....
Loganville.....
Muddy Creek Forks.....
Peach Bottom.....
Red Lion.....
Wellsville.....
Windsor.....
Winterstown.....

} York and Delta Agent.

NEW YORK.

Fulton Co.

Bloecher.....
Cranberry Creek.....
Gerrow.....
Hesseltown.....
Johnstown.....
Kingsboro.....
Lassetville.....
Mayfield.....
Muscenville.....
Newton Hills.....
Northville.....
Perth.....
Rockwood.....
Stratton.....

} Northville and Fonda Agent.

Hamilton Co.

Benson.....
Benson Center.....
Gilman.....
Hope Center.....
Hope Falls.....
Lake Corners.....
Sagerville.....
Wells.....

} Northville and Fonda Agent.

Ulster Co.

Long Year—Rondout and Hamburgh agent.

Rensselaer Co.

Mentaville—Albany and New York R. P. O.

NEW SCHEDULE U. I. AND E. R. R.

Le. Cortland 8:37 a. m. Ar. Norwich 12:45 p. m.
Le. Norwich 2 p. m. Ar. Cortland 7:10 p. m.
Le. Sidney 4 a. m. Ar. Cortland 9:37 a. m.
Le. Cortland 12:01 p. m. Ar. Elmira 2:30 p. m.
Le. Freeville 10:15 a. m. Ar. Sat'on Center 12:03 p.m.
Le. Sation Center 12:10 p. m. Ar. Freeville 2 p. m.
Le. Freeville 2:10 p. m. Ar. Cortland 3:45 p. m.
Le. Cortland 3:20 p. m. Ar. Ithaca 4:50 p. m.
Le. Ithaca 1:30 p. m. Ar. Freeville 5:05 p. m.

York and Delta Agent.

Le. Delta 6 a. m. Ar. York 10 a. m.
Le. York 2 p. m. Ar. Delta 6 p. m.

Northville and Fonda Agent.

Le. Fonda 9:10 a. m. Ar. Northville 11:25 a. m.; 4:36 p. m.
Le. Northville 4:15 a. m., 12:46 p. m. Ar. Fonda 7:15 a. m., 3:35 p. m.

FACING SLIPS.

Statement of Facing Slips, January, 1876.

Albany and Buffalo R. P. O.....	6,799
A buny and N. Y. R. P. O.....	3,614
N. Y. and Pouhk'n R. P. O.....	2,614
N. Y. and Pittsburg R. P. O.....	8,906
Elmira and Owego Falls R. P. O.....	2,170
Williamsport and Baltimore R. P. O.....	4,388
Route aweiss, 3d 4th.....	10,440
New York Post Office.....	125,303
Post Offices.....	22,000
Total.....	236,874

SIGNING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Particular attention is called to the necessity of complying fully with all the instructions which have been given with reference to signing in the books of arrivals and departures.

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TIME SCHEDULE OF ROUTES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lock Haven & St. Mary's Agent.

a.m. 9:45 p.m. 7:00	Le. Lock Haven.....	Ar.	9:45
	Ar. St. Mary's.....	Le.	4:00 p. m.

Lock Haven & Harrisburgh Agent.

a.m. 6:00 11:55	Le. Lock Haven.....	Ar.	7:0
	Ar. Harrisburgh.....	Le.	1:00 p. m.

Lock Haven & Tyrone Agent.

p.m. 6:35	Le. Lock Haven	Ar.	p.m. 12:00
9:25	Ar. Tyrone.....	Le.	8:35

Lawrenceville & Elk'and Agent.

a.m. 9:00	Le. Lawrenceville.....	Ar.	p.m.
	Ar. Elkland.....	Le.	1:00 p.m.

Lawisburgh & Laureton Agent.

a.m. 9:30	Le. Lewisburgh.....	Ar.	p.m. 12:00
9:50	Ar. Laureton.....	Le.	11:40

R. C. JACKSON, Superintendent R. M. S.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1876.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for February, 1876.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

D. McMillen, Bristol to Chattanooga, Penn.
H. B. Sumner, New York to Albany, N. Y.
G. Hammond, Ocala, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
W. Vernon, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo.
H. Brown, Chicago, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
H. D. White, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
J. W. Converse, Boston, Mass., to New York, N. Y.
L. M. Elder, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
R. E. Eberhart, Dubuque, Iowa, to Dodge, Iowa.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. B. Giddis, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. L. Sutherland, Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa.
C. M. Black, Lafayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
J. V. Lent, Chicago to Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. M. Collins, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
J. W. Higginson, Chicago, Ill., to Cincinnati, O.
A. Greenland, Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo.
R. W. Cameron, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, O.
R. H. Jones, Cuyuga, Ill., to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
H. Parrish, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
J. H. Espy, Pittsburg, Pa., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. Phipps, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
C. W. Hinckley, Chicago, Ill., to Fort Howard, Wis.
A. J. Perish, Baltimore, Md., to Grafton, W. Va.

ASSISTANT R. P. O. CLERKS.

C. B. Haynes, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
A. L. Hartley, Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg, Pa.
R. S. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
H. G. Parsons, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
H. A. Gootwyr, Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me.
H. Mink, New York, N. Y., to Hoboken, N. J.

ROUTE AGENTS.

W. S. Ramsey, Centreville, O., to Chicago, Ill.
W. O. Hemmenway, St. Louis, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark.
J. Newman, Corinth, Miss., to Columbus, Ky.
H. C. Underwood, Winston to Greensboro, N. C.
M. J. Cole, Albany to Binghamton, N. Y.
W. Welch, Hoosick Falls to Averill, Pa.
C. H. Dibble, Richmond, Va., to Charlotte, N. C.
J. Liffey, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
R. A. W. McNair, Milwaukee, Wis., to North Morton, Minn.
C. H. Reichnecker, Kansas City, Mo., to Baxter Springs, Kan.
H. Slick, Little Rock to Texarkana, Ark.

MAIL ROUTE MESSENGERS.

R. H. Flake, Bainbridge, Ind., to Peter's Point, Miss.
S. Loucks, Fonda to Northville, N. Y.
C. D. Porter, New Orleans to Bayou Ville, La.
E. P. Duffield, Alba to Knoxville, Iowa.
A. S. Leonard, Fonda to Northville, New York.
F. W. Gurnee, Pake La to Rockdale, Tex.
W. F. Bachus, Stevens Point to Hancock, Wis.

LOCAL AGENTS.

W. L. Cook, Little Rock, Ark.
H. Booker, Columbus, Ohio.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Changing Schedule Time—J. G. B., S—H——, O.—Changes in schedule time are only made by the Department, in which office application should be made. See section 278, regulations 1873.

Distributing Local Matter Through Boxes.—P. M., Y——, Mass.—All mail matter addressed in a post office for local delivery, except county papers, is subject to postage. On transient printed matter the rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces; pamphlet reports of proceedings of Boards of Supervisors are, therefore, chargeable with 1 cent each.

Closing Mails.—G. K. D., M——, N. Y.—The law and the regulations require that all mail, except the great mails, at distributing offices are to be closed not more than half an hour before the time of departure. Make the departure is between 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 A. M. No one has a right to expect letters will be mailed after the usual hour a few minutes of the departure of the mail, and no right to find fault unless they are posted half an hour before departure.

Mailing Weekly Papers for Persons not Subscribers.—A. F. B., Jr., Nashville 11:25 a. m., 4:36 p. m.

Le. Fonda 9:10 a. m., Ar. Northville 11:25 a. m., 4:36 p. m.

Le. Northville 4:15 a. m., 12:46 p. m. Ar. Fonda 7:15 a. m., 3:35 p. m.

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highlighted countries have introduced this principle of increased rates on matter received wholly insufficiently prepaid.

Mailing Postal Cards with Anything Attached.—J. F. B., ——, Mass.—In a circular of the Department, which may be found in the MAIL for July, 1875, "Postal cards with anything attached are not mailable as postal cards, but may be sent by mail by affixing a three-cent postage stamp." Of course the usual rule respecting weight must be observed.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR FEBRUARY, 1876.

1. A newspaper is any printed publication issued in numbers and published at short intervals, usually more than a month, conveying intelligence of passing events. The dissemination of such intelligence must be the prevailing characteristic and object of the publication in order to entitle it to pass by mail at the pound rate. Laws and Regulations, p. 173, sec. 118.

2. "Sugar" is held to be matter which by its nature is liable to deface or damage the contents of the mail bags, and is therefore unmailable.

3. A package of printed matter containing a letter, if prepaid at less than letter postage, should be mailed up with letter rates of postage, to be delivered as such. If the party addressed refuse to pay the postage, the package must be returned to the mailing office, accompanied with a statement of the facts in the case, in order that the sender may be prosecuted for the penalty stated in Postal Laws, p. 63, sec. 3.

4. The amount of additional postage collected on insufficiently prepaid mail matter should be entered in the "Descriptive of mail received," in c-lumn of "Unpaid letters," then the total amount should be charged in "Item 3" of the quarterly account current.

5. Fractional parts of postage stamps cannot be recognized in prepayment of postage. For example, a letter or package with one two-cent stamp and the *half* of another two-cent stamp are affixed cannot be considered as prepaid three cents, but only two cents. The half stamp cannot be counted.

6. The question of a postmaster's right to refuse to receive mail matter into his office which may be brought by persons who are inmates of, or messengers from houses containing smallpox, should be determined by a Board of Health, but if there be no such organization in the place the postmaster should consult with some prominent physician, and act upon his advice.

7. Any publication issued for gratuitous circulation is third class matter, and can only be received into the mails when prepaid at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof, in packages to one address.

8. Citizens cannot put up boxes of any kind in a post office on condition that they may use them free of rent, as the law forbids the assignment of a box to any person till the rent is paid for at least one-quarter. Laws and Reg., page 29, sec. 154, and Reg., sec. 326 and 306. Locked boxes may be provided by box-holders at their own expense, *but they shall become the property of the United States, and pay rent.* Laws and Reg., sec. 44.

9. The law authorizing the publisher of a newspaper to exchange, free of postage, with another newspaper of the same class, does not authorize the exchange of letters, nor does it authorize publishers to send newspapers to each other free of postage, except when they are addressed to bona fide subscribers. The following is the schedule of postage on letters which may be sent in exchange:

Letters not left at the postoffice for delivery.

If carriers are allowed to leave letters at the residences of persons receiving mail matter, it is a legal delivery. When a carrier calls at a hotel with letters for guests who have left, the proprietor or his clerk is legally authorized to receive letters and return them to the carrier, if he wishes them forwarded without additional postage.

11. Letters improperly delivered and taken out of the presence of the official in charge of them, and subsequently returned to the post office, should be regarded unpaid must be prepaid anew, otherwise they cannot be forwarded by mail nor delivered by the letter carrier. Such packages, if delivered and returned, should be regarded as unpaid and held for postage.

12. The drop-rate on printed matter at all *offices where free delivery by letter-carrier offices*, is the same as the transient rate, that is, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

13. The Postmaster General cannot prevent private parties from selling postage stamps, but if they should counterfeit the stamps from a postmaster and the name of the postmaster can be ascertained, the Postmaster General will at once prohibit the sale of the stamps at the same time the post office, when the facts in the case are made known to the Department.

14. Where postmasters disregard the plain regulations of the Department (secs. 137 and 205), and allow persons to become indebted to them for postage or rent, they do so at their own risk and they cannot withhold any mail matter addressed to such persons until their indebtedness is paid.

15. Postmasters are not required by law to redeem or accept in payment of post-office dues, money orders, stamps or stamped envelopes, nor any currency which may be so mutilated as to be unrecognizable, nor is it any part of their duty to receive and transmit to the Treasury for redemption such mutilated currency belonging to individuals, except as regular mail matter, forwarded in the usual manner at the risk of the owner. Such packages, however, are not required to be entered to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., will be sent free of the register fee.

17. The practice of several families combining to use one box in a post office is in violation of the regulations (sec. 196), and should not be allowed.

18. The names of postmasters are not inserted in "The U. S. Official Postal Guide," because they are not essential in the transaction of any business with postmasters. The "Official Postal Guide address, "Postmaster," reaches the incumbent of an office with more certainty in the event of a change having occurred in the interim between the two publications of the "Guide."

19. Government officials are to be regarded by postmasters as acting under the instructions of their respective departments in their use of the franking privilege, and they must have good and substantial reasons for believing that official stamps are being used to cover private matter before they can report the facts in the case to the Post-Office Department, in order that they may be communicated to the department under the frank of the postmaster.

20. An outgoing postmaster should leave his successor a record of receipts given for payment of box rents; failing to do so, the new postmaster should require parties claiming to have already paid their box rents to show a receipt from the late postmaster or furnish other satisfactory evidence of such payment.

21. Newspapers may return their sample papers at the pound rates. The packages must be weighed and the postage paid as directed in the "Rates of postage on second-class matter" on the third page.

22. It is the custom of the Post-Office Department when applied to by postmasters respecting the deposit of money to secure the prompt return of mail matter to direct them to furnish one key without any charge or deposit and to authorize them to require a deposit of fifty cents for each additional key; said sum (fifty cents) must be refunded on the return of each additional key.

23. By a provision of sec. 5, act of March 3, 1875, the privilege to frank "public documents" and transmit the same free in the mails extended only to December 1, 1875.

Such documents deposited for mailing since that date are subject to postage at the rates prescribed by sec. 14, act of June 23, 1874.

The Department decides, however, that the restrictive clause of the aforesaid sec. 5, act of March 3, 1875, does not apply to the first paragraph of said section, and that the "Congressional Record" or any part thereof, or any speeches or reports therein contained, shall, under the frank of a member of Congress or delegate, to be written by himself, be transmitted through the mails free of postage, until there shall have been further legislation upon the subject.

24. Postmasters are not permitted to pay their subscriptions or periodicals in postage stamps.

25. Postal cards are issued only by the Post-Office Department.

26. Advertisements, such as deeds, conveyances, &c., in printed form, but filled in in certain places in writing, are subject to letter postage, and cannot be sent in or inclosed in envelopes.

27. Manuscript intended for publication in *periodical* form is subject to letter postage, three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

28. Mailing written matter in unsealed envelopes does not exempt it from letter postage.

29. Express companies cannot lawfully carry and deliver letters, unless they are inclosed in Government-stamped envelopes.

30. *Unsealed* circulars deposited in a letter-carrier office for free delivery are subject to a postage of one cent each. If sealed they are to be regarded as drop-letters and are subject to a postage of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

31. Unsealed circulars, *transmitted by mail to other offices*, are subject to a postage of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof; but, if sealed, they are subject to letter postage.

32. An order, general or special, for the delivery of mail matter to a person other than the one named in the address, may be revoked at any time.

33. It is the duty of postmasters, at both the office of mailing and delivery, to examine all mail matter passing at less than letter rates of postage, to see if it is charged with proper rates of postage, and to detect fraud. In cases where fraud may be made to exist by destroying the wrapper, it is the duty of the postmaster to rate it up with letter postage to be collected on delivery.

34. When newspapers, in which are inclosed handbills, prospectuses or other unauthorized matter, are received at the office of delivery and are not prepaid at third-class rates, they should not be delivered except upon payment of letter postage.

35. Specimen copies of newspapers, or copies sent to other than subscribers, cannot be sent in any form except at transient rates of postage.

36. Publishers entitled to mail their publications at the office of publication may prepay the postage when said publications are received and weighed by the postmaster.

37. *Circulars issued by private parties*, which contain any writing whatever other than the address, cannot be transmitted by mail at less than letter rates of postage. This rule includes all cards within the meaning of the law.

38. When the mail is carried in a wagon, such is the duty of the driver to deliver it at or near the door of the post office as he can drive, but not to leave his horse.

Letter Postage on Postal Cards.

To the Editor of The Evening Mail:

On the address face of a U. S. Post'al Card I added, in addition to the address, "P. T., Dec. 5, 1875." The party to whom it was sent was not compelled to pay regular letter postage. Is that a violation of the Postal law? Please answer through your columns, and oblige

SUBSCRIBER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

[Answered by the Post-Office Department (supplying, we suspect, an omission in the letter of the law), that the Department has unmailable as postal cards if anything other than the address is written or printed on the side which has on it the address. The law says "no writing or other than the message on the other." Our correspondent must, we suppose, see that what he did rendered his postal card "unmailable," as such; and probably does appear to have no regard for it at all or else to send it as a letter and collect letter postage. The receiver consequently has three cents for the unnecessary stupidity of the sender in not regarding the letter of the law and instructions. It would certainly the Department has done its best to make the matter clear; although we are not sure that a violation of the law itself justifies the ruling as to charging what amounts to treble postage on a single card. We leave it to the rule and those who break it only inflict a fine upon their correspondents, and withhold their own carelessness.—*Editor Evening Mail.*]

If common sense admits of degree, we should say that the remarks of the editor of the *Evening Mail* on the letter of his correspondent are a sound common sense. We wish, however, he had added that to allow anything but the address on the address side of postal cards would subject them to such a printing or scribbling as would necessarily interfere with their proper delivery, and that the law was not intended for short messages, &c.; for this the message side is amply sufficient. If more space is required resort should be had to letters.

The author of the following letter to the New York Times has no better ground for complaint than he who grumbled at being deprived of the privilege of indulging in a practice which, if allowed, would render postal cards a nuisance to all in the service. Though there are doubtless some strong arguments in favor of those who advocate the retention of the system of "holding for postage," there are frequent indications of a feeling on the part of the public that its practical operation is to injure the mail service, and people who have been guilty of neither carelessness nor wilful neglect;

THE DELAY OF DETAINED LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR: Twice within a month I have received a notice from the dea l letter office, with the statement that a letter was held for postage addressed to me, and with the formula directing me to inclose the amount and send it to the Department. It has chanced in both those cases that a matter of great personal importance was mentioned, and in one instance very grievous sorrow was occasioned by the withholding of the letter, which I know that if the letters had promptly could only be sent to their address and the postage collected on delivery, such delay would be avoided. Surely the public would be better served and the government appear far more cr-dited in the matter.

F. L. R.

LOCUSWOOD, Mass., Jan. 5, 1876.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1865 - By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, - - - - - Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1876.

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 186 or any lower number, will please remit at once.

M. S.—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.
O. H. DUNNELL, of Connecticut, 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 R. TYNER, of Indiana.
JOHN L. FRENCH, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LUKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLS, of District of Columbia, Topographer, P. O. D.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
E. W. MACDERMOT, of Michigan.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
A. D. HARLEY, 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 HATHER, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH M. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KELLY, Ch of Clerks.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BAZIN.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
S. 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.

Solicitor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
MILTON McGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1876.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, and the several branches of the Post-Office service which they are more immediately connected. Communications by persons not named herein, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.
THEO. N. VAIL, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.
Thomas P. Chester, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
W. L. Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.
L. M. Terrill, Chattanooga, Tenn.
C. D. Jay Fenner, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. T. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Anderson, San Francisco, Cal.
W. S. Bryant, Toombs, G.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.
P. H. Woodward, Chief Special Agent, Washington, D. C.
Adams, Charles, Denver, Colorado.
Alston, or, E. P., Francisco, Cal.
Barrett, C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolden, J. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bigelow, H. C., Boston, Mass.
Booth, Henry, St. Louis, Mo.
Brinkerhoff, T. J., Davenport, Ind.
Boyd, R. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, B. D., Charlotte, Ky.
Camp, B. H., Chicago, Ill.
Campbell, S., Memphis, Tenn.
Crowell, John M., Atchison, Kan.
Dougl'ass, J. H., Chicago, Ill.
Edgerton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Field, Charles, Mo., Mass.
Foster, A. P., St. Louis, Mo.
Fry, John, Portland, Va.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, H. C., Boston, Mass.
Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. D., Cincinnati, O.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huntington, Jed., Lisbon, Ill.
Hutchinson, O. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Isley, J. R., St. Louis, Mo.
Keenan, R. E., Denver, Col.
Lewis, Eugene, Washington, D. C.
McDonald, J. E., Baltimore, Md.
Minnis, John S., Knoxville, Tenn.
Myers, Alfred, Memphis, Tenn.
Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
Patterson, Jas. S., Baltimore, Md.
Roberts, F. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Reynolds, C. A., Boston, Mass.
Sanford, Thos. P., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sharrock, J. W., Fort Scott, Kan.
Smart, J. R., Iowa City, Iowa.
Tidball, J. C., Washington, D. C.
Underwood, J. S., Eugene City, Oregon.
Ward, L. B., Boston, Mass.
White, G. W., Chicago, Ill.
Whitney, H., Albany, Ga.
Wilder, James L., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, J. Milton, Portland, Or.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE.
Beard, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Harrison, M. L., Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. C., Meadville, Pa.
Howard, Jackson, Minn.
Long, Thomas S., Salisbury, N. C.
Russell, W. Lewis, Mo.

* Headquarters Washington, D. C.
† Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
‡ Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.
Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENCY.
JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JAS. H. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
THO. W. BARNES, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
G. F. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.

JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
JOS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
J. M. MCCARTY, Assistant Treasurer for P. O. Dep't.
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 GAZETTEER, 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.]

United States and Queensland.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1876.

A Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Colony of Queensland, Australia, establishing an exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the direct line of Colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and the Australian Colonies, as well as by such other m ans of direct communication as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries.

This convention establishes an international letter postage of twelve c nts per half ounce per each single rate of half an ounce, or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which is compulsory; and the letters so prepaid in one country are to be delivered free of charge in the other.

Letters posted unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, cannot be forwarded, but will be detained at the office of exchange, to which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage for collection on delivery.

The postage, in full *destination*, on printed matter of all kinds, and patterns and samples of merchandise, posted in Queensland and addressed to the United States, is as follows:

Newspapers, two cents each; other articles of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, four cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction thereof.

Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mails or packets, of the correspondence of every description which the Queensland Post Office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and all parts of the world.

The postage, in *full to destination*, on printed matter of all kinds, and patterns and samples of merchandise, posted in Queensland and addressed to the United States, is as follows:

Newspapers, two cents each; other articles of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, four cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction thereof.

Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence of every description which the Queensland Post Office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and all parts of the world.

The postage, in *full to destination*, on printed matter of all kinds, and patterns and samples of merchandise, posted in Queensland and addressed to the United States, is as follows:

Newspapers, two cents each; other articles of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise, four cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction thereof.

Provision is made for the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence of every description which the Queensland Post Office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and all parts of the world.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to Queensland, shall be delivered in said Colony, free of all charges whatsoever; and that letters received in Queensland from the United States, addressed to other Colonies of Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in Queensland and addressed to those Colonies.

Letters may be registered on prepayment of a registration fee of ten cents each, in the United States, or of four pence sterling each, in addition to the ordinary postage chargeable thereon.

San Francisco is the office of exchange on the side of the United States, and Brisbane the office of exchange on the side of Queensland, for all mails forwarded to or received from Queensland under the provisions of this arrangement.

Inasmuch as this convention was executed on the part of Queensland on December 1, 1875, it will be in operation, and postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Supt. of Foreign Mails.

PLEASE PAY UP.

We know that times are "hard," and that a "dollar is a dollar" just now—and therefore make allowances for the tardiness hitherto of many of our subscribers who are in arrears. But we venture to suggest that after more than the present could not be found for each one of the delinquents to get this little matter off his mind by remitting the amount of his indebtedness, at once. Do not be longer guilty of "misusing the UNITED STATES MAIL."

And while we are requesting our subscribers to "please pay up," we would remind them that we furnish the MAIL and one of Harper's excellent periodicals, *Magazine, Weekly* or *Bazar*, for $4; *Scribner's Monthly* for $4.20, or *St. Nicholas* for $3.40.

THIRD-CLASS POSTAGE RATES.

As we go to press we have the report of the introduction in the Senate, by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, of a bill to fix the rates of postage on third-class matter and for other purposes. The bill proposes a gradation of these rates according to distance, namely:

For distances not exceeding 300 miles, one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 600 miles, two cents; for distances between 600 and 1,500 miles, three cents, and for each additional 1,500 miles, one cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part thereof. A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and periodicals, namely: one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, but for any greater distance double the rates in the bill. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, prices current, catalogues and annuals, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising, whether or for free circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third-class mail matter. Other provisions authorize the writing of a brief form of correspondence or of a brief description upon books and magazines, or any other articles mailed as third-class matter, and also specifically provide that they shall be carried to its destination in cases where there has not been an intention to swindle the revenue of the full amount, provided that double the deficiency shall be collected of the office at which the sender is known, however, he is to be notified and required to make full prepayment.

While the above according to distance seems a just and proper system, it will readily occur to those practically familiar with post-office business that the plan set forth above is open to some objections. In the first place, it supposes or requires a knowledge of the distance—a matter more accurate knowledge of the distances between his office and all other post offices in the country than the average citizen, be he postmaster or not, is apt to possess, or than he can readily acquire or retain. It is also difficult to see how under this system, the necessity for postmarking all third-class matter is to be avoided, for, in the absence of the postmark, in what way is a postmaster to decide as to whether a package of third-class matter bearing his office for delivery has been fully prepaid according to distance or not? And though at the smaller offices the post-marking of such packages would involve but little trouble and no delay, the same cannot be said concerning the larger offices, on account of the additional labor and care necessary to the proper postmarking of third-class matter, for which the hasty cancellation of the stamps only is now required.

Our readers will remember that we some time since suggested a plan whereby postage according to distance could be collected, which would obviate the difficulties which seem to attend the operation of the plan proposed in Senator Hamlin's bill, viz.: to fix the rate on third-class matter according to distance, *as between States*, furnishing to postmasters in each State a simple tabis whereby the rate chargeable on each matter directed to any other State could be ascertained at a glance. In that case, the postmaster would only be consi ous of the initials or abbreviation of the State within which the matter may be posted—as "N. Y.," "Ill.," 'Mass.," etc.

The other provisions of the bill will be approved of by all in the service, embodying, as they do, measures which have been recommended to Congress by Gov. Jewell and his predecessor in their reports, and which are eminently in accordance with justice, expediency and common sense.

SAMPLE COPY.

Those who receive this number of the U. S. MAIL, who are not subscribers, will please understand that it is sent to them as a sample copy. They are earnestly requested to give it a thorough ex mination as a "post office assistant." We would call attention to the letters of commendation. These letters were sent to us unsolicited, and are the spontaneous expression of the writers. The remarkable increase of correspondence with foreign countries, the frequent changes in the domestic postage laws, and new instructions, make such a paper as the MAIL an absolute necessity with every postmaster who has any regard for the official management of his office. We would be pleased to have every one to whom we send this sample copy become a subscriber. Remit one dollar to the publisher of U. S. MAIL, New York, and you will get more than your money's worth during your year's subscription. For four dollars we send the MAIL and either of Harper's periodical publications, the *Monthly, Bazar* or *Weekly*.

THE FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

Our readers will not fail to notice the change made in our Foreign Postage Table of separating the different kinds of mail matter by different black lines. This change was made for facility of reference, and we cannot doubt that it will be appreciated. One has but to learn the order of the arrangement of the kinds of matter, when he can refer to any part of the table with equal readiness. The only changes in postage made we have to note are those to Queensland, Australia.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of February, 1876:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Alder Branch	Anderson	Tex	14,703
Ashville	Pickway	Ohio	9,071
Bay City	Isabella	Mich	14,677
Abell Wharf	St. Mary's	Md.	R. Baltimore to Benedict.
Andersontown	York	Pa	2,803
Arkansas Point	Lake	Ind	22,020
Bond's Wharf	St. Mary's	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Buckeye Center	Stephenson	Ill	15,013
Bloomfield	Madison	Ala	17,934
Brush Creek	Fayette	Tex	14,018
Bashington	Franklin	Ky	Special
Barfield	Muhlenburg	Ky	Special
Bradshaw	McDowell	W. Va	11,317
Belmont	Hancock	W. Va	Steubenville to Strasburgtown
Blue Spring	Randolph	W. Va	15,017
Ben Wessler	Van Zandt	Tex	31,319
Bear Valley	Tyrrell	N. C	31,224
Bell's Run	McKean	Pa	19,298
Becket	Somerset	Pa	20,303
Black Ash	Henry	Ohio	9,061
Bryan	Williams	Ohio	9,112 & 9,113
Central Point	Montgomery	Tenn	Special
Cooper's Ferry	Washington	Ind	Special
Cemeseville	Clark	Ind	22,007
Chipola	Calhoun	Fla	27,040
Coleman (G. H.)	Colemen	Tex	Special, papers to Orange
Cedar Hill	Gwinnett	Ga	13,171
Cedar Point	Carteret	N. C	31,220
Cornwell Hollow	Litchfield	Conn	Special
Chester	Williamson	Ill	13,209
Creech	Elk	Tex	31,224
Carver	Coryell	Tex	31,225
Cornersville	Somerset	Pa.	R. Route 11 911
Cooperville	Somerset	Pa.	R. Route 11 911
Cedar Grove	Crawford	Pa	19,170
Delivan Grove	Mercer	Pa	8,170
Delta	Fulton	O	9,147
Durham	Marion	Iowa	17,033
Dewitt	Clinton	Mich	14,313
Davis-Corners	Pauline	Mich	36,313
Dove Station	Cass	Mich	14,309
Edwards	Crow	Ill	13,208
Elmwood	Allegheny	N. C	11,220
East Putnam	Windham	Conn	Special
Fairview	Ashe	N. C	44,158
Fair Haven	Anne Arundel	Md	Baltimore to Annapolis
Forest Wharf	St. Mary's	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Fairmount	Jasper	Iowa	27,019
Fox River	Clarke	Ga	13,170
Fort Mountain	Murray	Ga	Special
Frozen Creek	Randolph	W. Va	15,161
Flint	Huron	Mich	14,318
Fairview	Ottawa	Mich	36,312
Greenbush	Plymouth	Mass	13,209
Golden Spring	Buchanan	Va	11,317
Gabion	Jackson	Ohio	9,060
Hamilton	Hamilton	Tenn	19,209
Hunter	Oconee	S. C	31,221
Howell Mills	Fulton	Ga	Special
Hart Ridge	Franklin	Ga	13,178
Harpersburgh	Hood	Tex	31,218
Hickory Tree	Cumberland	Pa	19,181
Hughesville	Providence	R. I	806
Hutchinson's	Bedford	Pa	8,087 & 19,087
Hedgeville	Iowa	Tex	27,448
Hall Creek	Hall	Tex	31,116
Iron Bridge	Gregg	Tex	31,303
Jones' Wharf	St. Mary's	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Long Level	York	Pa	Special
Little Prance	Oswego	N. Y	8,179
Little Sandy	Lenoir	N. C	24,422
Land Summit	Jasper	Mo	39,207
Long Ty	Cherokee	S. C	31,217
Little Union	Marion	Mo	M. M. serv.
Lebanon	Hamilton	Ohio	9,124 & 9,125
Lucama	Wilson	N. C	24,419
Mahonville	Lenoir	N. C	24,413
Mitchell	Calvert	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Millstone	St. Mary's	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Marrowbone	Cheatham	Tenn	13,207
Middle Cave	Wasington	N. C	13,207
Mountville	Franklin	Pa	19,175
Mengo's Mills	York	Pa	2,433
Mountainville	Somerset	Pa	Special
Manston	Boone	Neb	34,154
Middletown	Pendleton	W. Va	15,430
Melton Springs	Clay	Kan	33,073
Mountain Cove	Lincoln	N. C	31,216
Morton	Hunterdon	N. J	Special
Mount Hope	Hardin	Tex	31,304
Nixon	Missaukie	Mich	Special
National Village	Prince George's	Md	Baltimore to Annapolis
Nashoba	Middlesex	Mass	669
Oak Grove	Hardin	Ohio	22,019
Oaktown	Pulaski	Ill	13,207
Old Harford	Harford	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Plum Point	Calvert	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Prescott	Lebanon	Pa	2,476
Pitchardsville	Jefferson	Ohio	9,183
Pioneer	Missaukie	Mich	36,307
Prairie Landing	Bureau	Ill	13,210
Rattlid	Cass	Mich	36,139
Rockwell City	Calhoun	Tex	31,481
Runke's Mills	Portage	Wis	36,222
Spring Valley	Greene	O	9,141
Springdale	Haywood	N. C	13,261
Sandy Run	Bamberg	S. C	31,222
St. Paul	Fayette	Ill	Special
Shiloh	Ireland	Ind	22,272
Springdale	Ripley	Ind	22,303
Sandy Hill	Jasper	Ind	22,304
South Fork	Rio Grande	Col	36,141
Summit	Rio Grande	Col	Special
Stonewall	Aucusta	Va	11,481
Sandy Ridge	Forsyth	N. C	24,417
Shelby	Athens	Ohio	Special
Shelby's Landing	Sharkey	Miss	13,208
Stockade	Webster	Neb	34,067
Snyder's Mills	Jefferson	Pa	Special
Sweetland	Deer Lodge	Montana T	36,116
Tawersville	Twiggs	Ga	13,238
Tuckahoe	St. Mary's	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Tank	Hendricks	Ind	22,254
Tilston	Shelby	Ohio	Special
Tyler's Fork	Tyler	W. Va	15,147
Valley Centre	Highland	Va	11,469
Valley Junction	Monroe	Wis	36,214
Westland	Greenup	Ky	9,063
Wilson	Iroquois	Ill	Special
White Rosen	Lenoir	N. C	36,136
Woodville	Jackson	Oregon	46,133
Whitaker Sock	Randolph	W. Va	13,314
Webb S mion	Cumberland	N. C	24,412
Wood Lake	Burnett	Wis	Special
Youngwood	Morgan	Ill	Special
Yorkville	Luzerne	Pa	3,706
Young America	Carroll	Ind	22,311

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Aberdeen	Pike	Mo	Calumet.
Acher	Hampton	Va	New Bethesda.
Bryan	Mason	W. Va	Ulysses.
Bruce's Mills	Somerset	Md	Newton Grove.
Bloomingdale	Chambers	Ala	La Fayette.
Berg	Hancock	W. Va	Steubenville.
Bond	Douglas	Kan	Hall City.
Big Bottom	Humphreys	Tenn	Fowler's Bend.
Benton Creek	Dent	Mo	Falcon.
Bonita Tree	Cherokee	S. C	Gaffney.
Barnes Creek	Calhoun	La	Lake Charles.
Balkon	Alexandria	Va	Georgetown.
Beaver Creek	Jefferson	Montana T	Helena.
Bell Mission	Milam	Tex	Cameron.
Barneyville	Andrian	Mo	McMillin.
Crow's nest	Phillips	Kan	Norman.
Crook's Gap	Lee	Va	Powerville.
Cutler Cove	Winston	Ala	Decatur.
Carroll's Mill	Campbell	Va	Campbell.
Cumberland	Cumberland	Me	Westbrook.
Carcot	Oconto	Wis	Marinette.
Cedar Gooper	Jackson	Mo	Lee's Mills.
Crow Wing	Crow Wing	Minn	Brainerd.
Chantilly	Loudoun	Va	Dranesville.
Cole's Creek	Marion	Ind	Cedar Wood.
Cherokee City	Cherokee	S. C	Shelton Ferry.
Cole	McLennon	Tex	Eagle Springs.
Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	Tex	Corpus Christi.
Dry Branch	Franklin	Mo	Center.
Dumont	Polk	Neb	Clarkeville.
Dry Run	Bedford	Pa	Schellsburg.
Elk Creek	Texas	Mo	Houston.
Eagle Rock	Jackson	Mo	Sedalia.
Flynch Lake	Wright	Minn	Monticello.
Flint	Pottawatomie	Kan	Belvidere.
Fort Magginnis	Chotean	Montana Ter	Sun River.
Forest House	Antrim	Mich	Rockville.
Fairview	Jackson	Mich	Wilder's Corners.
Fillmore	Cumberland	Ill	Campbell.
Fairfield	Cumberland	Me	Gardiner.
Gun Marsh	Alleghany	Mich	Monteith.
Grayson	Lake	Ill	Libertyville.
Grass Ridge	Linn	Oregon	Rodgrd's Ferry.
Hamilton's Mill	Hampshire	Va	Capon Springs.
Harlow's Mill	Texas	Mo	Riley Co.
Hennington	Chickasaw	Miss	Atlanta.
Helena	Phillips	Ark	Clarendon.
Judio	Cumberland	Kan	Burtner's in
Jarvis Prairie	Lake	Ill	Libertyville.
Lookstown	Westmoreland	Va	Fredericksburg.
Myrtle Lake	Orange	Fla	Orlando.
McKendree	Stone	Ark	Batesville.
Mt.	Jasper	Ill	Newton.
Mary Sue Age	Oregon	Mo	Alton.
Mill Point	Jackson	Va	Amherst.
Manilla	Franklin	Iowa	Hampton.
Mountville	Lewis and Clarke	Mon	Helena.
Monticello	Armstrong	Pa	Kittaning.
Otter Creek	Texas	Mo	Houston.
Oswego	Labette	Kan	Springfield.
Pinnock	Plymouth	Iowa	Sioux City.
Pine Valley	Lincoln	Nev	Coffee's Store.
Pack's Mill	Sanilac	Mich	Turners.
Packard	Covington	Miss	Prentiss.
Post Oak Grove	Chickasaw N	Indian Ter	Fort Arbuckle.
Riley	McHenry	Ill	South Riley.
Ringgold	Rush	Ind	Mechanicsburg.
River View	Lancaster	Va	Carter's Creek
Rigerville	Jackson	Va	Ripley C. H.
Rodney	Dodge	Neb	Maplerville.
Raytown	Van Buren	Mich	Lawrence.
Salubrity	Pickens	S. C	Pickens, C. H.
Sand	Lincoln	Kan	Sylvan Grove.
Sparty	Catahoula	La	Trinity.
Sandy Ridge	Jackson	Ga	Kenn. Station.
South Newport	Mcintosh	Ga	Darien.
Sandy Run	Bamberg	S. C	Ellenton.
San Bernardino	Cal	San Bernardino.
Sand Hill	Jefferson	Miss	Fayette C. H.
Verdi	Wilson	Kan	Altoona.
Vallonia	Jackson	Ind	Brownstown.
Vera Cruz	Douglas	Mo	Ava.
Valley Mines	Jackson	Va	Winchester.
Vance	Morgan	Ala	Decatur.
Warren	Coshocton	Ohio	Coshocton.
Wilson	Cumberland	Me	Portland.
Walnut Grove	Martin	N. C	Cedarville.

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Acker	Perry	Pa	3,843
Allen's Spring	Pope	Ill	13,211
Bridgeport	Clay	Ind	Special
Bridgeport	Wise	Tex	31,443
Bethel	Wise	Tex	31,442
Bradshaw	Giles	Tenn	19,372
Brookfield	Baltimore	Md	Baltimore to Benedict.
Bluesburg	Lexington	S. C	13,047
Bethlehem	Lexington	S. C	13,048
Cabbville	Jones	Ga	13,181
Cross Creek	Bedford	Pa	19,176
Carney	Wyoming	Pa	3,410
Cumberland	Cumberland	Me	13,201
Chewsville	Hardiman	Tenn	19,298
Dunn	Harnett	N. C	Special
Eden	Fond du Lac	Wis	36,009
Emerson Station	Hampshire	Va	11,318
Garibaldi	Gaston	N. C	14,134
Gardner's Ford	Caldwell	N. C	24,401
Gravity	Taylor	Iowa	27,222
Gravity	Taylor	Iowa	27,240
Harris Grove	Calloway	Ky	30,229
Hunter's Ferry	Tennyessee	Ky	13,165
Henryville	Monroe	Pa	3,730
Hillsborough	Orange	N. C	13,183
Jackson's Creek	Randolph	N. C	13,128
Kinlock	Scott	Mo	34,103
Lyle's Prairie	Hamilton	Ill	13,207
Lacy's	Calhoun	Md	3,819
Lacy	Drew	Ark	3,847
Martinsville	Clay	Ind	22,247
Mountain View	Stone	Ark	29,127
Mount Ida	Montgomery	Ark	30,128
North Clayton	Miami	Ohio	Special
Nelson	Portage	Ohio	9,161
Perryville	Hunterdon	N. J	Special
Prairie Farm	Barron	Wis	36,213
Raleigh	Rush	Ind	22,264
Rockville	Parke	Ind	22,301
Robbins	Chesterfield	Va	11,106
Rosedale	Bolivar	Miss	13,207
South Solsbee	Washington	Pa	3,922
Stockbridge	Ingham	Mich	14,001
Templeton	Prince George	Va	11,172
Tuckahoe	Queen Anne	Md	3,814
Walnut Hill	Ashe	N. C	13,234

NAMES CHANGED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to.*
Bellview	Greene	Pa	Bellevue.
Broad Creek	Queenstown	Md	Langford.
Bridgeville	Sussex	Del	Georgetown.
Black River	King	Wash. Ter	R. & s. to Seattle.
Bliss Springs	Volusia	Fla	R. & s. to Orange City.
Clymer Centre	Chautauqua	N. Y	R. & s. to North Clymer.
Cabbage Bluff	Volusia	Fla	Palm Landing.
Crowsdon	Bucks	Pa	Lewis.
Cedar Creek	Sarpy	Iowa	Rochelle.
Eldorado	Clarke	Miss	Quitman.
Fort Lyon	Bent	Col	R. & s. 11, mile n. to Wide River.
Johnson	Racine	Wis	Johnson's Creek.
Kingsbury	Tuolumne	Cal	Kingsburgh
Lovejoy	Clay	Ga	R. & s. 1 mile s. to Wide River.
Mill Creek	Izard	Ark	Melbourne.
Mountain Home	Baxter	Ark	Norfolk.
Pennington ville	Chester	Pa	Atglen
Rutherford Park	Bergen	N. J	Rutherford.
Summit	Gray son	Tenn	Howe.
Sumner Center	Chautauqua	N. Y	Sumner.
Syllimus	Schuylkill	Pa	De Turkville
Sand Hill	Hampshire	Va	Capon Springs.
St. Reason Centre	Erie	N. Y	East Seneca.
Walker's Church	Appomattox	Va	Hixburg.

What our Subscribers Say of The U. S. Mail.

COLEMAIN, Belmont County, Ohio, } Feb. 26, 1876. }

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed please find one dollar, to pay for another year's subscription for the U. S. MAIL. Must have it. Have transacted the business of this office in a well-lighted room ever since I commenced taking the MAIL as a boy of years ago. To stop reading it now would be like drawing down the window curtains, excluding the light. I must have the MAIL. Don't know how I could get that I may see clearly how to discharge my duties. So send it along. I would advise all my fellow postmasters who wish to have their duties easy, to take the U. S. MAIL, published in New York, at $1 a year.

Very truly yours,
WILSON LEMMON, P. M.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1876.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I have not received the U. S. MAIL for February. If it don't arrive soon I shall think the office and mail until it is received. Can't run the P. O. without it.

Yours truly, W. TERRELL, P. M.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1876.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find $1 for U. S. MAIL. Please excuse delay. I consider the MAIL indispensable to postmasters who really want to keep posted in regard to all matters pertaining to the successful running of a country post office, etc. I consider it the most valuable post-office paper published, and cheap enough.

Respectfully yours,
N. F. CHAPMAN, P. M.

STRONG, Maine, Jan. 19, 1876.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find $1, for another year of the U. S. MAIL. Times being so l—d. I did think of doing without it this year, but find it no use to try, after having it for nearly fifteen years. With, I think, but one year's intermission. It has got to be almost a household fixture, and I now have nearly every one on file. So continue it for another year.

E. J. GILBERT, P. M.

MORAVIA, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y., } Dec. 10, 1875. }

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Inclosed find post-office money order for $1, to renew my subscription to the U. S. MAIL for 1876. I have been a subscriber since September, 1869, and I believe I have all the copies now on hand, which I find very convenient for reference, and would not run my office without the instructions received from it every month.

Very truly yours, E. A. MEAD.

GOSHEN, Clermont County, Ohio, } Jan. 20, 1876. }

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Find inclosed $1 for your valuable UNITED STATES MAIL. To undertake to run a post office without it would be "sinning against light and knowledge."

Yours, very truly,
I. N. WETHERFIELD, P. M.

PAW PAW, Mich., Jan. 11, 1876.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: I inclose you $1, in payment for my subscription to the U. S. MAIL. The MAIL is the best paper of its class that has come to my notice and I cheerfully recommend it to all postmasters that are not taking it, as no postmaster can afford to be without it. I am paid several times each year for the price paid in information received and can fulfill the duties of my office with three times the ease than I could if I did not take it.

Yours very respectfully,
GEO. W. MATTHEWS, P. M.

Post-Office Department — Letter Carriers' Free Delivery Report for January, 1876.

	Mail Collections.		Letters &c., Delivered.	
No. Car-riers.	Letters and Packages.	Letters &c., Registered.	Letters and Packages.	Letters Registered.
New York	429	3,887,318	1,717,830	748,341	4,864,866
Philadelphia	278	2,437,927	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,366,666
Chicago	117	1,266,788	942,934	997,334	1,216,198
Brooklyn	116	890,332	291,561	409,948	1,507,974
St. Louis	105	817,351	164,4 6	261,201	633,333
Cincinnati	71	512,496	93,920	143,387	312,316
Boston	66	1,000,466	82,716	134,441	1,000,000
Brooklyn	89	672,146	107,736	339,034	291,123
Milwaukee	41	1,000,000	241,000	241,000	1,000,000
Detroit	31	360,589	46,903	175,286	183,783
Cleveland	31	360,589	46,903	175,286	183,783
Buffalo	34	299,410	81,403	183,059	172,184
San Francisco	34	299,410	81,403	183,059	172,184
Indianapolis	28	266,000	72,330	102,131	136,179
Louisville	27	266,664	97,766	102,131	136,179
Washington	27	248 140	81,001	119,674	178,779
Rochester	23

should be deposited for places not in Newburgh. On Sundays, collections will be made at 5:45 p. m., but the 6 p. m. train.

The last near the passenger exit in Forty-second street is for the New York and Boston Route. Collections will be made from this box at 7:50 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., for 8:00 a. m. and 9 p. m. trains (these mails close at the post-office at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.) On Sundays, collection will be made at 6:15 p. m., for the 7 p. m. train.

The box for the Harlem Railroad is near the baggage entrance for that road, in Vanderbilt avenue. Mails will be taken from this box at 8:30 a. m. and 4:40 p. m., for the 8:30 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. trains (closing at the post office at 8 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.)

CITY SERVICE.

Mails close at mail-office for all stations below Seventy-third street at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 a. m., and 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 p. m.

Deliveries.—Carrier deliveries are made daily, Sundays excepted, on main office district, at 7:30 and 10:30 a. m., and 12:30, 2, 3 and 4:30 p. m., and from all other branches (Jackson Cannal and Yorkville streets), at intervals of two hours, between 8 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday Delivery.—Carriers are in attendance at main office, to serve callers, from 9 to 11 a. m., and at stations from 9 to 10 a. m.

Collections.—On main office district, thirteen collections are made daily, Sundays excepted, commencing at 7:45 a. m. and terminating at 9 p. m., and for the street letter boxes between Canal and Seventy-second streets, twelve collections commencing at 8:45 a. m., and terminating at 10 p. m.

Sunday Collections.—Are made at 3 and 9 p. m.

Outgoing Mails.—Mails are made up and dispatched from stations hourly, to connect with outgoing mails from main office.

Letters deposited in stations or street letter boxes before the hour specified for points North and East and Southwest, via fast mail train, leaving main office at 4:30 p. m., and for other points by the regular morning mails.

STATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.

Open from 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; on Sundays from 9 to 9:30 a. m.

A.—306 Broadway.	M.—Tenth avenue, cor. 52d street.
B.—202 Second avenue.	N.—1251 Third street.
C.—563 Hudson street.	O.—Manhattanville.
D.—No. 4 Cooper Union.	R.—110th street and Second avenue.
E.—402 Eighth avenue.	S.—Boulevard.
F.—500 Third avenue.	Fordham.
G.—32 Bank street.	Kingsbridge.
H.—1099 Third avenue.	Morrisania.
J.—Seventy-third street and Boulevard.	Riverdale.
K.—1531 Third avenue.	Spuyten Duyvil.
L.—2387 Third avenue.	Tremont.
	West Farms.
	Woodlawn.

POSTAGE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

We receive occasionally from postmasters complaints that after having despatched from their office letters directed to Australia, and prepaid at the single per half ounce (the rate given in our Foreign Postage Table), the same are often returned to them from San Francisco or some other exchange office as "short paid, 7c."

The trouble lies in the fact that in consulting the Foreign Table for rates to Australia they overlook the words "*except New South Wales*," which will be found there; and probably much of the annoyance and inconvenience which results from such errors would be avoided if postmasters would mention in their circulars concerning New South Wales to those who inquire the rates to Australia.

For further guidance in this matter we append a list of some of the more important places in New South Wales:

Aberdeen,	Hexhamton,	Parramatta,
Apsley,	Laguna,	Paynetown,
Bilmungarri,	Liverpool,	Port Dalrymple
Bathurst,	Macquaria,	Port Jackson,
Berrima,	Maitland,	Richmond,
Botany Bay,	Makgill,	Sydney,
Brisbane,	Penrith,	Wollongong,
Campbell Town,	Merimbula,	Scone,
Camden,	Molong,	Tamworth,
Coogee,	Moreton,	Wellington,
Cumberland,	New Norfolk,	Windsor.
Gundagai,	New Holland,	
Hartley,	O'Connell Town	

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Facilities are given to the post-office officials in the discharge of their daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following recommendations:

To mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the office is much diminished if the letters and circulars when mailed in large numbers are tied in bundles with the addresses all in one direction.

To make the address legible and complete, giving the name of post-office, county and State. The name of the street and number of the house should also be given on letters addressed to cities where letter carriers are employed; while a letter will eventually reach its destination without a number, the omission is often a cause of hesitation and delay. The name of letters for places in foreign countries, the names of the countries as well as the post office address, should be given in full.

Not to abbreviate, merely to "London," without adding "England," are frequently sent to Canada and vice versa, thereby causing delay, and often serious loss.

To see that every letter, newspaper or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. Avoid using, as much as possible, cheap envelopes made of thin paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes are not unfrequently split open, often giving cause of complaint against officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

Never to send money through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Never send any other article of value except in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or any article of value in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter may pass, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

To prevent, as in cities where letters are delivered, letter-boxes at the offices or private residences, thereby saving much time in the delivery of matter.

To see that every letter contains *the full name and post-office address of the writer*, with the county and State, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. It often happens that undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always distinctly and plainly written inside, or written, printed or embossed on the envelopes. Those who have large correspondence would find it much more convenient to use "special request envelopes," but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by *writing a request to "return if not delivered"* on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street letter-box, or into the receptacle at a post office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in the aperture. Many letters are sent to the dead-letter office simply because they were not put entirely into the box

[JOURNAL.]

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.*

[*In the list of January, 1876, France, Algeria, and Gibraltar were added to the Union.] Postal Guide.—EDS. U. S. MAIL.]

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 ten 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.

Correspondence either prepaid or insufficiently prepaid 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 the case an article which has only passed through the inland service of one of the countries of the Union bound, 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 300 grammes (10½ 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 attach with a simple stroke the passage 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.

Each of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfill the foregoing conditions will be considered as unpaid ors 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 open at the ends 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 trad 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 valueless. 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, functionaries, the various documents on the service of inheritance compact a copies or extracts of deeds under seal, private and written upon stamped or unstamped paper, access or sheets of manuscript music, and, in general, all manuscript ipt 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

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of special value to all who desire to have their goods or business WELL advertised.

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Address P. O. Box 5645, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE, 27 STATE.

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, March, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The maximum weight of packages of Printed Matter which can be sent to countries in or through the Postal Union is *two pounds three ounces*; and the maximum weight of samples of merchandise is *eight ounces and three-quarters*.

The asterisk (*) designates countries in the Postal Union.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	ORDINARY LETTERS. Condition of payment.	ORDINARY LETTERS. Limit of payment.	ORDINARY LETTERS. Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.	REGISTERED MATTER. Postal cards, each.	REGISTERED MATTER. Registration fee on letters.	REGISTERED MATTER. Registration fee on other articles.	NEWSPAPERS. Limit of weight for a single paper.	NEWSPAPERS. 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.	
Acors. Br. mail	Optional	Destination	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	21		10		4	6	2	8	2	6	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	17		10		4	3	2	5	2	5	
German mail	do.	do.	17		10		2	5	2	5	2	5	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Algeria, (See France.)	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Argentine Confederation, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	33				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		†	3	2	3			
Australia, except New South Wales, and Queensland, via San Francisco, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	21		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Austria	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Azores. (See Portugal.)													
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	3				†	3	2	3			
Balearic Is es. (See Spain.)													
*Belgium	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Belize. (See British Honduras.)													
Bermuda, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	3				†	3	2	3			
Bogota. (See New Granada.)													
Bolivia, Br. mail via Colon	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Borneo, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	5	2	5	2	5	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10							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	Compulsory	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	3	2	3	2	3	
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	4	2	5	2	5	
Chili, Br. mail via Colon	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	3	2	10	2	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	5	2	5	2	5	
Costa Rica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	3	2	3			
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	5				†	3	2	3			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		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
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	5	2	10	2	10	
German mail. (See India.)													
direct mail. (See Straits Settlement.)													
Ecuador, closed mail via Panama	Compulsory	do.	26				4	3	4	10	4	10	"Other printed matter," not over 1 oz. 3 cents; over 1, but not over 2 ozs., 5 cents; over 2, but not over 4 ozs., 6 cents, being the United States postage only.
Egypt	Optional	Port debark'n.	17		10		4	4	2	10	4	10	
Falkland Islands, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
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				†	3	2	3			
*France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Gambia, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
*Germany	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Gibraltar (See Great Britain)													
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	3	2	3	2	3	
*Greece	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
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.	13				4	4	4	10			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 over the United States postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.
Heligoland. (See Germany.)													
*Holland	Optional	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Hong Kong and Chinese ports of Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foo Chow via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	10		10		†	3	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	3	2	3	2	3	
Ireland. (See Great Britain.)													
Jamaica, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark's	5		10		†	3	2	3			
Japan, direct mail via San Francisco	do.	Destination	12		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	5	2	5	2	5	
Java, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	5	2	5	2	5	
Labuan, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	5	2	5	2	5	
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.)													
Malta. (See Mauritius.)													
Majorca. (See Spain.)													
Malta. (See Great Britain and Ireland.)													
Manilla. (See Philippi ne Is'ands.)													
Martinique, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Mauritius, British mail	Optional	Destination	28		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	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.
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	10				1	1	1	1			
by land routes	do.	Frontier line	3										
Minorca. (See Spain.)													
*Moldavia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Montenegro	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Morocco, British mail	Compulsory	Port debark's	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	
do.	do.	do.	11		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
Private ship from England	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Netherlands													Letters, postal cards and newspapers to destination.
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)	Compulsory	Destination	6	2	10		†	3	2	3	2	3	
Newfoundland	do.	Port debark'n.	6				†	3	2	3			
New Granada, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
do.	do.	Destination	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	Letters only to destination.
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	12		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	12		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	18		10		4	3	2	3	2	3	
do.	Port debark'n.	5				†	3	2	3			
Nicaragua, direct mail	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Norway													
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)	Compulsory	Port debark's.	5		10		†	3	2	3			
Panama, direct mail	do.	do.	23				†	3	2	3			
Paraguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil													
Para. (See Straits Settlements.)	do.	do.	17		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Peru, British mail via Colon	do.	Destination	23				4	4	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	5	2	5	2	5	
*Poland	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Porto Rico, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port Debark'n.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Portugal	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Prince Edward's Island. (See Canada.)													
Queensland. (See New South Wales.)													
*Roumania	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Russia	do.	do.	10	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
Salvador, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.											
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	3	2	3	2	3	
Shanghai, direct via San Francisco	Compulsory	do.	5		10		†	3	2	3			
Siam, via Southampton	do.	Port debark'n.	36				4	5	2	5	2	5	
via Brindisi	do.	do.	36				4	5	2	5	2	5	
via San Francisco	do.	Destination	10				4	3	2	3	2	3	
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Spain													
Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
Spanish Postal Establishments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements, via San Francisco	do.	do.	10				4	3	2	3	2	3	
British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33		10		4	5	2	5	2	5	
*Sweden	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
*Switzerland	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
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	Optional	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	3	2	3	2	3	
Turks Island, British mail via St. Thomas	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				4	4	4	10			
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Diemen's Land. (See Australia.)	do.	Port debark'n.	10				4	4	1	2			Newspapers 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	1	10	4	10	
Victoria. (See Australia.)													
*Wallachia	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	3	2	3	2	3	
West Indies, direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	3	2	3			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	

†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.
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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) 30

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

FIRST CABIN.....$120
SECOND CABIN.....2
STEERAGE.....(in currency) 32

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

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

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

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

OELRICHS & CO.,

No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

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.	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MERCHANDISE, SEEDS, &c.
Postage to any part of the United States, Territories, and Canada	3 cts.	Newspapers and periodicals, to regular subscribers, when delivered from the office of publication by carrier or mail agent, weekly or less frequently, free. Other newspapers, circulars and other printed matter, books, seeds, roots and scions, 1 cent for each 2 ozs. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (except weekly to subscribers), circulars, and periodicals not exceeding 3 ozs. in weight, deposited in letter carrier offices for delivery by carriers, 1 cent. Weekly newspapers to subscribers deposited in letter carrier offices for delivery by carriers, free. Publications issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and not containing matter of a character wholly or partly advertising, when sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, free. Legally authorized publications, when sent by the publishers, free. Seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, not exceeding 8 ozs. in weight, 1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof. Books, printed sheets, or labels (printed) on merchandise.
Postage to Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown or Liverpool	5 cts.	
Postage to Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg	5 cts.	
Postage to France, via Havre	5 cts.	
Postage to Switzerland, via Havre	5 cts.	
Postage to Belgium, via Havre	5 cts.	
Postage to Holland, via Rotterdam	5 cts.	
Postage to Italy, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Austria, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Prussia, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Russia, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Sweden, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Denmark, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Turkey, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Egypt, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Portugal, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Spain, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Australia, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Australia, via San Francisco	5 cts.	
Postage to Australia, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Australia, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Bermuda, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Bermuda, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Brazil, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Brazil, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Cape of Good Hope, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Cape of Good Hope, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Cape of Good Hope, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Ceylon, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Ceylon, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Ceylon, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to China, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to China, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to China, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to China, via San Francisco	5 cts.	
Postage to Chili, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Chili, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Cuba, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Cuba, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to East Indies, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to East Indies, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to East Indies, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Ecuador, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Ecuador, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Greytown, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Greytown, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Guatemala, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Guatemala, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Hayti, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Hayti, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Honduras, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Honduras, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Japan, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Japan, via San Francisco	5 cts.	
Postage to Japan, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Japan, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Java, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Java, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Java, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Mexico, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Mexico, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Peru, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Peru, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Philippine Islands, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Philippine Islands, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Philippine Islands, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Philippine Islands, via San Francisco	5 cts.	
Postage to Porto Rico, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Porto Rico, via New York	5 cts.	
Postage to Siam, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Siam, via Southampton	5 cts.	
Postage to Siam, via Brindisi	5 cts.	
Postage to Siam, via San Francisco	5 cts.	
Postage to Venezuela, via Bremen	5 cts.	
Postage to Venezuela, via New York	5 cts.	

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 the frontier line only). Registered letters and postal cards cannot be sent by these routes:

CHIHUAHUA.

Allende,	Jesus Maria,
Chihuahua,	Paso del Norte,
Concepcion,	Rosalia,
Coneburriachic,	San Pablo,
Galeana,	Santa Rosalia.
Hidalgo,	

COAHUILA.

Monclova,	Saltillo,
Morelos,	San Fernando de Rosas,
Parras,	Santa Rosa,
Piedras Negras,	Ymonas.

NUEVO LEON.*

Agualeguas,	Montemorelos,
Cadereyta,	Monterey,
Cerralvo,	Salinas,
Linares,	Villaldama.

SONORA.

Altar,	Magdalena,
Arispe,	Saharaipa,
Babispe,	Ures.
Hermosillo,	

TAMAULIPAS.

Camargo,	Mier,
Guerrero,	Nuevo Laredo,
Matamoros,	Reynosa.

TO POSTMASTERS AND CLUB AGENTS.

KENYON'S CLUB AGENCY, of DWIGHT, ILL., is one of the oldest and most reliable in America. In competition for premiums, we are constantly furnishing several first-class publications at less than actual cost, and always have specialties to offer you. Our list comprises 160 newspapers and magazines, and our prices average lower than any other agency in the U. S. Club list and terms sent free upon application. Address,

H. A. KENYON, Dwight, Ill.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1876. WHOLE NO. 187.

THE FAST MAIL.

Grandmother's Opinion.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Letters? Four times a day, and the postman never gets tired,
A regular an' reppin' an' handlin' 'em in, aye, it 's for that he is hired;
Seems as if every 'existoire,' an' affare they 've time to drop,
Whatever they 're doin', to read 'em—letters, friends from the shop.

A letter 's no come-quances now. You heard from Jonathan's wife,
To tell me, to-day? What then? To hear every week o' your life,
An' she at t' other end o' the continent, J want to know
Where she gets the stuff to put in 'm; that 's what bothers me so.

A letter 's no consequence now. They say that there 's millions a day!
A flyin' letter an' you, think as the robins in May;
A flyin' letter an' you, like the snowflak s out o' the sky,
An' smellin' away as quick,—gone with the br ath o' a sigh.

I tell you when I was young—a slip o' a thing like Sue—
When the faded hair was brown an' wavy, an' tears dimmed eyes were blue,
An' up in the mountain land your grau'ther was courtin' me,
A letter was worth its weight,—worth waitin' a bit to see.

Writ with a strong quill pen, an' writ from a thoughtful heart,
Not flashed from a point o' steel, as sharp an' cold as a dart;
An' it told the neighborhood news, whose names had been called in chanty,
Whose born and been out on fire, whose will folks were layin' to marry.

I tell you when I was young—a slip o' a thing like Sue—
When the faded hair was brown, an' tears dimmed eyes were blue,
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Whose born and been out on fire, whose will folks were layin' to marry.

"Formal an' frigid," them? Is that what you 're pleased to say?
Lor, we have my word, my dear, my time is parsin' away;
Fashion 'these mail mail days—O, you need it's begin to blush!—
Neither makes nor breaks, child, were given to so much gush.

Robert, he went to the place one spell—it was bitter cold—
O, those bonnet men were giants, believe me, statwart an' bold;
He was six months gone, an' I only had one letter at that time,
An' I say it safe in my Bible, an' turned it off like rhyme.

What 's that? The postman again, a rappin' an' tappin' ? Pooh!
What is Willie a writin' for? Two letters from him to-day.
Is it Katie is sick? Scarlet fever? Dear lamb, I 'm afraid, I 'm afraid;
I have set my heart on my love, on the darling, the sweet little maid.

We 'll hear once more better sight. O, thanks to the Lord for His ways,
They are better, far some things, now, than they were in my early days.
When your soul is dark with suspense, and your cheek with fear turns pale,
Then you lift up a song o' praise for the hope o' the good Fast Mail.

Notes of a Recent Trip to New Orleans and Texas.

(Continued.)

NEW ORLEANS TO AUSTIN.

One accustomed to the firm foundation of hill, rock or solid earth, cannot fail to be struck with the apparent insecurity of the situation of New Orleans, standing as it does on an unstable alluvial mud deposit of the great river, which forms the outlet of the drainage of a continent, a single rise of whose capricious flood would seem to be sufficient to sweep the city into the Gulf and leave behind but a memory of the gay southern metropolis.

The river at this point is not as wide as the Hudson between New York and Jersey City, although the volume and force of the water is very great, and the low levees seems hardly adequate as a protection. The instability of the situation of the city, however, may be more apparent than real, and, at all events, the fear of it or the thought of it does not form a disturbing element in the business or the pleasures of the residents.

It is not necessary for the visitor to ask if the diminution of business and prosperity to which the city has been subject of late years will continue, for the great number of buildings to let tells that of itself, and yet the out-door nature of much of the business and the mild climate that makes it more pleasant without than within, together, keep up a show of life and stir that defies from an impression of decay.

Its foreign origin, too, and foreign population and aspect, by rendering it to a great extent non-American in appearance, give it an air of novelty and interest. Standing in Jackson Square and fronting the Cathedral and adjoining public buildings, one might not suppose himself in America at all, although he *might* be puzzled to conjecture exactly what country he was in.

The cathedral and the beautifully and squarely trimmed bushes and trees will suggest France, but the public buildings are decidedly Spanish, and the low houses lined with galleries and the century plants and orange and banana trees in the open air, afford unmistakable evidence of at least a semi-tropical climate.

All doubt, however, as to the locality would be readily dissipated by turning around, for the side of the square opposite the cathedral is bounded by the levee, and *there*, the view is such as is not met with, to the same extent, only at New Orleans.

On the wide, open space are great piles of hogsheads of sugar, barrels of molasses or bales of cotton and the river bank is fringed with a continuous *chevaux de frise* of the steamboats so peculiar to western waters, while around and among all, is a vast crowd of laborers, black and white, forming altogether a scene of almost unexampled animation and interest.

Not far away, too, and along the levee are the quaint Creole markets, where trade never ceases and where, among other little novelties and oddities, may be noticed an admirable manner of selling vegetables well adapted to the French style of living, and to the wants of small households anywhere. I refer to the putting of them up in small assorted parcels to suit small means or small needs.

There is a conservatism in the Creole element as there is in the French Canadian, that exhibits itself in many minor customs, not less than in the persistent clinging to locality, language and style of building. An example of this may be seen in, for instance, the notices of death and invitations to funerals frequently posted at the corners of the narrow streets. These notifications would hardly be of much use except among a stationary population and where families and relatives are but slightly dispersed.

The most singular custom, perhaps, peculiar to New Orleans, may be seen in the cemeteries. Of these there are three, essentially French, in the heart of the city, and occupying each an entire square. Here, as the earth is full of water, the dead are buried in oven-like apartures, and sealed in with cement. These are literally piles of the dead, being all above ground, and varying from mere holes in the surrounding outside walls, to elaborate marble structures of endless patterns, and of four, five or six stories or rather tiers in height, belonging to families or associations. There are the usual indications that mark the interest always bestowed by French Catholics on the memory of departed friends, in the shape of flowers, wreaths and immortelles of beads, the latter often of a cheap and frippery character, but respectable as evidence of a commendable and tender regard.

In the other burial places of the city a similar practice is said to prevail as to the disposition of the dead, but with modifications according with differences in creed and taste.

The American portion of the city does not possess many peculiar outward features, and mention will only be made of the Custom House, a massive unfinished granite structure, to which the Mentor directed attention and invited inspection, with the renewed injunction to *make the most of the opportunity.*

The building was started in the halcyon days when cotton was king, and before the war and railroads had bereft the city of its pre-eminence in trade. The projectors planned for a great future, and the national treasury being at their command and not yet depleted by war, they made *the most of their opportunity*, the result of which is an elephant on our hands.

A small portion of it is occupied by the post office, and a somewhat larger portion by the custom house, but the remainder of the lower and all the upper stories are a vast, dreary waste, with windows open or boarded up. The thick cemented floors of iron and brick were for a long time the only re.t, but there is now a temporary wooden one, which renders the building more habitable.

Time did not permit much attention to the charms of New Orleans, but we had one very pleasant ride on the steam cars to Lake Pontchartrain. The terminus at the lake is near the site of an old Spanish fort, and the beauty of the situation, the genial climate, bright sun, light, and warm breeze from the water, rendered it a place to enjoy very enjoyable.

The next start was to be for Texas, via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and line of mail steamers from Brashear City to Galveston; but here to our great regret the Mentor felt obliged to retrace his course, or at least go eastward instead of westward, but he has assured that his wives memorials will not be forgotten, and we waived him an affectionate adieu as he disappeared from view on the rear platform of the last "Pullman" of the train to Mobile.

The track of the railroad to Brashear is in excellent order, and is being constantly improved. The country lies level, an open, prairie country; here is greater evidence of prosperity than in similar sections we passed, and the negroes appear to share in the improvement.

The steamers are well adapted to the service, are well manned and officered, and some of them are fast. We left Brashear on their occasion at 2 P. M. and reached Galveston about 10 A. M. next day, a distance of 240 miles.

Most of the afternoon was occupied in going down the river or bayou to the Gulf, which part of the passage it is always arranged to make in daylight, on account of the shallowness and narrowness of the channel. On the Gulf the water was smooth and a warm south wind was blowing direct from the Carribean Sea, so that in all it was the very poetry of a pleasant travel. A large flock of gulls followed us from Brashear during nearly the whole passage, attracted by the scraps thrown from the vessel. As they kept quite close to the stern, their movements were a constant source of interest and amusement to the passengers.

After breakfast everybody was on the lookout for land, but the first land, we were Hibernically told, would be ships. And so it proved, for the harbor of Galveston is a roadstead, and on account of the shallowness of the water, and a for fear of southerly gales, the vessels ride at anchor almost out of sight of land. As we passed among them we noticed representatives of various nationalities, and that most of the ships were loading with cotton, which is brought to them by lighters.

Galveston, which has not far from 40,000 inhabitants, may well be called the Gulf City, for it is literally in the Gulf, and on a mere sand spit at that, and the situation is quite as precarious as the description implies, which the recent hurricane and tidal wave proved to the evident. Indianola was almost totally destroyed by the same gale, and about 200 lives were lost.

The highest land on the island can hardly be more than ten feet above the water, and although the ordinary tendency may be rather to accumulate than diminish, yet a great storm, under a peculiar combination of circumstances, is liable to wash the whole away and leave but a barren waste of waters.

The pride of the city is the smooth hard beach which skirts the surf along the whole length of the island (30 miles), and forms a natural road of surpassing attraction. For the pleasure of riding on it, and of receiving much interesting information concerning the city and State, it would be unjust to refrain from acknowledging indebtedness to that excellent postmaster and worthy gentleman, Judge Sabin, who was untiring in his efforts to oblige.

The commerce of the port of Galveston is perhaps not diminished by its history, it having been at one period the rendezvous of the pirate Lafitte so long a terror of these seas, although why romance should attach to robbers and murderers is not so clear—those who suffer their deeds of depredation probably failing to see any romance about them.

As, however, justice is due even to the memory of a buccaneer, it should be mentioned that one who visited Lafitte, on the island, in 1818, describes him as gentlemanly, hospitable, generous and affable, living in handsome and even luxurious style and waited on by a retinue of negro servants. Of course all this is not incompatible with the blackest rascality, and as to negro servants it must be remembered that even more than freebooting, the chief business of this gentleman, was the smuggling of African negroes.

The flora of the island, as may be imagined, is not on a large scale, though comparatively some of it is, for the oleander, which needs so much nursing in high latitudes, becomes here almost a tree, and one of the finest.

At 3 p. m. of the same day we are starting for Austin on the cars of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. The wide streit or bay which separates the island from the main land, and which presents peculiar natural features, will only be made of the Custom House, a massive unfinished granite structure, to which the Mentor directed attention and invited inspection, with the renewed injunction to *make the most of the opportunity.*

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR MARCH.

1. An envelope with a written address thereon for a reply, enclosed in a package of printed matter, subjects the package to letter postage, if the address is *printed*, no greater than one word in advance is required.

2. A "price current," partly in writing, is subject to letter postage.

3. Letters once properly delivered and taken out of the custody and presence of the office by the owner, are not subject to postage as when mailed in the first instance, if returned to the office to be forwarded to some other office, or for local delivery.

4. Officials of the several executive departments of Washington can prepay postage and register letters and packages on official business with the official postage stamps of the department with which they are connected.

5. Letters sent unsealed, being hand-bills, prospectuses, or other unauthorized matter, received at an office of delivery without prepayment of postage at third-class rates, are subject to letter postage which should be collected on delivery.

6. Drop-letter letters received at any post-office without prepayment by postage stamps affixed, but marked "paid," should be charged with letter rates of postage to be collected on delivery. Postage cannot be prepaid on letters, except by postage stamps affixed to them.

7. Railroad companies and other contractors and mail-carriers may carry newspapers on trains other than mail trains, outside of the mails, for sale or distribution to subscribers, but when they are put in a post office for delivery postage must be charged and collected. If not paid at the pound rate to the postmaster at the point of starting, the postmaster at the office of delivery should collect postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

8. And the law now requires prepayment of postage upon *second* class matter at the mailing office, postmasters at offices of delivery must treat matter sent them to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

9. The duty of the death of a postmaster the respon-ibility of his sureties will continue for the person left in charge until his successor is appointed and qualified. The executive, or any one of them, may perform the duties of postmaster until another postmaster is appointed and qualified.

11. Citizens may employ an agent, at their own expense and for their own convenience, and give him a *written* order on a postmaster for their mail, when it becomes the duty of the postmaster to deliver the mail of such patron to the agent named in the order and for the time specified therein. When delivered to the agent mail in the order the responsibility of the postmaster ceases.

12. Postmasters should not fail to collect the postage that may be due on any mail matter received for delivery, whether rated up or not, by the postmaster at the mailing office.

13. "A request to return" on a postal-card must not be regarded.

14. A postal card having reached its destination and been delivered to the person named in the address, cannot be remailed and forwarded to another post office unless prepaid at letter rates of postage.

15. A postmaster cannot assign a box to the use of any person until the rent has been paid, or, at least, one quarter.

16. Unsealed circulars, when deposited in a post office for delivery by distribution, are not subject to a prepaid rate of one cent each; and when different classes of mail matter, subject to different rates of postage, are inclosed in the same envelope, the higher rate of postage will be charged, and collected on them.

17. A mail carrier is allowed to receive mail matter presented to him, if properly prepaid with postage, for delivery on the next post office at which he may arrive; but he cannot receive and carry outside the mail-bag and deliver into the hands of the person addressed any letter except such as may be inclosed in a "stamped envelope," of a suitable denomination properly sealed and directed.

18. The Department has no way of preventing persons not connected with the postal service from disposing of postage stamps which they may be lawfully possessed of, for more or less than their face value. If, however, such persons unlawfully procure stamps from a postmaster and the name of the postmaster can be ascertained, the Postmaster-General will, at his discretion, summon the postmaster or discontinue the post office when the facts of the case are made known to the Department.

19. The Department has on hand at its disposal to pay for furniture at offices of the third and fourth classes.

20. The selection of clerks and other employees in post offices is left to postmasters who are responsible for the proper performance of the duties of such employees.

21. Letter carriers are appointed by the Postmaster-General on the recommendations of postmasters. Applicants for such positions should address the local postmaster *and not the Department.*

22. The numbers of a current volume of a periodical or magazine may be sent with the bulk mail, at the pound rates; but back numbers of a previous volume can only be mailed as third-class matter.

23. No post office shall be located in a barroom or any room directly connected therewith, nor must any mail be opened nor any mail matter delivered in any room in which liquor is sold at retail; but there is no objection to a post office being kept in a drug store where liquor is sold for medicinal purposes only.

24. Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to their regular customers or agents, and in order to avoid theft of the mails, a publication may be called at the post office nearest the office of publication, or from a news agency.

25. Dates in writing are subject to letter rates of postage.

26. Postmasters are not exempt from serving juries, nor from working on public roads. They are exempt from military duty.

27. Postmasters at mailing offices should carefully examine all letters presented to them (not letter rates of postage) when received, and if they discover any written matter within a package it should be rated up with letter postage and forwarded to destination. Should the party addressed refuse to pay such letter postage, it should be sent to the dead-letter office to be returned to the party mailing it.

28. The pound rates apply solely to "newspapers and periodical publications sent from the office of publication, or from a news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or bona fide agents," and in order to avoid theft of the mails, a publication may be called at the post office nearest the office of publication, or from a news agency.

29. Books partly in writing are subject to letter rates of postage.

30. Postmasters are not exempt from serving juries, nor from working on public roads. They are exempt from military duty.

31. Postmasters at mailing offices should carefully examine all letters presented to them (not letter rates of postage) when received, and if they discover any written matter within a package it should be rated up with letter postage and forwarded to destination. Should the party addressed refuse to pay such letter postage, it should be sent to the dead-letter office to be returned to the party mailing it.

32. Letters must bear the postmark and the date on which the mail containing them is sorted for delivery, which they may have been made up on a previous day.

35. Whom newspapers are refused by the parties addressed on the ground that they have not subscribers therein the fact should at once be reported to the Postmaster at the mailing office from that he may call upon the publisher to take the oath prescribed by Section 9, Act of June 23, 1874. •

36. Letters inclosed in a post office to be sent in the mail are to be treated in accordance with the provisions of the postal laws and regulations, and delivered or put into the mail-bag by one outside the postal service other than the writer or the person addressed is contrary to any paper the transmission or delivery of such letters.

37. Postmasters have no authority to stop any mail matter in transit, the mailing of which is not prohibited by law because of any violation of postal regulations relating to wrapping and inclosures. It is the duty of the postmaster at the office of delivery to attend to all such packages and collect from the additional postage to be collected on delivery.

39. The law permitting publishers of newspapers and periodicals to "supply to regular agent" cannot be construed to apply to magazines. Magazines containing loose sheets, folded or unfolded, can only be received into the mail as third-class matter.

40. When a letter is deposited in a post office addressed to a locality which is not the name of any post office, it is the duty of the postmaster to send it to the Dead-Letter Office; but a postmaster to a locality which is not the name of any post office, when he knows the mailing party, advise that such letters cannot be transmitted in the mails.

41. Postmasters are not to use the body of a circular does not subject it to letter rates of postage, but the address is exclusively the same as on the envelope.

42. The Department cannot admit of any exception to its rule that "when a package of mail has anything whatever attached to it" it becomes unmailable as a postal card.

43. There is nothing in the postal laws or regulations to justify a postmaster or his assistant in disobeying a mandate of a court at law, when properly issued and served by subpœna.

44. Postmasters cannot pay their subscriptions to newspapers or periodicals in postage stamps.

45. *Printed* matter cannot be forwarded to seamen and sailors without prepayment of postage.

What Our Subscribers Say of the Mail.

SANDWICH, MASS., March 10, 1876.

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL.—DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find one dollar for a renewal of my subscription for the Mail for another year. Your paper is to a postmaster what a compass is to a ship, and to undertake to run an office without it, such a postmaster may find himself deviating from the true course. Truly yours,

T. S. FOSS, P. M.

ATTICA, Seneca Co., Ohio, }
March 18, 1876. }

PUBLISHER U. S. MAIL.—Dear Sir: Inclosed find one dollar or the U. S. MAIL another year. I am taking three other post office papers, but for sound sense I find the U. S. MAIL superior to them all. I intend to be a subscriber to the U. S. MAIL as long as I live, post office or no post office. Yours truly,

WM. M. MILLER, P. M.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

ENDORSEMENT OF ERRORS.

The great advantage derived from the use of facing slips is the detection of errors with a view to their correction, best in order to accomplish this satisfactorily, something more is wanted than a mere superficial statement.

Whoever notices a error must never omit to verify the indorsement with his name or initials as a guarantee of good faith.

REGISTRATION OF ARRIVALS.

Railway post-office clerks, route agents and mail route messengers must in all cases fill out the blank spaces at the top of each page, and the rule is that the first one signing on a page shall attend to this. These are records of a Post-Office Department, and they must be kept complete and in as good order as possible.

The registers must also show exactly who went out and who came in with mail, and not who ought to have done so, and postmasters at terminal offices will please make it their duty to see that the records are veritable ones, and that clerks or agents sign at the proper time, according to the regulations.

NEW YORK STATE POSTAL GUIDE.

The attention of postmasters, railway post office clerks and route agents is respectfully called to "Lyon's Postal Guide of New York State," which, in addition to giving the railroad and station supply of each office in the State, gives also a complete list of junctions and the railway lines which connect them. It is a valuable work for refer nce and one at all any standpoint.

NEW YORK CITY SERVICE.

Way mail service over the Carthage and Morristown Branch of the U. and R. R. R. was commenced Feb. 9, on the following schedule:

11:45 a. m.	Lv. Carthage	p. m.
10:45	Morristown	6:45
10: 5	Theresa Junction	6:23
8:55	Lv. Morristown	6:35
a. m.	Ar.	

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Within this Territory mail for Arizona Territory should hereafter be marked "Arizona" and not New Mexico.

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEMES.

NEW YORK.

Jefferson Co.

Alexandria	
Clayton	
Clayton Center	
Fisher's Landing	
Le Raysville	
Omar	Morristown and Carthage Agent.
Orleans Corners	
Thousand Island Park	
Theresa	
Redwood	
Rutterville	
Three Mile Bay	
Thereva	

Philadelphia ..... Morristown and Carthage Agent.
Ogdensburgh and Rome Agent.

St. Lawrence Co.

Brier Hill ..... Morristown and Carthage Agent.
Edwardsville .....
Morristown .....
North .....

CHANGE OF TIME.

Orangeville ..... Lv. Y., Dover and Easton
*Valleybrough ..... Ar. Y., Dover and Easton

OSWEGO AND ROMWICK AGENT.

March 13, 1876.

			a. m.
8:00	Ar. Oswego	Lv.	8:30
6:33	Central Square		9:13
		Ar.	11:20
4:05	Lv. Oneida	Lv.	p. m.
1:00	Smith's Valley		12:30
12:30	Earlville		4:30
p. m.			
11:50	Lv. Norwich	Ar.	5:05
a. m.			

NORWICH AND STAMFORD AGENT.

March 20, 1876.

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Somerville	Ar.	5:30 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Ar. Stamford	Lv.	1:30 p. m.

SCHEDULE OF ROUTES.

Revised to March 20, 1876.

Continued—April 1, 1876.

Larabee and Clermont Agent.

11:30 a. m.	Lv. Larabee	Ar.	3:30 p. m.
1:05 p. m.	Ar. Clermont	Lv.	2:18 p. m.

Mendvle and Oil City Agent.

11:15 a. m.	Lv. Mendville	Ar.	1:47 p. m.
12:05 p. m.	Ar. Oil City	Lv.	1:18 p. m.

Mt. Carmel and Sunbury Agent.

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Mt. Carmel	Ar.	5:45 p. m.
9:15 a. m.	Ar. Sunbury	Lv.	4:30 p. m.

Monadnock to Tunkhannock Agent.

1:00 p. m.	Lv. Montrose	Ar.	6:30 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	Ar. Tunkhannock	Lv.	3:50 p. m.

Oil City and Hitchcarp Agent.

9:10 a. m.	Lv. Oil City	Ar.	3:30 p. m.
3:05 p. m.	Ar. Hitchcarp	Lv.	9:40 a. m.

Oil City and Ashtabula Agent.

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Oil City	Ar.	3:30 p. m.
11:18 a. m.	Ar. Ashtabula	Lv.	9:01 a. m.

Philadelphia and Harrisburgh Agent.

8:00 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	5:10 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	Ar. Harrisburgh	Lv.	1:30 p. m.

Philadelphia and Atlantic City Agent.

8:00 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	7:00 p. m.
10:40 a. m.	Ar. Atlantic City	Lv.	5:20 p. m.

Philadelphia and Westchester Agent.

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	6:30 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Ar. Westchester	Lv.	4:15 p. m.

Philadelphia and Crisfield Agent.

8:05 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	3:35 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	Ar. Crisfield	Lv.	9:00 a. m.

Philadelphia and Wyoming Agent.

8:25 p. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	10:20 a. m.
8:35 p. m.	Ar. Wyoming	Lv.	6:25 a. m.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Agent.

6:00 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	11:05 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	Ar. Baltimore	Lv.	7:00 a. m.

Philadelphia Post Deposit Agent.

7:30 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	5:30 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	Ar. Port Deposit	Lv.	2:00 p. m.

Philadelphia and Reading Agent.

8:00 a. m.	Lv. Philadelphia	Ar.	5:30 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Ar. Reading	Lv.	4:00 p. m.

Pottsville and Philadelphia Agent.

9:00 a. m.	Lv. Pottsville	Ar.	12:10 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Ar. Philadelphia	Lv.	7:30 a. m.

Pollock and Karns City Agent.

8:05 a. m.	Lv. Pollock	Ar.	5:40 p. m.
	Junction	Lv.	5:00 p. m.
9:10 a. m.	Ar. Karns City	Lv.	4:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Washington Agent.

			a. m.	p. m.
a. m.	p. m.	Lv.	8:25	4:00
11:00	6:40	Lv. Pittsburgh	11:40	7:20
		Ar. Washington		

Pittsburgh and Monongahela Agent.

6:00 a. m.	Lv. Pittsburgh	Ar.	3:30 p. m.
8:34 a. m.	Ar. Monongahela	Lv.	2:30 p. m.

Pomeroy and Delaware City Agent.

4:30 p. m.	Lv. Pomeroy	Ar.	3:50 a. m.
7:30 p. m.	Ar. Delaware City	Lv.	7:00 a. m.

Reading and Columbia Agent.

11:40 a. m.	Lv. Reading	Ar.	10:15 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	Ar. Columbia	Lv.	8:00 a. m.

Reading and Wilmington Agent.

3:30 p. m.	Lv. Reading	Ar.	10:43 a. m.
7:56 p. m.	Ar. Wilmington	Lv.	6:46 a. m.

Susquehanna Depot and Carbondale Agent.

3:45 p. m.	Lv. Susquehanna Depot	Ar.	9:00 a. m.
4:25 p. m.	Ar. Carbondale	Lv.	7:15 a. m.

St. Mary's and Ens Agent.

2:0 p. m.	Lv. St. Mary's	Ar.	6:10 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Ar. Erie	Lv.	11:20 a. m.

Washington and Northumberland Agent.

2:30 p. m.	Lv. Swanson	Ar.	9:48 a. m.
6:10 p. m.	Ar. Northumberland	Lv.	6: 5 a. m.

Wallington and Reading Agent.

8:10 a. m.	Lv. Wallington	Ar.	8:40 p. m.
7:56 a. m.	Ar. Reading	Lv.	8:10 p. m.

Stonebore and New Castle Agent.

2:15 p. m.	Lv. Stonebore	Ar.	12:35 p. m.
5:48 p. m.	Ar. New Castle	Lv.	10:00 a. m.

Townsend Service Agent.

July 13, 1875.

2:00 p. m.	Lv. Townsend	Ar.	9:30 a. m.
5:30 p. m.	Ar. Berwick	Lv.	7:15 a. m.

Tower City and Lebanon Agent.

3:40 p. m.	Lv. Tower City	Ar.	11:30 a. m.
4:40 p. m.	Ar. Lebanon	Lv.	7:0 a. m.

Union City and Titusville Agent.

10:05 a. m.	Lv. Union City	Ar.	7:40 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	Ar. Titusville	Lv.	4:45 p. m.

Williamsport and Baltimore R. P. O.

12:56 p. m.	Lv. Williamsport	Ar.	6:15 a. m.
2:30 a. m.	Ar. Harrisburg	Lv.	4:30 a. m.
5:30 a. m.	Lv. Harrisburg	Ar.	12:45 a. m.
7:55 a. m.	Ar. Baltimore	Lv.	9:30 p. m.

Williamsport and Port Clinton Agent.

9:20 a. m.	Lv. Williamsport	Ar.	6:50 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	Ar. Port Clinton	Lv.	12:35 p. m.

York and Delta Agent.

3:00 p. m.	Lv. York	Ar.	6:4 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	Ar. Wellsville	Lv.	4:30 p. m.

The connection through to Delta is at present made by star, connecting that place 3:15 p. m. Mail leaves Delta at 3:15 p. m. It is expected that trains will soon run through to Delta.

R. C. JACKSON, Supt. R. M. S.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1876.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway P. O. Clerks, &c., for March, 1876.

R. P. O. STEAD CLERKS.

J. A. Burchard, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
G. S. Goldman, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
T. K. Jenkins, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. Pugh, Chillicothe, O., to St. Louis, Mo.
F. L. Chandler, Memphis to Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. S. Cole, Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo.
F. W. Weer, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
M. C. Niles, Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

W. P. Norvill, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
H. J. Richardson, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.
D. W. Wilcox, Clinton to Council Bluffs.
J. H. Goff, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.
W. G. Weldon, Cairo to Centralia, Ill.
D. Washburn to Troy, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
W. C. Hildreth, La Fayette, Ind., to Quincy, Ill.
W. Thompson, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
L. Coburn, Quincy, Ill., to Denison, Tex.
S. Mahaffey, Jackson to Canton, Miss., Ill.
G. Dedrick, Indianapolis, Ind., to Galesburg, Ill.
M. J. Sidney, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
H. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo.

ASST. R. P. O. CLERKS.

H. B. Sawyer, Detroit, Mich., to Chicago, Ill.
H. M. Garrett, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
C. S. Sullivan, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
W. S. Matthews, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. Goff, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.
N. S. Bates, Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo.
D. Washburn to Troy, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
C. M. Smiley, New York, to Buffalo, N. Y.
H. P. Hubbard, Chicago, Ill., to Toledo, Ohio.
F. F. Wilbur, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
D. G. Philabaum, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
J. H. Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. H. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
F. M. Batchelor, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
R. Brown, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Pa.
F. F. Richey, Cleveland to Chicago, Ill.
W. H. Gaier, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
H. Hall, Albany to Rome's Point, N. Y.
W. G. Quimby, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. H. Hall, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.

ROUTE AGENTS.

H. C. Fuhrman, Indianapolis, Ind., to Winona, Minn.
J. Fewing, Philadelphia, to Pottsville, Pa.
M. Linton, Red Wing, Minn., to North Bridgewer, Iowa.
J. Y. Bowman, Cambridge City, to Madison, Ind.
H. H. Bonebrake, Richmond, Ind., to Xenia, Ohio.
C. R. Dibble, Wilmington to Charlotte, N. C.
J. C. Turner, Goldsboro to Wilmington, N. C.
A. A. Colton, Norwich to Middletown, N. Y.
W. Thompson, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
D. W. Applegate, Portland to Roseburgh, Oregon.
W. Young, Harrisburg to Rock Haven, Pa.
C. R. Dibble, Wilmington to Charlotte, N. C.
W. Simpson, Easton, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y.
C. E. Randall, Albany to Rome's Point, N. Y.
C. D. Cowen, Albany to Rome's Point, N. Y.
J. Fewing, Albany to Rome's Point, N. Y.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1876.

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 renewal in time, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 187 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 address 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.
G. H. COWLES, 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 A. J. CRESWELL, Chief Clerk.
SAMUEL M. LAKE, of Illinois, Principal Clerk.
WALTER L. NICHOLSON, of District of Columbia, Topographer, R. O. D. No. 1.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
Office of Finance, Postage Stamps and Dead Letters.
T. W. BARNES, Chief Minister.
WM. M. IRELAND, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.
A. D. H. SMITH, Chief Dir. Postage Stamps, &c.

Assistant Attorney-General, P. O. D.
THOMAS A. SPENCER.

Superintendent of Money-Order Office.
C. P. MACDONALD, of Massachusetts.
DAVID REISS, of Pennsylvania, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, of New Jersey.
RICHARD KEARNEY, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
G. S. BAGGS.

Superintendent of Free Delivery.
R. W. GURLEY.

Superintendent of Mail Depredations.
C. COCHRAN, JR.
J. BRADFORD, Chief Clerk.

Superintendent of Blank Agency.
H. A. GRAY.

Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent P. O. Building.
J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

Auditor of the Treasury for Post-Office Department.
MILTON MCGREW, of Ohio.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1876.

The following is a list of the duly authorized Special Agents of the Post-Office Department, and the several branches of the service with which they are more immediately connected. Commissions will be granted to persons named in this list, and to others hereafter appointed, unless issued subsequently to this date, are inoperative and void:

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.
THEO. N. VAIL, Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.
Thomas P. Gurney, Boston, Mass.
R. C. Jackson, New York, N. Y.
L. M. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.
L. M. Terrill, Chattanooga, Tenn.
G. Jay Fee, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James E. White, Chicago, Ill.
W. V. Du Bois, St. Louis, Mo.
I. A. Amerman, San Francisco, Cal.
W. B. Thomas, Toledo, O.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.
P. H. WOODWARD, Chief Special Agent, Washington D.C.
Adams, Charles, Denver, Colorado.
Barrett, Lee, San Francisco, Cal.
Barrett, C. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Baldini, C. C., Oregon, Ill.
Bigelow, W. H., Augusta, Me.
Booth, Henry C., Lima, Ohio.
Brinkhurst, T. H., Logansport, Ind.
Boyd, E. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown, S. D., Louisville, Ky.
Camp, B. F., Newark, N. J.
Comstock, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crowell, John S., Atchison, Kan.
Dougherty, H. H., Washington, D. C.
Egerton, W. P., Little Rock, Ark.
Fuller, Chas. F., Boston, Mass.
Foster — P., St. Louis, Mo.
Frey, ——, Reading, Pa.
Furay, J. B., Omaha, Neb.
Hawley, T. B., Macon, Ga.
Henderson, W. T., Baltimore, Md.
Henry, C. L., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hopkins, H. C., Lancaster, Pa.
Huntington, S. J., Galena, Ill.
Johnson, C. P., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jolley, J. R., Jackson, Miss.
Kanan, M. F., Decatur, Ill.
Keefe, Eugene, Washington, D. C.
McDaniels, I., Elmira, N. Y.
Mimms, John S., Nashville, Tenn.
Myers, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Parker, D. B., Newark, N. J.
Peterbridge, R. B., Baltimore, Md.
Schaefer, P. C., St. Louis, Mo.
Shyrock, Isaac, Baltimore, Md.
Shallcross, J., Wheeling, W. Va.
Sharretts, R. K., New York, N. Y.
Tillman, J. E., Indy, Iowa.
Tidball, Z. L., Washington, D. C.
Underwood, J. S., Eugene City, Oregon.
Ward, L. F., Elyria, Ohio.
Wells, O. W., Chicago, Ill.
Wickizer, J. H., Atlanta, Ga.
Weber, Aaron C., Oshkosh, Wis.
Williams, J. T., Mankato, Minn.
Wilson, Samuel A., Washington, D. C.

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE.
Bissel, J. S., Bloomington, Ill.
Harrison, H. M., Washington, D. C.
Hays, Jos. C., Mcalville, Pa.
Howard, Edward, Jackson, Miss.
Long, Thomas B., Salisbury, N. C.
Smoot, William, Richmond, Va.

* Headquarters Washington, D. C.
†Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
‡Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.
Smith, Samuel, New York, N. Y.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.
JAMES W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.
JAS. N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
B. W. BRUNER, Third Assistant Postmaster General.
C. P. MACDONALD, Superintendent Money-Order System.
JOS. H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.
JAS. H. MARR, Chief Clerk Appointment Office.
J. M. MCCLELLAN, Auditor of the Treasury for P. O. Dep't.
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. 30, 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 which 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., April 1, 1875.

An additional agreement has been concluded between the United States and Japan, which goes into effect to-day (April 1), establishing a direct mail service, postage by direct mail, via San Francisco, as follows, viz.:

For letters, per 15 grammes, 5 cents in the U. S. and 5 cts in Japan.

For newspapers, each, if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2 cents in the U. S. and 3 cts in Japan.

For other printed matter and patterns of merchandise, per 5 oz., or fraction thereof, 2 cents in the U. S. and 3 cts in Japan.

Prepayment in all cases is compulsory and to destination.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent.

PRING LETTING OF MAIL CONTRACTS.

This important and responsible work of the Post-Office Department has been performed during the last few weeks. Hon. Governor Jewell, Postmaster-General, with the Hon. James N. Tyner, Assistant P. M. G., and John L. French, Esq., Chief Clerk, may truly be said to have scrutinized every part of the extensive operation with "van eye," without a wrinkle and a wing that never tired," and it may confidently be predicted that the future will disclose no "straw bids or bidders."

The number of routes advertised and awarded is 3,370. The bids, stamped, endorsed, examined and entered, are 7,000. Sixteen States in Alabama 2,853, Florida 812, Mississippi 1,980, North Carolina 2,940, Georgia 2,172, South Carolina 1,012, Tennessee 3,132, Kentucky, 3,209, Pennsylvania 3,333, Ohio 4,135, Indiana 3,842, Maryland 545, Delaware 77 and New Jersey 935, total 30,326. The whole was accomplished in 30 working days, without detriment to current business, and as the awards were made each successful competitor was apprised thereof by letter.

POSTAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

Up to the 3d inst. the Senate had taken no direct action on the bill passed by the House of Representatives repealing the clause which increased the rate of postage on third-class matter from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce, on March 27, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, introduced a bill "to fix the rate of postage on third-class mailable matter and for other purposes," which was passed to a second reading. The following is the full text of the bill:

That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications designed periodically or otherwise, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, prices current, and handbills, circulars, books, and other sealed circulars, prospectuses, books, bound or unbound, book manuscript and proofs, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples, merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain or ornamental paper, photographic representations of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, cions, and all matter not included in the first and second class by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not liable to injure or injure fellow to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bags, or the person of any one employed in the mails, or other liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from the mails.

Sec. 2. That the postage of matter of the third class shall not exceed four pounds in weight, and shall be subject to examination and rates of postage as hereinafter provided.

The postages on mail matter of the third class shall be at the following rates:

For all distances of one thousand miles or less, one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

For all distances over one thousand miles, two cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

For all distances, one cent for each four pounds or fractional part thereof.

Sec. 3.—That postages on third-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps. If, however, the postage on mailable matter of the third class shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in case the sender is absent, or if such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected thereof on delivery. In case the sender is not known, and where it has not been the evident intention of the party depositing the package in the place less than the postage thereon, such package shall be forwarded, and double the amount of deficient postage shall be collected from the party to whom it is addressed or delivered at its proper destination.

Sec. 4.—That the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name and address thereon or on the wrapper thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the name, or any other letter or figure indicating that the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals or manufacturers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time for which subscription is paid has been paid.

Sec. 5.—That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

Sec. 6.—That this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1876.

It is certainly to be hoped that in its present shape the above bill will not become a law. The provision in the first section as to "regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes or for free circulation or for circulation at nominal subscription prices" would confer, in our judgment, a source of endless vexation and embarrassment to postmasters, upon whom it imposes the task of deciding the question to what purpose a newspaper is "primarily devoted" and what publications "nominal subscription rate. If the postmaster at the mailing office and he at the delivery office do not happen to be in accord on either of these points in any particular case, there will be developed an admirable chance for a triangular argument on the subject—the publisher forming the third party in the dispute. There would seem to be already a sufficient number of stumbling blocks in existing postal laws to render the establishment of new ones useful for postmaster entirely unnecessary, to say the least.

In the same section, our old friends, "phonographic paper," "flexible patterns," "plain and ornamental paper," &c.—(all designated in other laws as part of the "mailable matter" for which rates are provided in the latter part of the section)—receive the needless honor of separate mention: while by a curious oversight all mailable matter (including letters) except that of the second class, is made third class matter.

On the subject of postage rates according to distance, we can add nothing to what we have previously said. If it is deemed absolutely necessary by Congress to take this backward step, we suppose there is no help for it; but it is to be regretted that while the tendency in every other quarter of the globe is toward progress, rates similar to those charged in this country, simplicity, and disentanglement from numerous restrictions in postal matters, this morally relic of a past age should be dug up for exhibition at our Centennial.

The provisions embraced in section 4 are excellent.

Section 5 provides a separate rate for "transient newspapers and magazines," but leaves them entirely unclassified, except as part of "all other matter" mentioned in Section 1, which could not be expected to pass as it reads at present.

A SUGGESTION.

The following is a draft of a postal bill, with regulations for carrying out certain of its provisions, submitted some months ago to the Postmaster General, by way of suggestion, by Postmaster James, of New York. We commend it to the attention of our official readers, and of all others interested in postal matters:

Be it enacted, That on and after the first day of ——, 1876, there shall be a uniform rate of postage of the third class, when sent by mail in packages to one address each, shall be as follows, payable by stamps, and not otherwise:

On books, transient periodicals, unsealed circulars, engravings, lithographs, and all printed matter of the third class (other than transient newspapers), book manuscript, proof sheets (corrected or not), seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

On transient newspapers, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

On patterns, samples of merchandise, specimens of ores, metals, and minerals, and on all articles intended for use, sale or ornament, other than those on which a different rate is by this section prescribed, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

On seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and cions, and on periodicals (transient or addressed to regular subscribers) and on all printed matter of the first class excepting as in this section otherwise provided, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

On patterns, samples of merchandise, specimens of ores, metals, and minerals, and on all articles intended for use, sale or ornament, other than those for which a different rate is by this section provided, and which are not by law excluded from the mails, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Sec. —. That except as hereinafter provided, postage at letter rates shall be charged and collected upon all mail matter deposited for mailing or for local delivery, upon which, or upon the wrapper, envelope or envelopes of which, shall be written anything in the nature of a communication or conveying any information or intelligence other than may be required or intended to facilitate the delivery of such matter: *Provided* that a fictitious or assumed name written in any book or pamphlet, and that the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From," and an approximate price and a brief statement of the articles mailed, shall not subject such matter to the rate of mailable matter of the third class without subjecting the same to any higher rate of postage than is charged otherwise for packages on said articles or package.

Sec. —. That when the postage on any mailable matter of the first class deposited in a post office for forwarding or delivery through letter carriers, by error of the writer or sender thereof, have been left wholly unpaid, or prepaid to an amount less than one full rate, or by the omission of the name or address of the writer or sender is known or can not readily be ascertained by the postmaster, then such matter shall be forwarded to destination charged with double the rate of postage provided for such matter, and such charge may also be collected before delivery. *Provided* that no matter of said class, the postage on which shall have been properly and designedly left either wholly unpaid or prepaid to an amount less than one full rate, shall be delivered or collected, but shall be held for postage and sent to the Dead Letter Office, unless returned to the writer or sender thereof as hereinafter provided; and that all mail matter deposited in any post office insufficiently prepaid, or wholly unpaid, shall be returned to the writer or sender thereof when practicable, at the rate chargeable on letters in order that the proper amount of postage may be prepaid on the same.

REVISED REGULATIONS CONCERNING UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PAID MAIL MATTER OF THE FIRST AND THIRD CLASSES.

Sec. —. Letters and other mailable matter of the first class, when deposited in any post office wholly unpaid or not prepaid to an amount less than one full rate of three cents, must (unless the proper postage on the same shall be known to the postmaster to have been intentionally left unpaid) be forwarded to destination, charged with double the rate of postage provided for each half ounce or fraction thereof, which shall be collected by the postmaster at the office of delivery, in addition to the rate and in case the omission of prepayment shall be known to the postmaster at the office of mailing, such matter shall be held for postage and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

Sec. —. Where unpaid or insufficiently prepaid matter of the first or third class is deposited in any post office, and the name and address of the writer or sender are marked thereon, or are otherwise known or can be readily ascertained, the postmaster shall (if the same be matter of the first class) return it to the writer or sender thereof for the proper postage, or he may (if it be matter of the third class) notify the sender to call and receive the same and to pay the postage thereon, and in case of refusal or neglect to do so within thirty days after such notice, then such third-class matter shall be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office (or, if newspapers, treated as waste paper).

FORM OF NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE, ——, ——, 18—.

Certain mail matter of the third class has been deposited in this office apparently by you, the postage on which has been prepaid in full at the rates provided by law.

The prevention of this notice within three days from date hereof, the matter referred to will be returned to you for proper payment, and after such payment promptly forwarded as addressed.

Respectfully, ——, P. M.

N. B.—Under the Regulations of the Post-Office Department, unpaid or insufficiently paid matter of the first class is usually recalled for three days after the date of notice to the sender, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Blank forms of notification may be obtained on application to the Chief Clerk of the First Assistant Postmaster General; but at the larger offices, the unpaid or insufficiently prepaid matter and packages deposited at one time by the same person should be promptly noted down by the sender, when known by carriers or through boxes, marked with the words "Postage unpaid," &c., as the case may be, such mark shall be effaced when the matter is again deposited and fully prepaid.

Sec. —. Mailable matter of the first class, when deposited in a post office insufficiently prepaid, but prepaid at least one full rate, shall be forwarded to destination charged with the amount of deficient postage at single rates, unless the name and address of the writer are known to the postmaster, in which case such matter shall be held for full prepayment.

Sec. —. The postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid matter should not be cancelled before its return to the writer or sender.

Sec. —. Mailable matter of the third class which by inadvertence shall reach the office of destination with the postage thereon either wholly or partially unpaid, shall be charged with the deficient postage at double rates, which shall be collected before delivery.

Sec. —. Postage at double letter rates shall be collected before delivery on all first-class matter which shall reach the office of destination either wholly unpaid or prepaid to an amount less than one full rate of three cents, whether such double rates shall have been charged on the same by the postmaster at the office of mailing or not.

LIABILITY OF POSTMASTERS TO JURY DUTY.

Several correspondents having inquired as to the facts in regard to the present liability of postmasters and others in the postal service to jury duty, we have made inquiry on the subject, and find that by act of Congress, March 3, 1835, consolidating all previous postal laws, "postmasters and post-riders" were exempt from jury and militia duty; and this was re-enacted by act of June 8, 1872 (sec. 11, Postal Code), and all persons in the postal service were included in the exemption. In the Revised Statutes of 1875, however, this section was omitted, but one was inserted which continues the exemption so far as *militia* duty is concerned, but is silent in regard to jury duty, to which postmasters &c., are, therefore, now liable. A bill is now before Congress, however, and will probably pass, which will restore the provision for their exemption from jury duty. There is no law compelling a postmaster to notify the county authorities of his liability.

CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE THIS MONTH.

We note changes in the rates to Japan on all correspondence, and on letters to Brazil, via British mail. Also Registration on all correspondence to Brazil via British mail. The rates to Tangiers, have been changed to correspond to the Postal Union Rates.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of March, 1876:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Acra	Wright	Mo	38,375
Bethel	Clay	Ga	15,094
Brookston	Forest	Pa	Special
Bayou Chicot	La Fayette	Ark	35,001
Beaver Creek	Jackson	Fla	31,384
Brotherhood	Tuscarawas	Ohio	31,179
Bennett's Mill	Montgomery	Va	31,339
Bell's Depot	Tompkins	Va	31,336
Buffalo Cove	Caldwell	N. C	13,227
Bear Creek	Pike	Miss	27,126
Bass Landing	Lake	Tenn	38,100
Bethel	Clay	Ala	35,035
Burdseys Ridge	Sullivan	Mo	38,329
Central Lake	Lenawee	Mich	31,178
Concord	Hamshire	W. Va	11,433
Corn	Hancock	Ga	15,095
Cane Mill	Clay	Ky	17,106
Cahoes	Saint Clair	Mich	Special
Cedar	Smith	Kansas	33,249
Chapel	Tompkins	Va	31,337
Cedar Grove	Sullivan	Mo	Special
Dover	Craven	N. C	13,196
Diamond Centre	Lake	Ohio	31,180
Dexter	Calaveras	Cal	31,421
Dunbar	Fayette	Pa	31,182
Duncan	Monroe	Ark	33,001
Dobbin Mills	Montgomery	N. C	13,198
El Dorado	Gregory	Neb	Special
Fort Cobb	Caddo	Indian Ter	38,376
Fort Clatsop	Clatsop	Oregon	Special
Fairfield	Jackson	Ala	35,036
Garden	Pickens	Ala	17,167
Gardendale	Palo Pinto	Texas	38,104
Greenock	Alleghany	Pa	Special
Hickory Hill	Rockingham	N. C	13,200
Hungerford	Newaygo	Mich	34,022
Hill Top	Cass	Mich	34,023
Hill Top	Charles	Md	5,669
Highland	Wilkes	Ga	15,096
Highland	Miamisburgh	Dakota Ter	38,465
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Mich	34,024
Locust Grove	Union	Miss	19,040
Locust Grove	Jackson	Tenn	38,103
Louisville	Carroll	Md	5,601
Lake Side	Lake	Ohio	31,183
Melrose	Hartford	Con	Special
Mount Hope	Lancaster	Pa	31,184
Mound City	Hennepin	Minn	Special
Mount Hope	Bourbon	Kansas	33,250
Miller's Sand	Winston	Ala	17,076
Mountain Spring	Lee	Ga	15,097
Meehan	Portage	Wis	32,013
Mound Grove	Miami	Ohio	31,179
Mound Grove	Iroquois	Ill	Special
Munn's Station	Moore	N. C	13,201
Nelson's Ferry	Berkeley	S. C	13,202
North Ballard	Ballard	Ky	38,377
Nelson's Ferry	Berkeley	S. C	76
Orange Creek	Jackson	Miss	17,077
Oakdale	Campbell	Tenn	19,151
Oakdale	Campbell	Tenn	19,151
Old Trout	Wayne	Ky	17,078
Pine Forest	Sullivan	Mo	38,330
Pine Bluff	Moore	N. C	13,203
Preble	Fillmore	Minn	34,376
Pleasant Ridge	Fillmore	Minn	34,025
Prattsville	Clay	Ala	35,038
Pleasant Hill	Cass	Mo	38,331
Roller's Bluff	Boston	Ark	79,369
Rock Creek	Westchester Co	N. Y	34,003
Rockland	Gratiot	Mich	Special
Rose Hill	Duplin	N. C	13,204
St. John's Asp'n	Kenton	Ky	38,106
Sand Creek	Jackson	Ala	35,039
Sylvan Dale	Labette	Kan	33,260
Sand Hill	Lancaster	Pa	31,206
Smithland	Columbia	Ark	79,368
Sand Creek	Jackson	Ala	35,040
Sea Grove	Cape May	N. J	Special
Taylor	Hancock	Ky	38,038
Tuscarora	Monona	Iowa	Special
Upper Millville	Rose	Ohio	31,469
Vonetta	Jackson	Miss	19,042
Vonetta	Hampshire	Mass	Special
Willowtown	Taylor	Wis	32,014
West Farmington	Washington Co	Me	38,332
West Harrington	Washington Co	Me	Special
Wilson's Ford	Clay	Ala	35,041
Williams' Creek	Jackson	Ala	11,136

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Apalaga	Gadsden	Fla	16,022
Arlington	Orange	Ind	34,014
Big Barren	Claiborne	Tenn	19,329
Bluff City	Sullivan	Mo	38,328
Brule City	Bedford	Dakota Ter	38,353
Cane Creek P.O.	Hartford	Con	31,170
Cliffy	Fayette	W. Va	13,195
Cedar Grove	Jefferson	Ala	35,031
Cliff Mount	Albemarle	Virginia	24,122
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N. B.—Under the Regulations of the Post-Office Department, unpaid or insufficiently paid matter of the first class is usually recalled for three days after the date of notice to the sender, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Blank forms of notification may be obtained on application to the Chief Clerk of the First Assistant Postmaster General; but at the larger offices, the unpaid or insufficiently prepaid matter and packages deposited at one time by the same person should be promptly noted down by the sender, when known by carriers or through boxes, marked with the words "Postage unpaid," &c., as the case may be, such mark shall be effaced when the matter is again deposited and fully prepaid.

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Sec. —. The postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid matter should not be cancelled before its return to the writer or sender.

Sec. —. Mailable matter of the third class which by inadvertence shall reach the office of destination with the postage thereon either wholly or partially unpaid, shall be charged with the deficient postage at double rates, which shall be collected before delivery.

Sec. —. Postage at double letter rates shall be collected before delivery on all first-class matter which shall reach the office of destination either wholly unpaid or prepaid to an amount less than one full rate of three cents, whether such double rates shall have been charged on the same by the postmaster at the office of mailing or not.

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Bell's Depot	Tompkins	Va	31,336
Buffalo Cove	Caldwell	N. C	13,227
Bear Creek	Pike	Miss	27,126
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Chapel	Tompkins	Va	31,337
Cedar Grove	Sullivan	Mo	Special
Dover	Craven	N. C	13,196
Diamond Centre	Lake	Ohio	31,180
Dexter	Calaveras	Cal	31,421
Dunbar	Fayette	Pa	31,182
Duncan	Monroe	Ark	33,001
Dobbin Mills	Montgomery	N. C	13,198
El Dorado	Gregory	Neb	Special
Fort Cobb	Caddo	Indian Ter	38,376
Fort Clatsop	Clatsop	Oregon	Special
Fairfield	Jackson	Ala	35,036
Garden	Pickens	Ala	17,167
Gardendale	Palo Pinto	Texas	38,104
Greenock	Alleghany	Pa	Special
Hickory Hill	Rockingham	N. C	13,200
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Sea Grove	Cape May	N. J	Special
Taylor	Hancock	Ky	38,038
Tuscarora	Monona	Iowa	Special
Upper Millville	Rose	Ohio	31,469
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Willowtown	Taylor	Wis	32,014
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Cedar Grove	Jefferson	Ala	35,031
Cliff Mount	Albemarle	Virginia	24,122
Greenbackville	Accomac	Va	31,329

Cessation of mail service of the third class has been deposited in this office apparently by you, the postage on which has been prepaid in full at the rates provided by law.

The prevention of this notice within three days from date hereof, the matter referred to will be returned to you for proper payment, and after such payment promptly forwarded as addressed.

Respectfully, ——, P. M.

N. B.—Under the Regulations of the Post-Office Department, unpaid or insufficiently paid matter of the first class is usually recalled for three days after the date of notice to the sender, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

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Sec. —. The postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid matter should not be cancelled before its return to the writer or sender.

Sec. —. Mailable matter of the third class which by inadvertence shall reach the office of destination with the postage thereon either wholly or partially unpaid, shall be charged with the deficient postage at double rates, which shall be collected before delivery.

Sec. —. Postage at double letter rates shall be collected before delivery on all first-class matter which shall reach the office of destination either wholly unpaid or prepaid to an amount less than one full rate of three cents, whether such double rates shall have been charged on the same by the postmaster at the office of mailing or not.

LIABILITY OF POSTMASTERS TO JURY DUTY.

Several correspondents having inquired as to the facts in regard to the present liability of postmasters and others in the postal service to jury duty, we have made inquiry on the subject, and find that by act of Congress, March 3, 1835, consolidating all previous postal laws, "postmasters and post-riders" were exempt from jury and militia duty; and this was re-enacted by act of June 8, 1872 (sec. 11, Postal Code), and all persons in the postal service were included in the exemption. In the Revised Statutes of 1875, however, this section was omitted, but one was inserted which continues the exemption so far as *militia* duty is concerned, but is silent in regard to jury duty, to which postmasters &c., are, therefore, now liable. A bill is now before Congress, however, and will probably pass, which will restore the provision for their exemption from jury duty. There is no law compelling a postmaster to notify the county authorities of his liability.

CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE THIS MONTH.

We note changes in the rates to Japan on all correspondence, and on letters to Brazil, via British mail. Also Registration on all correspondence to Brazil via British mail. The rates to Tangiers, have been changed to correspond to the Postal Union Rates.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES

at the post offices, three red boxes have been placed at the following-named places:

The one in Vanderbilt avenue, near baggage entrance of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, is intended for letters for the trains (and the North and West), going by the 4.15 and 8 a. m. trains (closing at the post office at 3 and 7 a. m.); and letters may be deposited in this box until 3 and 7.30 a. m. For the 4.15 a. m. train, no letters should be deposited for places south of Newburgh. On Sundays, collections will be made at 3.45 p. m., for the 4 p. m. train.

The box near the passenger exit in Forty-second street is for the New York and Boston Route. Collections will be made from this box at 7.55 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., for 8.03 a. m. and 9 p. m. trains (these mails close at the post office at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m.). On Sundays, collection will be made at 8.45 p. m., for the 9 p. m. train.

The box for the Harlem Railroad is near the baggage entrance of that road, in Vanderbilt avenue. Mails will be taken from this box at 8.15 a. m. and 4.40 p. m., for 8.30 a. m. and 4.55 p. m. trains (closing at the post office at 5 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

CITY SERVICE.

Mails close at main office for all stations below Seventy-first street at 6, 8, 10 a. m., 12 m., and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10:30 p. m., and 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:50, 4:50 and 6:05 p. m.

Deliveries.—Carrier deliveries are made daily, Sundays excepted, on main office district, at 8 and 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5 and 7 p. m., and from all stations between Canal and Seventy-first streets, twelve collections, commencing at 6 a.m., and ending at 10 p. m.

Sunday Collections.—Are made at 3 and 9 p. m.

Outgoing Mails.—Mails are made up and dispatched by the various hourly, to connect with outgoing mails from main office.

Letters addressed to Hudson or street letter boxes before 9 p. m., are dispatched for points North west and Southwest, via Rail mail, leaving main post office at 3:30 a. m., and for other points by the regular morning mails.

STATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.

Open from 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; on Sundays from 8 to 9:30 a. m.

A.—Bull Steamboat.	M.—Tenth Avenue, corner 125th street.
B.—300 Grand street.	O.—Manhattanville.
C.—503 Hudson street.	P.—110th street and Boulevard.
D.—351 Fourth avenue.	Q.—Morrisania.
E. 465 Eighth avenue.	Kings Bridge.
F.—580 Third avenue.	Morrisania.
G.—935 Eighth avenue.	Riverdale.
H.—1009 Third avenue.	Spuyten Duyvil.
I.—Seventy-third street and Boulevard.	Tremont.
K.—1331 Third avenue.	West Farms.
L.—2397 Third avenue.	Woodlawn.

POSTAGE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

We receive occasionally from postmasters complaints that after having despatched from their offices letters directed to *Australia*, and prepaid at five cents per half ounce (the rate given in our Foreign Postage Table), the same are often returned to them from San Francisco or some other exchange office as "short paid, 7c." The trouble lies in the fact that in consulting the Foreign Table for rates to Australia they overlook the words "*except New South Wales*," which are in small type, and probably much of the annoyance and inconvenience which results from such errors would be avoided if postmasters would read carefully the notice concerning New South Wales to those who inquire the rates to Australia.

For further information in this matter we append a list of some of the more important places in New South Wales:

Aberdeen,	Hartmonton,	Parramatta,
Apsley,	Laguna,	Payneham,
Balmain,	Liverpool,	Perth, Tasmania
Bathurst,	Macquarie,	Port Jackson,
Berrima,	Maitland,	Richmond,
Botany Bay,	Makrigli,	Sydney,
Broken Bay,	Marietta,	St. Vincent,
Camden,	Merimbula,	Scone,
Cooma,	Mudgee,	Tarcutta,
Goulburn,	Newcastle,	Wagga,
Gundagai,	New Holland,	Wellington,
Hartley,	Norfolk Island,	Windsor.
	Orange,	
	Queanbeyan,	

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

Facilities are given to the post-office officials in the discharge of their daily duties, and greater security afforded to the mails, by careful attension to the following recommendations:

To mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with local newspapers and circulars. The trouble of the office is much diminished if the letters and circulars are also mailed in large numbers are tied in bundles with the addresses all in one direction.

To make the address plain and complete, giving the name of post-office, county and State. The name of the street and number of the house should also be given on letters addressed to cities where letter-carriers are employed; while a letter will eventually reach its destination without the street address, delays often occur, and sometimes a worthy person suffers unjustly, often giving cause of complaint against officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

Never to send money through the mail except either by means of a money-order or in a registered letter. Never send any other article of value except in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or any article of value in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to the temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or carrier to ruin.

To provide, in cities where letter-carriers are employed, letter-boxes at the offices or private residences, and to write upon each letter the delivery of mail matter.

To see that every letter contains *the full name and post-office address of the writer, with county and State*, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is sent cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of senders were given in ways plain and plainly written inside, or printed, written or embossed on the envelopes. Those who have printed envelopes can usually find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes," but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by *writing* "request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street letter-box, or into the receptacle at a post office, always see that the packet falls into the box, and does not stick in the opening; observe also, as a finality, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

POSTAGE STAMPS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER OF THE ADDRESS SIDE OF ALL MAIL MATTER.

Cut postage stamps, stamps cut from stamped envelopes, mutilated postage stamps and postage and revenue stamps are not accepted in payment of postage. Letters deposited in a post office having such stamps affixed are held for postage.

Postmasters are not obliged to accept in payment of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent, or the genuineness of which cannot be clearly ascertained. They are not obliged to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper or nickel coins. They are not obliged to affix stamps to letters, nor are they obliged to make change, except as a matter of courtesy. Nor are they allowed to give credit for postage.

To use or attempt to use in payment of postage, a postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from such stamped envelope which has been before used in payment of postage, is punishable with a fine of fifty dollars.

To insure a letter being forwarded in the mails, it must not have less than three cents in postage stamps affixed. The word "Paid" indorsed on a letter is not regarded at the office of delivery; letters so marked, and not having sufficient postage affixed, are treated as unpaid.

The double rate of six cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, is chargeable on all letters for delivery at destination which have not had one full rate prepaid at the mailing office. If a one or two-cent stamp has been affixed in the mailing office the amount should be deducted.

Letters cannot be carried out of the mail except in postage stamped envelopes. There is no objection to a person who is not acting as a common carrier carrying a letter, whether in a stamped envelope or not, but to continue the practice, or receive money for so doing would subject the party to a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals may be carried out of the mail for sale or distribution to subscribers, but if they are put into a post office for delivery the postage must be paid thereon.

After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivering of it cannot be stopped or prevented by the writer; but if application be made for the return of a letter which has not left in the mail, the postmaster will, if he can do so without injury, return it with proper evidence that the party applying is the writer, and if the application is made before the envelope is sealed the letter will be returned without cancelling the stamp.

When a letter-carrier delivers a letter at a designated address, in the absence of any instructions to the postmaster to the contrary, it is a legal delivery, and such letter cannot be demanded except it is prepaid anew; but parties may insure their letters being forwarded without additional charge by writing the word "insure" on the envelope of such letter.

Letters addressed to initials or fictitious names are not deliverable unless the address contains a designation of the post-office. A letter addressed A. B., station C., New York, is not deliverable; but a letter addressed A. B., station C, street and number, or A. B., city, is deliverable.

In using postal cards, be careful not to write or have anything printed on the side to be used for the address, except the address; also be careful not to paste, gum or attach anything to them. Postal cards are unmailable and mails when these suggestions are disregarded.

No cards are "postal cards," except such as are issued by the Post-Office Department. Cards issued by other parties containing any writing in addition to an address, are subject to letter postage.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence and post-office, should promptly notify the publishers and have the publication sent to his new address.

Printed matter, merchandise and other third class mail cannot be forwarded from the office to which it is addressed, unless the postmaster is furnished with postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, for such purpose. Neither can a postmaster regard a request to return information to the writer, unless it be inclosed with postage as above. A letter to return written on such matter would be unmailable if not prepaid.

Subscribers desiring to inclose any written matter in printed matter subjects the mailing party to a fine of five dollars upon which the postmaster may, defeats the object of the law and is therefore made subject to letter postage.

Notices of delivery should be written on the contents, or on the covers of packages of third-class matter, but the address of destination must be written on the outside.

The franking privilege extends to a card printed or impressed on the wrapper, or to a mark on a newspaper calling attention to an article therein.

Samples may be marked in pencil or in ink, with letters or figures to indicate prices, and the distinguishing in a descriptive letter mailed at letter rates of postage, such marking not conflicting with the spirit of the law.

The postage on manuscript for magazines, periodicals and newspapers is three cents for one half ounce, or fraction thereof. Manuscript must be in plain script, subject to letter postage.

Each post-office box or drawer, in all post offices, is restricted to the use of one family, firm or company, and the rent therefor must be paid at least one quarter in advance. A person renting a post-office box is not entitled to have the delivery of letters addressed to his family, firm, or company, put into it. Letters addressed to his friends stopping temporarily with him can also be placed in the box, if directed to his care or to the number of the box. But letters addressed to other persons residing in the same town, and living and doing business separate and apart from a boxholder, should not be placed in the box.

Only letters or matter paid at letter rates can be registered.

Instruction to Postmasters in Corresponding with the Department.

Communications to the Department should be addressed to the proper division of the bureau, as well as to the bureau, to have the business expedited. Writing upon more than one subject in the same letter is forbidden. Never address a clerk in charge of a division.

The following examples are given:

Relative to an appointment in the postal service, or the establishment of a post office, Address Hon. J. W. MARSHALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, *Appointment Division*.

Relative to the allowance of blanks, Address Hon. JAMES N. TYNER, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, *Contract Division*.

Relative to distribution and dispatch of mails, Same address, but substitute "*Railway Mail Service Division*" for Contract Division.

Relative to letters addressed to the Dead-Letter Office. Address Hon. E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, *Division of Dead Letters*.

An order for "Postage Stamps," etc. Same address, but substitute "*Division of Postage Stamps*," etc., for Division of Dead Letters.

An order for blanks should be addressed to Second Assistant Postmaster-General, blanks (see chap. v., Reg., ed. 1873). Add to the address the words "order for blanks."

Write the name of your post office, county and State at the head of your letter, and properly date it.

[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 United States, which domestic mail matter (except newspapers, magazines and periodicals sent to actual subscribers from the 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 matter of an indecent or obscene character; all letters upon the envelopes of which, and postal cards upon which, scurrilous epithets are written or printed or engraved; all disloyal devices printed or engraved; and all articles which from their form or nature are liable to injure the contents of the mail or soil the mail bags or the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

Publications 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 manuscript and corrected proof-sheets passing between authors and publishers, and except local or "drop" letters); on all mail matter not marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original printed matter (except obvious typographical errors); on all matter not otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which 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 of merchandise, bills, receipts, accounts, or bills and receipts for subscriptions; and on all packages of matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, which may be 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.

See Extra Rates, under head of 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 weigh and mail upon their publications, sent to regular subscribers, in addition to the address, the dates when the subscriptions expire, and bills, receipts, accounts and prospects for subscriptions, without extra charge for postage.

Persons known as regular dealers in newspapers, periodicals, etc., may receive and transmit by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and pay the postage on that sent, the same as other publishers.

Matter of this class is subdivided into two classes, as follows, and is subject to the following rates:

(1.) On all newspapers and periodical publications, addressed and mailed as above prescribed, by the publisher or offener, 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.

Publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for the benefit of those engaged in any business, and publications containing matter imitative of or designed to conceal the character of advertisements, are not entitled to the second class rates of postage.

The following named articles, designated "*supplies*," may be transported without payment of postage, viz: Blanks, wrapping-paper, twine, letter-balances, marking stamps, regulations, directories, mucilage, pens, ink, postage-stamps, &c., if sent from the Department.

Mail bags and locks—sent from depositories.

Keys, blanks, stamps, etc., dead letters, used or spoiled registered package envelopes—if sent to this Department.

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

Letters and packages addressed to the Postmaster-General, and relating to the business of 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 public interests in the employment under their agencies of books, charts, or other printed matter emanating from either Department, the same may be sent through the mails at a prepaid postage (by postage stamps) of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, being the rate charged upon such matter.

For the better protection of such matter, the packages can be sealed with the official seal, and the contents can be properly certified by an officer designated for such purpose by the head of the Department or bureau from 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 the postmasters by the Assistant Postmaster-General, only on requisition on blank forms provided by that officer. They are sold by him in packages of one hundred in quantities less than 500 at a time. They may be used for orders, invitations to public meetings, business notices, bills, receipts, and other requirements of business and social life; and the matter thereon may be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both.

They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as 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 the name and address, and on the reverse side, only such matter as is written or printed.

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

They should not have anything pasted, gummed, tied, or attached in any way to them. They must remain single, and not folded, and the usual postage stamp side but the address. The violations of the above instructions in this paragraph render the cards unmailable, and will subject the officer of delivery they should be charged postage at the rate of two cents each, to be collected from the party.

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

They must not be redeemed by postmasters under any circumstances whatever. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873.

They are not receivable in payment for postage.

If unclaimed, undelivered, or refused, they are not to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but should be destroyed by burning, at the office of delivery. Sec. 88, Reg. 1873, except those having articles of value attached to them, and those upon which postage is required, which are to be returned, printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, which are unmailable. See Dead Letter Office Circular. Sec. 86, Reg. 1873 and Bul. 41, 3d.

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 of this cover, are the same as those of Canada, on matter sent, and collected on matter received:

ON LETTERS.—Five cents per half ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS.—Two cents each.

ON OTHER MATTER.—Not more than newspapers.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign Letters, &c.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is required, must be carefully paid, are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writer, if known, which is done at a heavy loss to the mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having been frequently noticed in this correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

The postage on letters must be fully prepaid to a Canadian 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, the foreign postage charged on unpaid correspondence originating in countries and colonies adjacent to the United States, and received in the mails from countries of the Postal Union are to be collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of gold, 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 returned in the account of *Mails Received* as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the unpaid foreign postage on letters. Other charges are received from countries of the General Postal Union.

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

QUINBY'S
IMPROVED
POST-OFFICE LETTER CASE
FOR GENERAL DELIVERY.

This case is believed to be superior to anything of the kind now in use, and is highly recommended by POSTMASTERS to whose offices it has been supplied.

They are made in several sizes, the largest of which occupies a space of four feet in height by seven and a half feet in length.

Price, $85, $30 and $35.

For the accommodation of small offices cases of corresponding size are also being made.

Price, $10, $15 and $20.

For further particulars address

R. QUINBY,
Pleasantville Station, N. Y.

The Best Paper for Farmers,
NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ONE DOLLAR per year in clubs of thirty or over. Specimen copies free. For terms and commissions, Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

1876. 1876.
SPECIAL TO POSTMASTERS,
NEWS AGENTS AND CLUB AGENTS.

We will mail our new Club List for 1876, comprising over 300 Newspapers and Magazines, to all who will send us a three-cent stamp. Send in giving you a liberal cash commission. We will give on subscribers a beautiful chromo. Address G. H. MAINS,
Nov.75,12m Wakeman, Huron Co., Ohio.

BOOKS, PAPERS, WANT AGENTS. Send stamp. Edgar Bell, 107 Fulton St., New York, Building Paper.

Any book you want sent prepaid by mail or express. Send price when you order. Any reward at sight. Any Paper or Magazine sent on receipt of price and name of side publication. Sheet Music, half price. I study to please. Fifteen cents a year for Monthly Circulars giving the latest novelties in the line of Sporting Articles, Games, Jokes, Puzzles, Magazines, Blank Books, Pocket Letter Books, Pin Cards, Labels, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Stereoscope Views, Violin Strings, Pictures, &c. Every boy should have a stamp to send for 50 cover expenses. We want your orders. Nov.75,6m

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of people, of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their spare time or all the time than at anything else. Particulars, a sample and instructions sent free. Capital not required. We will start you. Reader, if you want business paper of THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, showing type, illustrations, &c., will be sent gratis on application.

First-Class Canvassing Agents Wanted.
Address the Publishers,
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A PICTURE FOR EVERY POST OFFICE.

A FINE STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT
OF
HON. MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General,

Is now ready for delivery, and will be furnished at the following rates, postage paid, of prices:

Prints, on fine plate paper,		$0 50
" "	with mat,	1 00
" "	passepartout,	2 50
" India paper,		75
" "	with mat,	1 50
" "	passepartout,	2 50
" "	fine black walnut frame,	4 00

(All sent postpaid, except those for framing, which will be sent by express).

The engraving is pronounced an excellent likeness, and unsurpassed as a work of art. It will form a beautiful and appropriate ornament for any office.

Address all orders to

APPLETON & U. S. MAIL,
P. O. Box 2,641, New York.

TO POSTMASTERS.

All Postmasters are authorized agents to obtain subscriptions for

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

at the regular published rates. Specimen copies, with posters and circulars, will be promptly forwarded, free, on application to the publishers. Clubs and subscriptions received from Postmasters a liberal cash commission will be allowed.

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Newspapers folded and mailed with neatness and dispatch, and the best facilities for folding and mailing circulars. Open day and night.

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APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.
ENTIRELY REWRITTEN BY THE ABLEST WRITERS
ON EVERY SUBJECT.
Printed from New Type, and Illustrated with scores of Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time, the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the great developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and there have been additions to the industrial and useful arts and the conveniences and refinements of social life, which, in former times, frequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work was issued, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced. Large accessions to our

GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE

Have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of awakening in the ages of the past, have to public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every mouth, and of whom lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges have been conducted, and the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the bulky publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in

PERMANENT AND AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest period possible, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every important production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as of the more prominent political events which have occurred in

POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the numerous cyclopædias which have been issued, but every page has been

PRINTED ON NEW TYPE,

Forming, in fact, a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in the composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS,

Which are introduced for the first time in the present edition, have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations of the text. Wherever the history, the literature, and of natural history, and depict the most important features of the various branches of mechanism and art, as well as the various processes of mechanism which are employed in the production of the latter, rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their

ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE.

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UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. XVI., NO. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1876. WHOLE NO. 188.

Notes of a Recent Trip to New Orleans and Texas.

(Continued.)

AUSTIN TO SAN ANTONIO.

Dallas is just now the El Dorado of Texas, but Austin is not far behind it in enterprise and growth, and it is, in addition, the capital of the State. The most notable feature in its appearance is the light, almost cream color, of the bricks used in building, caused, it is said, by the lime in the clay, the whole region being of limestone formation.

At half-past eight the stage, with its four horses and its load of passengers, pulled up at the post office for the mails. These aboard, off we went; but this was evidently not the "Fast Mail," even at its best, and a heavy rain during the night had not improved its chances for speed.

We are now beyond railways, telegraphs, turnpikes, bridges, and all similar luxuries of an effete civilization, and must come back to earlier if not to first principles. So we labor along, not often faster than a walk, down into the valley of the Colorado, across it by a rude ferry, and, at a still slower pace, gradually mount the ranges opposite.

The limestone crops out on all sides, and even when out of sight is not far off, for it lies exposed wherever a stream washes away the intervening soil that rests on the rock without intervening clay or gravel. And very fortunate it is that so solid an understructure is near at hand, for if the depth of the mud was everywhere equal to its stickiness, it might take us a week to get to San Antonio; but those who allowed themselves to dwell on this gloomy possibility were reminded that a sudden rise in the rivers, not uncommon in this season, and which would render them unfordable, might easily double or treble even a passage of a week, and the probability of our escape from this dread calamity made the actual discomforts seem quite insignificant.

Each successive elevation afforded us a fine view of the Colorado Valley and of Austin, and a full hour elapsed before the latter was entirely lost to sight.

This route to San Antonio passes along the edge of the hill country, whence rise many of the rivers that traverse the State South of us, and there is consequently a gradual slope on our left towards the Gulf, while to the right the hills attain greater prominence.

The water in the streams is beautifully clear, and the springs that feed them are wonderful for size and volume; they are in truth rivers springing from the earth.

The frequent cactus, or prickly pear, growing among the rocks and the everywhere present and aggressive chaparral, are indications of the proximity to Mexico, and contrast strangely at times with the Northern aspect of the occasional farm-houses of the cultivated land.

This peculiar resemblance to Northern scenery is very striking at times, and especially in cases where the live oak has been allowed to remain in the plowed fields, for in this locality that tree in size, shape and foliage, closely resembles the apple tree, and one not informed to the contrary, would find it difficult to credit that these were not veritable apple orchards.

The long horned Texan cattle are plentifully scattered over hill and valley, but by no means in such large numbers as might be expected in a land so renowned for its herds.

The condition of the roads not being favorable for hauling goods or produce, very few teams are out, and they, generally, of mules, and in charge of Mexicans.

On the hills it is stony as well as muddy, and though our speed was so slow, we were shaken about in a most unceremonious manner, which, bad as it was, we afterwards discovered could be much more uncomfortable with a less closely packed load.

The liveliness of the motion had at least the compensation that it discouraged over formality, and so with pleasant company, lovely weather and attractive scenery the time passed agreeably in spite of the jolting and almost constant fight with the mesquite bushes that scrape against the sides and into the windows of the coach, endangering the eyes of the occupants.

Nearly every plant hereabouts has thorns, but this mesquite is the chief of all these prickly abominations, and overruns extensive tracts of land to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Usually it is ten or twelve feet high, growing in little clusters many yards apart, but as each particular stalk or stem diverges as far as possible from home, their mazes among them to escape it are with very little capital, like their imitators, the large speculators and stockbrokers.

It would not be impossible by turning and twisting and dodging, to pick one's way on such a through the scrub without actual contact with it, but this is hardly practicable for either a galloping horse or a lumbering stage coach, and therefore the holders of end seats in the latter, although favored with fresher air and less impeded view of the scenery than those in the centre, have to exercise a constant vigilance in warding off the sharp blows from the stiff, stubby, outstretching branches that rattle against the projections of the coach like a stick against iron railings.

Most of the road lying through wild land, the tracks spread out, and there are at times a dozen or more of them, and wide apart, so that when those of us who wished to be considered young got out occasionally to walk up a hill we found it necessary to keep an eye out behind as well as ahead, or the stage would be far off to our right or left, and we with a deep quagmire in front.

All were glad to get out, or off, when we reached the changing station where we were to dine. This was a very unpretending ranch, but occupying a lovely situation, overlooking the bed and valley of the Rio Blanco, a branch of the San Marco, itself a branch of the Guadalupe. One prominent feature of the view at this point is a number of picturesque rocks of fantastic shapes in a bend of the river, along whose banks is abundant evidence of the height and power of the floods to which it is subject.

As the sun had now considerably dried the surface of the mud and rendered it quite tolerable for pedestrians, several of us started on ahead of the stage after dinner and enjoyed the luxury of a good, long walk.

Not far from where the stage overtook us we were shown where it was robbed a couple of years before, which incident led to the introduction of several other cheerful experiences of the same sort.

The remaining distance to the San Marcos River was over rich bottom land, into which the wheels ploughed deeply and through which we dragged heavily, warily and slowly, so that it was not until nearly dark that we reached the town of San Marcos. All the passengers but three remained over here, and, as some of those who got off had heavy luggage, it lightened our load materially and gave us hopes of greater speed, for we were not yet half way to San Antonio.

We *did* attain greater speed; but it would be hardly fair to say that we enjoyed it much at the time, for brace ourselves as we would, with arms through the straps and with various devices to keep steady, we were thrown about like rubber balls. Darkness did not improve the situation. Neither conversation nor sleep was practicable, and we were debarred from any save an occasional glimpse of the country we were passing through, by the necessity of keeping the leather curtains closed to ward off the mesquito and as a protection against a keen, cold north wind which had now sprung up, this latter being a slight touch of the dreaded "Norther" of the Texans.

Our supper station was New Braunfels, a thriving German settlement, where an excellent quality of woolen goods is manufactured.

It was now midnight, and we were off there, and by that time good appetites were not wanting, but the supper proved so intensely rational that the coffee and bread was about all of it to which we could do justice; in fact, generally in these parts it is fortunate for the traveler if he is not over-fastidious as to food.

At New Braunfels we took on a few more passengers, male and female, who helped to steady the coach, and whose tongues having been loosened by Rhine wine, kept up an incessant vociferous chattering in German, French and English, with a smattering of Spanish, until the wee, small hours compelled silence, when they and everybody else nodded off into a dozing sleep.

When one extraordinary jolt awakened me from this, I found that it was six o'clock, and that we were just entering among the houses of San Antonio, and met lights of the suburbs of San Antonio, and in a few minutes we rattled up to the porch of the Menger House, which had made 12 miles an hour the whole distance.

A few hours sleep in a comfortable bed, and breakfast fully, sufficed to restore me to delightful of the previous 22 hours, and at half-past nine we started out quite fresh and eager to inspect this the most interesting city in the State and the oldest, and one of the oldest; for its settlement by Europeans was contemporary with that of Louisiana by France.

R. C. J.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Postal Museum in Berlin.

The Post Office of the German Empire has established a technical Museum in its new Chief Office, situated in Berlin, Leipziger Strasse Nr. 15. This Museum consists of a collection of the detailed collection of objects connected with the postal service, which collection is divided into the following groups:

1. Models of post-offices.
2. Models and drawings of postal conveyances.
3. Uniforms.
4. Implements, books and maps for the technical post-service.
5. Equipment of a field post.
6. Collection of postage stamps.
7. Staple articles of division.
8. Postal arrangements in foreign countries.

The first group is divided into two parts, both of the front of the Chief Office in Berlin, also drawings and photographs of the other post-offices and postal buildings belonging to the Empire at different places.

In the second group the following models of carriages are included: A postal vehicle without springs, as like carriages are still in use, both of the last century; one specimen of each class of vehicles used at present in ordinary roads, and two models of what was employed on railway lines for the conveyance of the mails. Harnessed horses, cast in bronze, are attached to some of the carriages, in order to exhibit the manner in which horses are harnessed and put to, according to the vehicle is drawn by one, two or more of them, and, at the same time, to show the different parts of the harness. These models, as well as the drawings of such vehicles as have been used by the German Administration in the course of our century, give a clear idea of the changes and improvements which the German postal conveyances have undergone within the last hundred years.

In the third division there are two fully equipped life-size figures of postilions, also drawings and descriptions of the uniforms worn formerly and at present by the post-officials and servants.

The fourth group contains a considerable number of models of letter boxes which are, for the most part, constructed with a view to effect the clearance of the box by means of the bag used for the collection of letters, the locks of both the bag and the box working in such a way as to prevent the collecting carrier from touching the letters.

The fifth group contains specimens of all the official books and maps which are provided in every more important post-office.

Likewise, in the sixth group, one model of each implement forming part of the full equipment of a field post office and a field telegraph.

The collection of postage stamps contains, with the exception of the newest issue of the whole issues, one specimen of every kind which has been in use since the introduction of postage stamps, viz., such stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, etc., issued at the present time. The aggregate number of specimens amounts, up to the 1st December, 1875, to 3,311, among which we may enumerate:

	Number of postage-stamps.	Number of stamped envelopes.
European countries	1 491	283
Asiatic	170	6
African	150	2
American	169	2

In the historical division may first be mentioned a collection of letters, which will represent representatives of the various kinds of writing used, and of the materials that were employed, at the different times up to the beginning of the present century. This group includes also some drawings of sedan chairs, as in use up to the same period, and also a copy, cast in plaster, of the famous "Tax Relief" of Emperor Trajan, being the original of which stands above the principal staircase of the Capitoline at Rome. The subdivision of this group, "Postal Curiosities," forming to some extent the cabinet of rarities of the Museum, contains nothing but presents received from Post Office officials and from friends of the Administration. A collection of seals and coins is also being in course of formation.

The postal arrangements in foreign countries are shown in a series of lithographs, the most remarkable of which represent:

a. Russia:

A rein-deer post in the Government Archangel, a sledge-post on the ice of the river Witschegda in the Government Wologda, the postal Kibitka (sulkie bear) between Archangel and the monastery of Solowetzki on an island in the White Sea, and a Georgian *Arba* (a four-wheeled cart drawn by mountain bulls) as used in the Caucasus for the postal service.

b. Switzerland:

The mail-coach over the St. Gothard and the stage-coach performing the postal service between Berne and the Gurnigel (a watering place).

c. The United States of America:

The post offices in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, &c., which, for the most part, are distinguished by their magnificence and architectural beauty.—*L'Union Postale.*

HISTORY OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATES.

Through the courtesy of R. W. Gurley, Esq., Superintendent of Mail Delivery, we have been furnished with a copy of "A Compilation of the Laws of the United States, showing the changes in the Domestic Rates of Postage and in the Franking Privilege, from 1789 to the present time," etc., etc., printed by order of the Senate. From this we make the following extracts, which form an interesting chapter in post-office history, and will enable our readers to note the fluctuations of postal charges on domestic matter from the earliest down to a recent period:

Act September 22, 1789.—For the temporary establishment of post-offices, to continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Act August 4, 1790.—Continues in force the act of September 22, 1789, until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Act March 3, 1791.—Continues in force the act of September 22, 1789, to the end of the next Congress, and no longer.

Act (March 2, 1791) provides that all letters to and from the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Auditor of the Treasury, and the Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be free; which shall be received and conveyed by the post-free of postage.

Act February 20, 1792.—Continues in force the act of March 3, 1791, until the 1st of June, 1792, and no longer; and provides that this act (February 23, 1792) shall continue in force for the term of two years from and after the 1st of June.

This act (February 23, 1792) was the first act fixing rates of postage on domestic letters, prior to which time the rates of postage were made by the several acts establishing and regulating the Post-office Department.

Act March 2, 1792.—Provides that the rates of postage on letters and packets conveyed in the mail of the United States:

For every letter of a single sheet of paper conveyed,	Cents.
Over 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles,	10
Over 60 miles and not exceeding 90 miles,	12½
Over 90 miles and not exceeding 130 miles,	15
Over 130 miles,	17½

Every double letter or two pieces of paper, double these rates; every triple letter or three pieces of paper, triple these rates; every packet of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple these rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: *Provided*, That no packet of letters conveyed in the mail shall be charged more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters: weight of packet limited to three pounds.

Act March 3, 1825, section 20.—Newspapers, conveyed by mail, one cent for any distance not more than 100 miles; 1½ cents for any greater distance. Single newspaper from one place to another, in the same State, one cent.

When the rules of conveyance and size of mail will admit, magazines and pamphlets published periodically may be inserted in the mail by subscribers at 1½ cents a sheet for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and 3½ cents for any greater distance. Bound magazines and pamphlets are not published periodically, if sent in the mail, shall be charged four cents for each sheet for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and six cents for any greater distance. Sheet to be estimated as three sheets to be 4 folio pages, 8 quarto pages, 16 octavo pages, or 24 duodecimo pages, or pages of any other size of the same proportion, whatever be the size of the paper of which it is formed. No single sheet of any pamphlet or magazine shall also be considered a sheet.)

Act March 2, 1827, section 4.—Rates of more ounce of postage on a letter and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, shall be charged with quadruple postage; and at the same rate for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce in weight; and the weight of the letter or packet shall be ascertained by weighing the same in the presence of the person charged with the postage, or his agent, and the postage by weight, not to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, any place in the United States under 1,500 miles; two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over 1,500 miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Act February 27, 1851, section 13.—That cards, blank or printed, blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings not exceeding eight ounces, shall also be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by weight, not to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, any place in the United States under 3,000 miles; and in addition thereto, for every 1,500 miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Act April 16, 1862, section 1.—Postmaster-General authorized to establish branch post offices in cities, towns and villages, and to fix and regulate postage for every letter deposited in them, to be forwarded by the mails, not exceeding one ounce in weight at two cents, and two cents additional for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

Act March 3, 1863, section 23.—Fixes the rate of postage on drop-letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight at two cents, and two cents additional for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage-stamps affixed.

A statement showing the amount of receipts and expenditures of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Per cent. that expenditures are of receipts.	Total expenditures.	Expenses of mail delivery by carriers.	Salaries of officers, clerks and mail agents.	Total receipts.	
104	$22,996,044	$1,644,000	$1,500,000	$22,996,044	Alabama, N.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Alabama, S.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Arkansas.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	California.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Colorado.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Connecticut.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Dakota.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Delaware.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Florida.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Georgia.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Idaho.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Illinois.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Indiana.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Iowa.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Kansas.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Kentucky.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Louisiana.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Maine.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Maryland.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Massachusetts.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Michigan.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Minnesota.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Mississippi.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Missouri.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Montana.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Nebraska.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Nevada.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New Hampshire.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New Jersey.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New Mexico.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New York.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	North Carolina.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Ohio.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Oregon.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Pennsylvania.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Rhode Island.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	South Carolina.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Tennessee.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Texas.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Utah.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Vermont.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Virginia.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Washington.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Wisconsin.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Wyoming.

Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over 1½ ounces, when circulated in the State where published, one-half the rates before mentioned.

Small newspapers and periodicals published monthly or other-er, and pamphlets of not more than a dozen octavo pages, and in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by postage stamps affixed, only one-half rates for each ounce, fraction of an ounce.

Postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid or charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Act Aug. 30, 1852, section 2.—Postage on Books.—Books, bound or unbound, not weighing more than four pounds, will be deemed mailable matter, and subject to postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under 3,000 miles; two cents for all distances over 3,000 miles: to which fifty per centum shall be added unless prepaid.

Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may exchange, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and no more, with other publishers of their publications, bills and receipts for the same free. Publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where the paper is printed and published one Copy free of postage, under certain conditions.

Act March 3, 1853, section 1.—In lieu of the rates of postage now fixed by law, there shall be charged the following rates:

For every letter, in manuscript or paper of any kind, in writing, marks or *signs*, conveyed in the mail between places in the United States, and from the United States to places in foreign countries, three cents; and for any greater distance, ten cents; for a double letter, double these rates; for every letter or packet composed of three pieces of paper, or one ounce, or quadruple letter, quadruple rates; every letter or packet exceeding one ounce or less than one half ounce shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of one-half ounce or less shall be charged an additional single rate; postage rates to be prepaid on domestic letters, except on letters for delivery by carriers, and on letters to or from foreign countries.

Act February 27, 1861, section 12.—That maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, when rolled on a wooden roller, and inclosed in a bound book, photographic paper, and letter-envelopes, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by weight, not to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, any place in the United States under 1,500 miles; two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over 1,500 miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Act March 3, 1863, section 22.—Fixes the rate of postage on domestic letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight at two cents, and three cents additional for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage-stamps affixed.

Act March 3, 1863, section 23.—Fixes the rate of postage on drop-letters not exceeding one-half ounce in weight at two cents, and two cents additional for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by postage-stamps affixed.

Per cent. that expenditures are of receipts.	Total expenditures.	Expenses of mail delivery by carriers.	Salaries of officers, clerks and mail agents.	Total receipts.	
104	$22,996,044	$1,644,000	$1,500,000	$22,996,044	Alabama, N.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Alabama, S.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Arkansas.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	California.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Colorado.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Connecticut.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Dakota.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Delaware.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Florida.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Georgia.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Idaho.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Illinois.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Indiana.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Iowa.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Kansas.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Kentucky.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Louisiana.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Maine.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Maryland.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Massachusetts.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Michigan.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Minnesota.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Mississippi.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Missouri.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Montana.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Nebraska.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Nevada.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New Hampshire.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New Jersey.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New Mexico.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	New York.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	North Carolina.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Ohio.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Oregon.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Pennsylvania.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Rhode Island.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	South Carolina.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Tennessee.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Texas.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Utah.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Vermont.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Virginia.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Washington.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Wisconsin.
104	22,996,044	1,644,000	1,500,000	22,996,044	Wyoming.

Next month we shall perhaps be able to furnish a condensed history of the franking privilege, compiled from the same source.

THE PROPOSED NEW POSTAL RATES.

Letter of the Postmaster General to the Chairman of the House Post Office Committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1876.

SIR: I would respectfully ask that you call the attention of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to the following advantages of the change in the rate of postage upon matter of the third class. The great objection raised by the public to the rate of one cent an ounce, as fixed by last Winter, is largely raised the postage on transient papers as to amount almost to a prohibition of their sending them by the mails. This was in some respects true, but the objection is now removed by the provision bill fixing the rate on transient newspapers at one cent for the first three ounces and two cents for each additional ounce. A paper weighing three ounces can be sent anywhere in the United States for one cent, one weighing four ounces for two cents, and the average magazines for two cents, not exceeding three ounces in weight. I would suggest, however, a uniform rate of one cent for each two ounces on all transient newspapers and magazines. These are cheaper rates for transient newspapers and magazines than were ever before granted to the public. It defines what third-class mail is, includes all matter of the fourth class, and makes papers or regular publications devoted solely to advertising purposes, and publications issued at intervals less than a month, in addition within the definition of a newspaper or magazine, except that it is published regularly, but with which the mails have been flooded at the rate of two cents a pound. This amendment will apply only to newspapers and bona fide publications, newspapers, &c. In this feature will be found a saving of several hundreds of dollars by an increase in the revenue from circulars, which are admitted at one cent per ounce, instead of two cents. Circulars receive the same care and handling in the mails that others do.

This bill keeps the rate on third class matter, which includes merchandise, at a rate where the mails will not be flooded by those who would like to send their merchandise by the mails, and for the reason that there are no other forwarding facilities within reach. Unless the rates are kept up to the present figure—one cent an ounce on all miscellaneous matter—either the bulk of the packages will have to be reduced or the mails will be made use of to such an extent in the forwarding of these packages long distances, as to involve enormous expense to the department, and consequently to the Treasury of the United States. This class of matter is not within the class of privileged matter upon which there is a difference of opinion as to whether it should not pay its way in the mails, but it is simply left to the public as a convenience to those who are shut off from other facilities entirely, or for the benefit of those who wish to send a small package or a few ounces intweight at a moderate price. The price—one cent an ounce—cannot be considered as anything too high when we consider the rates prevailing here and in other countries. In this country the average distance traveled by each piece of third-class matter is 818 miles, while there are large amounts traveling 4,000 miles and over. In England, the furthest distance it is possible for a piece of first class matter to travel is 425 miles and the average distance, including Ireland and Scotland, is not over 200 miles. I would call attention to some of these facts, compare rates in that country and in this. A great deal has been said about the increases of this class of matter, in the mails not increasing the expense of transportation, and that excluding it would be just as much loss to the Post Office Department. According to Mr. Vail's figures, the mails are made up to twelve pounds of first class, fifty per cent. of second class, thirty-eight per cent. of third-class matter. Second-class matter, made up of regular publications to subscribers, being fifty per cent. of the mails, has been carried at the rate of two cents per pound, or free, as the case may be. Upon this basis it is evident that it may be safely said that increase the bulk of the mails without a corresponding increase in the expense, and that, as the regular publications are devoted to the mails in not increasing the expense of transportation, and that excluding

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

AND

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT

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

NEW YORK, MAY, 1876.

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 is changed each week, and the first week's number to be given for all the portions of the West Indies.

There being at present no direct service to Venezuela, direct rates should be omitted to that Republic. I have to regret that in the last No. of the U. S. MAIL, you will cause the above changes to be made.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Supt.

JAMES GAYLER, Esq., MAIL AGENT, &c.

Our table of Foreign Postages has been corrected in accordance with the above instructions.

ONCE MORE!

We are again compelled to call the attention of the large number of Postmasters and others who continue to receive and use the UNITED STATES MAIL without paying for it to the unfairness and injustice of that proceeding. We are aware that in these "tight times" every dollar counts, and we advise every subscriber who considers this paper a luxury with which he can dispense without inconvenience to honestly say so on a postal card addressed to the publisher, and his paper shall be stopped; but to those who consider it of sufficient use to justify the expenditure of an annual dollar, (and these, we believe, are in the majority), we beg to suggest that they SEND THE DOLLAR AT ONCE.

No doubt, many who are supplied by the Department with the quarterly *Official Postal Guide* consider that publication sufficient for their needs in the way of postal information; but it must be remembered that it appears but *four* times a year, and that in the intervals of its issues important changes in postage rates and postal laws, and important rulings of the Department, are likely to occur, and we believe have, hitherto, always occurred—so that the "*Guide*" necessarily misleads those who depend upon it for guidance.

Very many of our friends, in remitting their subscriptions, add in their letters that they "*can't get along without the mail.*" To those who are of the same opinion, but do not remit, the publisher once more must say that he "*can't get along without the dollar.*"

THIRD-CLASS POSTAGE RATES.

The Senate bill fixing the rates of postage on third-class mail matter, which we published in our last number, has since been amended and passed by the Senate in the following form, and now awaits action by the House:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That mail matter of the third class shall embrace all printed matter, duly stitched or fastened together, or otherwise, not devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or the free circulation, or for circulation at less than the regular rates, of any newspaper, magazine, monthly, quarterly, unsealed circular, prospectus, book, pamphlet, pictorial publication, engraving, manuscript, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blank-books, patterns, designs, or of mechanical drawings, sole cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, blanks, postal cards, stereotype paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, cions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law as third-class matter, and all other articles of like weight not exceeding four pounds which are not from their form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the mail bags or the mail bags, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service, all liquids, poisons, gum, explosives, live animals and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from mails.

SEC. 2. That packages of matter of the third class shall not exceed four pounds in weight, and shall be subject to examination and the rates of postage hereinafter provided. The postage on mail matter of the third class shall be at the following rate: For all distances, 1 cent for each package of two ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent additional for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof; the number of packages of mail matter shall bear the postmark of the office at which the matter shall be mailed or first deposited.

SEC. 3. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be subject to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and the postage thereon shall be prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1876.

The original provision for rates according to distance is there, we are glad to note, been stricken out; but the bill still calls for the useless and expensive postmarking of all third-class matter. It is not unlikely, however, that the House will also strike out that feature and otherwise amend the bill.

It will be seen that as the bill now stands, third-class matter prepaid to any amount "less than the full amount" may nevertheless be forwarded to destination charged with double the deficiency, although the law requires that "every piece of printed matter bear on the package with the law which "holds for postage" all *letters* prepaid at "less than one full rate" remains unchanged.

The provisions of section 3 are, perhaps, not quite so clear as postmasters who have occasion to compute the amount chargeable on a package of transient papers (weighing, for instance, 6 ounces) might desire.

We trust that before our next issue the House will have taken some action on the bill.

[OFFICIAL]

Changes in Foreign Postage Tables.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1876.

SIR: The following changes in the Foreign Postage Rates, as published in the April (last) number of your paper, are found to be desirable, viz.:

In the case of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, insert before the word "direct mail" the words "western ports of," and give to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, direct, the own ports of, British Mail, via Colon," the same postage rates as are given in the table referred to for Nicaragua.

Owing to the irregularity of direct service with the West Indies, except Cuba, the Bahamas, Hayti and Jamaica, it is also desirable that your Foreign Postage Table for the present month should have the direct and mail rates to the points named, and that British Mail rates should be given for all the portions of the West Indies.

There being at present no direct service to Venezuela, direct rates should be omitted to that Republic. I have to regret that in the last No. of the U. S. MAIL, you will cause the above changes to be made.

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POSTMASTERS' COMPENSATION.

The Post-Office Committee of the House of Representatives have reported the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, recommending a total expenditure for postal purposes of $22,103,100—being $5,750,696.99 less than the estimates therefor. The bill includes the following important provisions in regard to the compensation of postmasters:

That the respective compensations of postmasters of the first second and third classes shall be annual salaries, and shall be ascertained, fixed and payable in quarterly payments, to be ascertained and fixed by the Postmaster-General from their returns of quarterly returns to the Auditor or the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, or copies or duplicates thereof, for four quarters immediately preceding the ascertaining or re-adjustment, by adding to an amount of the box rents, if any, the collection of estimated at not exceeding $1,200 when the boxes are supplied and owned by the postmaster, and the salaries of the box-rents are not to exceed $1,600 when the boxes are not supplied and owned by him, and the commissions and allowances on the postal revenues of the office to an amount not to exceed $1,200, at the following rates, namely: On the first $100 per quarter, 50 per centum; on all over $100 and not over $400 per quarter, 30 per centum; on all over $400 and not exceeding $800 per quarter, 25 per centum on all revenues exceeding $400 per quarter, but less than one-fourth of the said commissions not to exceed $1,300; and at all offices where the total revenues exceed $800 per quarter, the commissions and allowances added to the compensation hereinbefore provided from the box-rents shall be at the following rates of the postal revenues at the following rates, namely: 1 per centum on all over $800 and not exceeding $1,200 per quarter, twenty of the postal receipts of each office, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to furnish duplicates of their quarterly returns to the auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, at such times and for such periods as he may deem necessary to check cases, and at offices where the Postmaster-General's carrier system is not, or may hereafter be established, the box rents and the salaries of the postmasters at the respective postmasters at such offices shall be estimated at not less than $1,000 per annum; but at all such offices where the box rents do not amount to that sum, the commissions and percentage hereby allowed, will make the salaries of the respective postmasters not exceeding $1,000; *and provided further*, That the maximum salary and compensation of any postmaster under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the sum of $4,000, except in the case of the New York, where the salary and compensation shall be the sum of $6,000, and no more.

SEC. 5. That the compensation of postmasters at the fourth class shall be the box-rents collected at their offices, and commissions on other postal revenues at their offices at the following rates, namely: On the first $100 or less per quarter, 50 per centum; on all over $100 and not over $400 per quarter, 30 per centum; and all over $400 and not over $600 per quarter, 25 per centum; and all over $600 per quarter, 20 per centum, and the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department in the settlement of the quarterly accounts of such postmasters; *provided*, That when the aggregate annual compensation, exclusive of box-rents, allowed to any postmaster at any fourth-class office shall amount to $1,000, the said postmaster of this class shall amount to $1,000, the said office shall be raised to the third class, and the postmaster shall receive the salary allowed to postmasters of that class, and a salary fixed as hereinbefore provided.

NEW POST OFFICES AND CHANGES.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices during the month of April, 1876:

ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Boone Terre	Washington	Mo	29,001
El Monte	Los Angeles	Cal. Ter	34,152
Henry's	McDowell	N. C	13,906
Hillsboro Station	Bond	Ill	28,003
		Pa	to Martin's. Ain.
Sangre de Christo	Stanwhich	Col. Ter	36,159

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Route No.*
Baxley C. H.	Appling	Ga	12,013
Bluffton	Wabash	Ind	25,005
Kendall Creek	McKean	Pa	Special
Mill Creek	Hancock	W. Va	31,009
Mt. Rozeville	Allegheny	Pa	M. R. from Turtle Creek
Oakland	Spencer	Ind	Special
Peoria	Peoria	Ill	27,001
Pasquitanor	King George	Va	11,102
Rockville	Parke	Ind	M. R. from Legio
Red House	Morgan	Ind	25,013
Red Lake	Chaves Mts	Dak. Ter	3,025
South Edgefield	Edgefield	S. C	13,010
Tucker's Gap	Wilson	Tenn	19,013
Vienna	Fairfax	Va	11,013
Waterville	Carroll	Md	Special from Hampstead
West Liberty	Putnam	Ohio	Special

DISCONTINUED.

Post Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Nearest Office.*
Arrington	Nelson	Va	Piney River
Atlanta	San Joaquin	Cal	Stockton
Bell	St. Francois	Mo	Knob Noster
Belle Prairie	St. Francis	M. T	Some Ferry
Bolo Prairie	Le Sueur	Minn	Heatherton
Cemetery	Le Sueur	Minn	Dittmer's Store
Centreville	Lincoln	Dak. Ter	Sioux City
Clyde	Antelope	Neb	Wingville
Cooper's	Franklin	Va	Benbrook
Cooper's Mill	Franklin	Va	Benbrook
Coburn's Farm	De Kalb	Ind	Spencerville
Clear Water	Kootenai	Idaho	Pinehurst
Cerro Gordo	Hyrum	Utah	Provo de Leon
Cedar Valley	Lee	Ill	Hazlehurst
		Monroe Co	Mo.
Christiana	Greenwood	Kan	Eureka
Double Wells	Berrien	Mich	Pine Bluff
Davis Corners	Berrien	Mich	Benton Harbor
Davidson	Boulder	Col. T	Boulder
Dunn's Station	Dona Ana	N. Mex	Organ
Dugansville	Mercer	Ky	Harrodsburg
Dunbar	Fayette	Pa	Hutchinson's Mills
Dort Orange	Pulaski Co	M. T	Sage Creek
Dubach's	Adams	Ill	Clola
Eglin	Lancaster	Neb	Crocco, Saunders Co.
Freeman's Creek	Lewis	W. Va	Weston
Ferry Pass	Escambia	Fla	Pensacola
Fort Mackay	Sioux	Dak. Ter	Fort Pierre
Fort Miller	Fresno	Cal	Fresno City
Fourche Dan	Pulaski	Ark	Little Rock
Finley's Creek	Hendricks	Ark	Eubank's Mills
Fruit Hill	Hamilton	Tenn	Chattanooga
Farrell's	Bedford	Pa	Breeds Mills
Ferdand	Mobile	Ala	Mobile
Goodrich	Lenawee	Mich	Lumberville
Gilbert	Logan	W. Va	Beech Creek
Golden Ridge	Jefferson	Col. T	Golden City
Garrettburgh	Richmond	Va	Easton
Glenwood	Clarke	Ga	Lumpkin
Germantown	Camden	Ga	Saint Mary's
Gerry	Otter Co	Dak. Ter	Fort Randall
Harmony	Mason	W. Va	Arnoldt
Hayes Mission	Kansas	Kan	Leavenworth
Hanover	Coos	Ala	Rockford
Hamilton	Lee	Ala	Marvin
Indian Village	Nobles	Ind	Cromwell
Jacksonville	Pike	Pa	Gainesville
Kampesta	Hamlin	Dakota Ter	Garey
Kelly's Mill	Lee	Ala	Beauregard
Lockwood	Merrick	Neb	Grand Island
Lost River	Lake	Oregon	Little Klamath
Little Mountain	Lake	Col. T	Leadville
Locust Mountain	Hamilton	Tenn	Chattanooga
Little Mineral	Lincoln	Dak. Ter	Sioux City
Lowell	Lowell	Va	La Grange
Laurel Hill	Bath	Tenn	Bedford Springs
Mountain View	Lake	Col. T	Leadville
Marston	Washington	Md	Cedar Neck
Mount Olivet	Jackson	Ky	Sturgeon
Maple Ridge	Crawford	Wis	Wauzeka
Mt. Pleasant	Lincoln	Dak. Ter	Sioux City
Mansfield	Prescott	Minn	Aiden
Mt. Pleasant	Preston	W. Va	Kingwood
New Gascony	Jefferson	Ark	Red Boy
New Hope	Bedford	Pa	Liverpool
New Fort	Wabash	Ill	Claudelville
Nine Mile	Los Angeles	Cal	Azusa
Orton	Stanton	Neb	Stanton
Orange View	Orange	Ind	Paoli
Porter Station	Henry	Tenn	Paris
Pleasant	Jackson	Ark	Price's Store
Pleasant Hill	Cass	Pa	Cochranton
Pond Oak Springs	Cherokee	Ga	Canton
Pleasant View	Madison	Ind	Wortenburg
Rockville	Parke	Ind	Rockville
Salt Creek	Sedgwick	Kan	Valley Center
Sand Creek	Jefferson	Col. T	Golden City
Rene	Pope	Minn	Glenwood
Rock Creek	Jefferson	Col. T	Golden City
Rob Camp	Claiborne	Tenn	Tazewell
Rock Hill	Lincoln	Ga	Rockmart
Ritchey	Clinton	Pa	Hyner's River
Rockwell	Lincoln	Dak. Ter	Sioux City
Shady Dell	Perry	Ga	Buckhead
Shiloh	Jackson	Ga	Jefferson
Snider's Mill	Hop creek	Tenn	Cedar Point
	Lee	Ala	Beauregard
Silver Lake	Cook	Wash. T	Cedar Mills
Sta Shore	San Luis Obispo	Cal	Cambria
Sycamore Grove	Sacramento	Cal	Franklin
Sabine	Hancock	Me	Bar Harbor
Shake House	Hancock	Me	Mount Desert
Shiloh	Jackson	Ga	Jefferson
Shiloh	Cowee	N. C	Webb's Mills
Tucker's Gap	Wilson	Tenn	Lebanon
Tuttle	Ozaukee	Wis	Port Wash'n
Tuttle	Ozaukee	Wis	Port Wash'n
Vert Kimberbook	Tipton	Ind	Sharpsville
Widow Grove	Chippewa	Minn	Maxwelton
Wolf Creek	Chippewa	Minn	Maxwelton
Westport Harbor	Hancock	Me	Bar Harbor
Whitney	Jones	Ga	Macon
Wh-ster	Oconee	S. C	Walhalla
Young's Mill	Jones	Ga	Hardy's Store

NAMES CHANGED.

Post-Office.	*County.*	*State.*	*Changed to*
Carbonvale	Kanawha	W. Va	Brownstown
Cooper's Mills	Montgomery	Ind	No res
Cedar Creek	Fredericks	Va	Allenwood
Cairo	Union	Pa	Allenwood
Centreville	Fort Wingate Ag'y	N. Mex	Wingate
	Union	Ind. Ter	Oscelia
Dodsonville	Las Animas	Col. Ter	Idlewood
Evelina	Buchanan	Mo	Halls
Elk River Station	Hancock	Me	Bar Harbor
Ewby	Osborne	Kansas	Bristow
Garden Prairie	Boone	Ill	Garden
Heron	Le	Ind	Stewards
Hatchet	Hyde	N. Carolina	Swanquarter
Hathaway	St. Louis	Mo	Des Peres
Hillsdale	Clark Creek	Col. T	Idaho Springs
Kingsboro	Edgecomb	N. C	R s to Tarboro
Ledyville	Delaware	Pa	Clifton Heights
Lower Cranberry	Venango	Pa	Barkeyville
Mackinaw	Mckinac	Mich	Mackinac
Mt. Hermon	Sierra	Cal	Marble Mountain
Penn Mine	Kewaunee	Wis	Felton
Sharon Springs	Juneau	Wis	Kildare
Riverside	Trempealeau	Wis	Winona Junction
Rockaway	Queens	N. Y	Lawrence
		Ill	Hampton
Silverside	Wilkinson	Miss	a R s to Laurel
Rochelle	Adams	Iowa	East Nodaway
Sweet	Pendleton	W. Va	Stroud
Sandy Ford	Madison	Pa	Greenville
Shark Creek	Bradford	Pa	Mt. Pleasant
South Amesbury	Essex	Mass	Merrimack
Tacoma	Warren	Iowa	Pella
West Amesbury	Essex Co	Mass	Merrimac

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

RULINGS FOR APRIL, 1876.—NO. 47.

1. A letter having one full rate (3c.) prepaid is entitled to be forwarded by mail, with the deficient postage charged up at the rate of 3c. the half ounce or fraction thereof, to be collected on delivery. A letter not prepaid one full rate should be sent to destination, but should it reach an office of delivery through inadvertence, postage should be collected at the rate of 3c. the half ounce or fraction thereof, deducting the amount prepaid.

2. A request to return on a drop-letter, in case of its non-delivery by the parties at another post office cannot be regarded. Such letters must be returned to parties residing within the delivery of the office in which they are deposited.

3. Letters should be delivered, as a general rule, to the person addressed, or to his duly authorized order. A husband cannot control the correspondence of his wife, nor the wife that of her husband.

4. Parents are entitled to control the correspondence of their minor children residing with and depending on them for support.

5. Letters addressed to deceased persons should be delivered only to their *legal* representatives.

6. Postmasters must collect postage on and give receipt for each consignment of bulk mail received from a publisher or newspaper for mailing. They must not keep running accounts every postmaster doing so does it at his own risk.

7. "Almanacs" cannot be mailed except as the third-class matter, prepaid by stamps affixed to each package to one address, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

8. The irregular or irregular matter at all post offices, *except letter-carrier offices*, is the same as the transient rate, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

9. Postmasters cannot permit officers to put up boxes in a post office on condition that they may use them free of rent, as this law forbids the assignment of a box to any person till the rent has been paid for at least one quarter. (Laws and Regs., 1874, 154. Private boxes provided by citizens at their own expense, become the property of the United States and must be rented by the office.

10. Only letters, or matter prepaid at letter rates of postage, can be forwarded from the office to which addressed without additional postage charge.

11. Several articles, all of third-class matter, may be inclosed in the same wrapper when transmitted by mail, provided the package is prepaid by stamps affixed, at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, and wrapped to admit of examination.

11. Letters or other communications written or printed on a blank form, and sent by mail as letter postage, they being matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned. (Laws and Regs., 1874, 155.

12. Postmasters have the right to read communications on postal cards and to exclude them from the mail when they contain obscene, scurrilous, or abusive epithets, or to hold them for postage when they contain anything in addition to the address as intended solely for the address. They should not, however, disclose any information obtained from such reading.

13. The postal law makes no provision for the free transmission of newspapers to or out of the county in which they are printed and published.

14. Letters, mail or local, deposited in a post office wholly unpaid should be held for postage and sent to the Dead Letter Office, as required by Regulations, p. 224, sec. 293.

15. When a P. M. goes out of office he should leave his successor a record of receipts given for quarterly returns of mailing to date, so the new P. M. must require parties claiming to have paid box-rents to show their receipts from the old P. M. as his only other satisfactory evidence of such payment.

17. A P. M. is not allowed to sell postage stamps to any person except at his office, or knowingly to dispose of them to any person who intend to sell or use them within the delivery of another post office.

18. Postal cards, if not delivered within sixty days after their receipt at the office of delivery, should be returned.

19. When a newspaper, regularly sent by mail, has been refused by the party addressed, and returned to the office of publication, the P. M. should write a statement of the facts in the case to the publisher. The notice that a newspaper has been refused for which it should be sent direct to the publisher, and may be prepaid by official stamps.

20. Postmasters, as post office addressed to fictitious persons, should be forwarded to the dead letter office.

21. Where parties have not been naturalized, nor declared his intention in legal form to become a citizen of the United States, is not eligible to the position of letter carrier.

22. It is illegal for any one connected with the post office to open any letter for the whole or any part of the subscription price for a newspaper in postage stamps.

23. The Department sees no objection to the printing or engraving of a device on the *back* of a postal card.

24. Postcards are made unmailable by law, and the Department has no discretion in the matter.

25. Printed matter missent by postal officials should be put in the right direction as soon as the mistake is discovered, but if *misdirected by the sender* it should be returned to him for correction if it cannot be forwarded unless postage is furnished to prepay it anew at transient rates of postage.

26 Any person who uses a postage stamp that has been before used in payment of postage is liable to a fine of $50.

27. Mail carriers are required to receive any mail matter presented to them, if properly prepaid, and to deliver it for transmission by the next post office at which they arrive, but they are not required to receive mail from a postmaster to be delivered to patrons of his office residing on the mail route.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CLIFTON, Summit Co., O., March 10, 1876.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—So many people think that every town has got a post office of the same name as the town, that I have known Clinton in the name, perhaps, of towns in twenty different counties in Ohio, but only one post office of that name in the State, and that is in Summit County, and so with other names. If Postmasters were authorized to send letters to the dead letter office, with these letters that are directed Clinton, Wayne County, Clinton, Fulton County, Clinton, Ottawa County, &c., the P. M. at the county seat would most likely know the name of the post office of that Clinton in his county, and could in send it to its proper destination, and so with other names, that would prevent many letters going to the dead-letter office. Many people appear to be ignorant of the fact that there is but one post office of the same name in a State. By to-day's mail a package of some forty papers from Auburn, New York, came here directed Clinton, Huron County, O. They do not belong here. We do not know where they belong, except in the dead letter, in consequence of misdirections. I send remittance for another year's subscription for your valued paper. Truly yours, &c.,

H. STAUFFER, P. M.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

SECOND DIVISION COMPRISING THE MIDDLE STATES.

REPORTING ERRORS.

In reporting errors or irregularities, be careful to furnish in many particulars as possible, and especially the following, viz:

In the case of letters, the exact postmark, including the date and hour.

In the case of newspapers, whether in a sack, and if the sack contained all 24 class, all 21 class, all 18 class matter; and if all one publication, what one, and the date or issue.

CHANGES IN GENERAL SCHEME OF NEW YORK.

Catharine Line.

Versailles to Buffalo & Toledo R. P. O.

Buffalo & Toledo R. P. O.

Valcour to Rouse's Point & Albany Agt.

Tompkins Co.

Caroline, Caroline Centre, Dryden Corners and Kinelville to Norwich & Elmira Agt., west of Ithaca.

Monroe Co.

Union Hill, Webster to Webster to Oswego & Charlotte Agt.

Wayne Co.

Lake Side to Oswego & Charlotte Agt.

SHIFTABILITY OF NAMES—CAUTION.

Morristown, Morris Co., N. J.
Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J.
Morristown, Cumberland Co., N. J.

For want of proper attention to the above Morristown has had quite extensive large quantities of mail belonging to other places in a similar name in the same State.

Also—Care in distributing between

Monnsville, Madison Co., N. Y., and Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y.

Direct mails for despatch by 6:30 p. m. Trenton River 4 am will hereafter close at the New York post office 6:30 p. m.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

N. Y., Somerville & Easton Agt.

Le. N. Y. 5:45 a. m. Ar. Somerville 8:45 a. m.
Lv. Easton 4.40 p. m. Arr. N. Y. 6:55 p. m.

STATEMENT OF FACIL SLIPS FOR THE FOLLOWING MONTHS:

Route.	Forwarded.	Returned.
Albany & Buffalo R. P. O.	6,484	6,231
New York & Boston R. P. O.	2,230	2,230
New York & Boston R. P. O.	7,638	8,460
" & Pittsburgh R. P. O.	10,693	10,693
Rochester & Niagara Falls R. P. O.	20,966	20,415
Rochester & Niagara Falls R. P. O.	969	971
Williamsport & Baltimore R. P. O.	2,230	2,230
Route agents	62,226	65,956
Post offices	70,661	70,661
Forwarded to other divisions	77,641	84,311
Totals for each month	494,544	468,888

SCHEDULE OF ROUTES.

DELAWARE AND EASTERN SHORE.

Clayton and Chesterton Agent.

(Queen Anne's County, Md.)

7.00 a. m.	Ar. Clayton	Lv. 11:16 a. m.
8:00 a. m.	Lv. Chestertown	Ar. 1:00 p. m.

Clayton and Oxford Agent.

(Maryland & Delaware R. R.)

2:00 p. m.	Ar. Clayton	Lv. 11:16 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	Lv. Easton	Ar. 7:00 p. m.

Georgetown and Stockton Agent.

(New-Castle & Frenchtown R. R.)

10:36	Ar. Georgetown	Lv. 3:30 p. m.
6:48 a. m.	Lv. Stockton	Ar. 6:30

Harrington and Lewes Agent.

(Junction and Breakwater R. R.)

12:15 p. m.	Ar. Harrington	Lv. 1:15 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	Lv. Lewes	Ar. 3:25

Philadelphia and Crisfield Agent.

(Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R., Delaware Division.)

3:35 p. m.	Ar. Philadelphia	Lv. 8:5 a. m.
9:50 a. m.	Lv. Crisfield	Ar. 4:00 p. m.

Philadelphia and Wyoming Agent.

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, Delaware Division.)

10:5 1	Ar. Philadelphia	Lv. 5:15 a. m.
6:22 a. m.	Lv. Wyoming	Ar. 8:56 p. m.

Seaford and Cambridge Agent.

(Dorchester & Delaware R. R.)

11:40	Ar. Seaford	Lv. 2:10 p. m.
9:35 a. m.	Lv. Cambridge	Ar. 4:30 p. m.

Townsend and Centerville Agent.

(Queen Anne's Railroad and Townsend Branch.)

2:57 p. m.	Ar. Townsend	Lv. 7:30 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	Lv. Centreville	Ar. 10:30 a. m.

Berlin and Salisbury Agent.

(Maryland & Peninsula R. R.)

8:45 a. m.	Lv. Berlin	Ar. 4:30 p. m.
10:15 a. m.	Ar. Salisbury	Lv. 3:15 p. m.

Wilmington and Lewes Agent.

(Wilmington & Western R. R.)

10:30 a. m.	Lv. Wilmington	Ar. 12:15 noon.
1:30 p. m.	Ar. Lauderssburgh	Lv. 3:15 p. m.

Pomeroy and Delaware City Agent.

(Pennsylvania & Delaware R. R.)

4:50 p. m.	Lv. Pomeroy	Ar. 9:30 a. m.
7:37 p. m.	Ar. Delaware City	Lv. 7:00 a. m.

R. C. JACKSON, Supt. R. M. S.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1876.

Centennial Post Office.

We take from the New York *Times* the following interesting description of the Branch of the Philadelphia Post Office, to be established on the Centennial Exhibition Grounds:

The Post Office, is, indeed, so far advanced that it will probably be ready to assume its special functions on the 1st day of April. For it is not only a representation of the Department, but a branch office of the Philadelphia Post Office, complete in all its details, having its money order office, its registration office, its delivery office, and its carriers' office, each of the first class throughout the country. Its counters and partitions are in excellent taste and simplicity, and are overloaded with gaudy details of ornament, but pleasing the judgment while satisfying the eye. The materials used are the plain black walnut of the counters, the panels and trimmings of French walnut. In the center of the space occupied by the boxes, which are arranged in the shape of the letter U, will be placed a handsome model of the heads of eagles. Their beaks are rings, from which suspend the folds of a flowing scroll on which is the legend in gilt letters, "1776, Centennial Branch Philadelphia Post Office, 1876." Above each side panel, with two carrier pigeons carved in *relievo*, each bearing an envelope in its beak, is the letter U, and the way in which the perforatory and shallow strikes of aerists depict the carrier bird, though it is, or ought to be, very well drawn that the missive is tied around the bird under the wing. But perfunctory art has its traditions, and by some unwritten law it is not to be meddled with. There are boxes of deposit for Southern, Western, Northern, and Eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and the general delivery, and last being for individuals dwelling inside the Exhibition inclosure. For their convenience also, and for the public generally, there are a large number of lamp-post boxes distributed over the grounds. From which letters will be collected every hour. These boxes are inscribed with, "mail collections hourly," in gilt letters, in small Roman capitals. English, as in French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian, and Chinese. In the center on the sides is a neatly painted white shield, with a red seal, on which are the letters M. J. These boxes have like all others, the American eagle painted in proper colors, and the usual gilt letters. One of Centennial decoration there was more of joking than of flattery, for the letters are so small that they can hardly be discerned.

Changes in Special Agents, Railway Clerks, &c., for April, 1876.

R. P. O. HEAD CLERKS.

W. B. Walton, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
J. C. Frazier, Washington, D. C., to Weldon, N. C.
M. J. Maloney, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
J. C. Stacey, Jr., Chicago, Ill., to 86 Lusie, Mo.

R. P. O. CLERKS.

J. A. Reibert, Omaha, Neb., to Ogden, Utah.
C. H. Dodge, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
I. H. Thomas, Bangor, Me., to Vancouver, Mo.
W. L. Bowyer, La Fayette, Ind., to Ogden, Utah.

ASST. R. P. O. CLERKS.

E. Alexander, Chicago to Centralia, Ill.
J. P. B. Sullivan, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
W. I Howard, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
J. J. Bell, San Francisco, Cal., to Ogden, Utah.
H. H. Purdy, Albany to Buffalo, N. Y.
W. L. Dewey, Pittsburgh, Pa., to Toledo, Ohio.
W. S. Chappell, New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.
C. Hartman, Canton to Centralia, Ill.
W. W. Dickson, Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio.
C. Howard, Boston, Mass., to Providence, R. I.
N. W. Blood, Allentown, Penn., to Philadelphia, Pa.
J. P. Holly, East 41st Norwich, N. Y.
J. Steele to Scranton to Albany, N. Y.
A. Gooch, Montgomery to Decatur, Ala.
W. H. Bennett, Chicago, Ill., to Monarch, Dak. Ter.
W. J. Cole, Milwaukee, Wis., to North McGregor, Iowa.
E. H. Fiske, Boston, Mass., to Providence, R. I.
H. Hamilton, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
E. E. Kelly, Boston, Mass., to Providence, R. I.
H. J. Hall, Peoria, Ill., to Centralia, Ill.
G. M. Walling, Syracuse to Rochester, N. Y.
J. O. Farrell, Chemung to Canandaigua, N. Y.
W. Cram, Jr., Macon to Brunswick, Ga.

MAIL AGENTS.

W. H. Hanna, Vicksburg, Miss., to Monroe, La.
G. O. Power, St. Louis, Mo., to Dupuon, Ill
G. C. Hunt, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.
W. Hunt, Elmira to Newark, N. Y.
C. Caldwell, Jr., Macon to

10, 2, 3 and 4:20 p. m., and from
n Canal and St. ventyfirst streets,
o hours, between 8 s. m. and 7:15

7.—Carriers are in attendance at
ned from mailers, from 9 to 11 a. m., and
9 to 10 a. m.

On main office district, thirteen
a wards daily, Sundays excepted, com-
:45 a. m. and terminating at 9 p. m.
level letter boxes between Canal and
d streets, twelve collections, commen-
:45 a. m. and terminating at 9 p. m.

Classes are made at 2 and 9 p. m.
ming Mail.—Mails are made up and dis-
ned from business hours, by contract with ves-
ing mails from main office.

Letters deposited in station or street letter boxes
before 9 p. m., are dispatched for points in North west
and Southwest, via Hoboken, at 5:30 p. m., and for
office at 5:30 a. m., and for other points by the
regular morning mails.

STATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE.
Open from 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; on Sundays from
8 to 9:30 a. m.

A.—393 Broadway. M.—Tenth avenue, cor-
B.—280 Grand street. ner 152d street.
C.—383 Hudson street. O.—Manhattanville.
D.—No. 4 Cooper Union. R.—110th street and
E. 462 Eighth avenue. Boulevard.
F.—533 Third avenue. Fordham.
G.—235 Eighth avenue. Kings Bridge.
H.—1009 Third avenue. Morrisania.
J.—Seventy-third street Riverdale.
and Boulevard. Spuyten Duyvil.
K.—1321 Third avenue. Tremont.
L.—2257 Third avenue. West Farms.
Woodlawn.

Schedule of Steamers Appointed to Convey the United States Mails to Foreign Countries During the Month of May, 1876.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.
		FROM NEW YORK.
May 2	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 2	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 3	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 3	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 3	Hamburg-Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 4	Inman	Queenstown.
" 4	White Star	Queenstown.
" 4	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 4	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 4	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 10	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 11	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 11	Netherlands St. Nav. Co	Rotterdam.
" 13	Inman	Queenstown.
" 13	Hamburg	Glasgow.
" 13	Isa eral Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 14	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 16	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
" 17	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 18	Hamburg Am. Packet	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 20	White Star	Queenstown.
" 20	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 20	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 20	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 23	Cunard	Queenstown.
" 25	Hamburg Am Packet Co	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
" 26	Netherlands St. Nav. Co.	Rotterdam.
" 27	Red Star	Antwerp.
" 27	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 27	Anchor	Glasgow.
" 27	Inman	Queenstown.
" 28	North German Lloyd	Southampton & Bremen
" 30	General Trans-Atlantic	Havre.
" 31	Cunard	Queenstown.
		FROM BOSTON.
May 6	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 13	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 20	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 27	Cunard	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM PHILADELPHIA.
May 4	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 11	Inman	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 18	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
" 25	American Steamship Co	Queenstown & Liverp'l
		FROM BALTIMORE.
May 13	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
" 27	North German Lloyd	Bremen.
		FROM PORTLAND.
May 6	Allan Line	Liverpool.

MAILS FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

		FROM NEW YORK.
May 9	Cromwell	Halifax.
" 19	Alpha	Halifax.
" 30	Cromwell	Halifax.
		FROM BOSTON.
May 2	Boston & Yarmouth	Yarm'th, Nova Scotia.
" 4	Boston, Halifax & Prince Edward Island	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 9	Boston & Yarmouth	Yarm'th, Nova Scotia.
" 13	Boston, Halifax & Prince Edward Island	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 16	Boat a t Yarmouth	Yarm'th, Nova Scotia.
" 18	Boston, Halifax & Prince Edward Island	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 23	Boston & Yarmouth	Yarm'th, Nova Scotia.
" 27	Boston, Halifax & Prince Edward Island	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
" 30	Boston & Yarmouth	Yarm'th, Nova Scotia.
		FROM PORTLAND.
May 6	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 13	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 20	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.
" 27	New Eng. & Nova Scotia	Halifax.

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

Date of Sailing.	Name of Line.	Port of Destination.
		FROM NEW YORK.
May 2	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 2	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 3	Cromwell	Havana.
" 4	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 4	Jas. E. Ward & Co	Havana.
" 6	Clyde	Havana.
" 8	Alvo	Hayti.
" 11	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 11	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Tuxpan.
" 11	A'as	Kingston.
" 11	Trinidad	St. John's P. R.
" 18	Pacific Mail	Aspinwall.
" 18	Alvo	Havana.
" 18	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 18	Jas. E. Ward & Co	St. Jago de Cuba.
" 18	Murray, Ferris & Co	Nassau.
" 23	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 25	Cromwell	Havti.
" 25	N. Y. & Mexican Mail	Havana.
" 28	Bermuda	Bermuda.
" 28	Clyde	Havana.
		FROM NEW ORLEANS.
May 3	W. O., Fla. & Haw. Mail	Havana.
" 8	S. S. Co	Vera Cruz.
" 8	Phil. & Southern Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
" 8	N. Y. Haw. & Mex. Mail S. S. Co	Vera Cruz.
" 10	W. O., Fla. & Haw. Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
" 15	W. O., Fla. & Haw. Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
" 17	Phila. & Southern Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
" 22	N. Y. Haw. & Mex. Mail S. S. Co	Vera Cruz.
" 24	W. O., Fla. & Haw. Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
" 31	Phila. & Southern Mail S. S. Co	Havana.
		FROM SAVANNAH, GA.
May 3	Murray, Ferris & Co	Nassau.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS.

		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
May 1	Pacific Mail	China, Japan, Shanghai.
" 16	Occidental & Orien'l S. S. Co	Yokohama Hon., Kong and Shanghai.
" 26	Pacific Mail	Fiji, Sydney & Auckland.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1876.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Change in Registration Regulations.—C. H. R., P. ——, N. Y.—We have been informed by Mr. B. W. Ives, of the Bureau in charge of Division of Registered Letters, P. O. Department, at Washington, that section 476 of Regulations has been amended so that registered letters should be sent to the FIRST D. P. O. instead of the LAST D. P. O. But we have not received a copy of the order making the change, but expect to do so for our next issue.

Fractional Parts of Stamps in Payment of Postage.—W. H. H. N. ——, Ill.—Questions of stamps cannot be received in payment of postage, Section 131 of Reg., 1874. You did right in treating letters with parts of stamps, received at your office for delivery, as unpaid, but you should have charged double rate. If there were no whole stamps on the letter. If one rate was not prepaid by whole stamps you should charge double the prepaid rate, giving credit for the whole stamps; if one rate was prepaid by whole stamps you should charge the deficient postage at the prepaid rate.

Cancelling Stamps.—D. W. R., ——, Iowa.—Your objection to the colored inks for cancelling stamps is well made, besides being contrary to the regulations, which, section 141, requires the cancelling to be done with black printing ink whenever that material can be obtained, and where it cannot the cancelling should be done with a pen and good black writing ink.

Mailing Supplied Newspapers.—H. H. B., P. M. —— Mich.—The Department will redeem the postage on fractions of envelopes spoiled in directing, or those with printed addresses where there is no further use for them: but the redemption must be done at the post office of the party who procured the envelopes.

Postage to United States of Columbia.—A. S., ——, N. J.—The United States of Columbia was a union of Ecuador, New Granada and Venezuela, which nations retain each its own specific doctrine of State Rights and Secession, and have separate postage rates. The postage to the respective countries named will be found in their proper places.

Postage Receipts for Mail Matter, &c.—F. W. B., W——, Mass.—1. Postmasters are not obliged to give receipts for any letters, but in some States there are laws that require lawyers to procure from postmasters certificates of the mailing of notices that they have they must send by mail, which it would be discourteous in postmasters to refuse. 2. When a package arrives at an office in bad condition, it is usual to make a memorandum to that effect on the package. Such a memorandum is the only sanction of the delivering office. There are circumstances when it would be proper to give a certificate of such condition.

POST OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The report of the Postmaster-General for 1874 was issued recently, and, as usual, contains a number of very interesting and curious information. It appears that the number of letters sent in the United Kingdom has increased last year by 280, making in all nearly 13,000, about 900 of which are head to head. The number of newspapers is 97,000, or nearly 9,700, as compared with 7,000 in 1873. The total number of letters posted in the United Kingdom is more than 22 to, as compared with about 15,620 ten years ago and with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of the penny postage in 1840. In London alone there are nearly 1,700 receiving-houses, and the number of letters transmitted in England and Wales in 1874 was 804,000,000; and of post cards, 66,000,000. The book packages and newspapers, 207,000,000. In Ireland and Scotland the numbers were brought up to 207,000,000 letters, an increase of 8 per cent. The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was more than 4,600,000, or about one in 250 of the total number of letters. The letters received in the Dead Letter Office during the year were about 4,400,000, being about one in every 229 of the total. As to receipts, the Inland Revenue Department, in addition to its ample stamp duties, realized a large profit on the postage it chose to release them or return them to the writers. During the year 28,000 letters sent from England and Ireland, the numbers were brought up to 207

[OFFICIAL.]

Postage Rates Under General Union Treaty.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
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 coasts 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.

On the 1st of January, 1876, France, Algeria, and Colombier were added to the General Postal Union.

I. U. S. Mail.

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, inclosed 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 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 this 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.

Only letters, both 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 (pounds 2 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 sharply 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 is also allowable to annex to them.

Books may bear the signature of the sender, with the date or publication, and the words indicating the place of origin and the date.

Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or [illegible] inscription from the author.

[illegible] admitted to mark with a simple stroke the [illegible] 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 notice 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 fulfil 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 open 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 trad 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, 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 excessive 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

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Address P. O. Box 3641, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT NEW YORK POST OFFICE, UP STAIRS.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE,

Showing the Rates of Postage Chargeable in the United States on Letters, Newspapers, &c., Sent in the Mails to Foreign Countries, May, 1876.

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.	NEWSPAPERS. Limit of weight for a single paper.	NEWSPAPERS. 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.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The maximum weight of packages of Printed Matter which can be sent to countries in or through the Postal Union is *two pounds three ounces*; and the maximum weight of samples of merchandise is *eight ounces and three quarters*.													
The asterisk (*) designates countries in the Postal Union.													
Acores, Br. mail	Optional	Destination	Cts. 15	Cts. 10	Cts.	Ozs. 4	Ozs. 4	Cts. 2	Ozs. 4	Cts. 2	Ozs. 4	Cts. 6	
Aden, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	20	10		4	4	2	4	2	4	6	
British mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	27	10		4	8	2	8	2	8	8	
German mail	do.	do.	17	10		4	2	2	2	2	2	6	
Africa, west coast of, Br. Possessions, Br. mail	do.	do.	15	10		4	2	2	2	2	2	6	
Foreign Possessions, Br. mail	Compulsory	Port of debarkation	15				4	4	4	10	4	10	
*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	4	10	4	4	
Ascension, British mail	do.	Destination	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Aspinwal, N. G., direct mail	do.	Port debark'n.	5	10		†	†	2	2	2			
Australia, except New South Wales, and Queensland, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5			†	†	2	2	2			
Br. mail via Southampton	do.	Destination	15	10		4	2	2	2	2	2	6	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	25	10		4	2	2	2	2	2	6	
*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 Is es. (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	
Bornese, Br. mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	4	4	10	4	6	
Br. mail via Brindisi	do.	do.	33				4	8	2	8	2	8	
Brazil, direct mail	do.	Destination	15		10	10	4	2	2	2	2	4	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.	21		10	10	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	2	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	6	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.	35		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Costa Rica (Western ports of), direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	2	2			
(Eastern ports of)	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Cuba, direct mail	do.	do.	6				†	2	2	2			Letters for Havana may be registered by Br. mail via St. Thomas, at 15 cents per ½ ounce and 10 cents fee.
Curaçoa, Br. mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*Denmark	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	15	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		10		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			
*France and Algeria	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
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 (See Great Britain)													
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	Packages of Newspapers, other printed matter, and samples, must not exceed 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in depth and width.
*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	2	2			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	4	4				The rates for newspapers and other printed matter over 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		10		†	2	2	10			
*Iceland. (See Denmark.)													
India (Hindostan, 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	5		10		†	2	2	2	2	2	
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	4	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.	21		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Liberia, British mail via Southampton	Co.	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	28		10		4	8	2	8	2	8	
Mexico, direct mail by sea	Compulsory	do.	10				†	2	2	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				
*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	do.	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	2	2			
(except Aspinwal and Panama) via British mail	do.	do.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	Destination	13		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	
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	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	21		10		4	4	2	5	2	5	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 (Western ports of), direct mail	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5		10		†	2	2	2			
(Eastern ports of)	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	13		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
*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	4	10	4	10	
Philippine Islands, British mail via Southampton	do.	do.	27				4	4	2	4	2	4	
British mail via Brindisi, via San Francisco and Hong Kong. (See Hong Kong, except no registration.)	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	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	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 New South Wales.)													
*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	2	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	15	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	4	2	5	2	5	
via Brindisi	do.	do.	36				4	8	2	8	2	8	
via San Francisco	do.	Destination	40				4	4	2	4	2	4	
Sierra Leone, British mail via Southampton	Optional	do.	15		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Singapore. (See Straits Settlements.)													
*Spain	do.	do.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	
*Spanish Possessions, North Coast of Africa. (See Spain.)													
*Spanish Postal Establishments, W. Coast Morocco (See Spain.)													
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional	do.	27		10		4	4	2	4	2	4	
Straits Settlements, via San Francisco	do.	do.	35				4	4	2	5	2	5	
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	
*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, (See Spain.)													
Tasmania. (See Australia.)													
Tripolis, Italian mail	Optional	Destination	7				4	3	2	3	2	3	
Tunis, Italian mail	Optional	do.	5		10		4	2	2	2	2	2	
*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		10		4	4	4	10	4	10	
Uruguay, U. S. Packet via Brazil	do.	do.	23				†	4	4	10	4	10	
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)													
Van Diemen's Land. (See Australia.)													
Venezuela, 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	
W. Indies, direct, all but Cuba, Bahamas, Hayti & Jamaica, only	Compulsory	Port debark'n.	5				†	2	2	2			
British mail via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13		10		†	4	4	10			

†Not limited.

Published by order of the Postmaster-General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

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STEAM FO
Bremen, London, Havre

The elegant, first-class steamships of this 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 following rates, payable in gold:

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SECOND CABIN.....
STEERAGE.....

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

FIRST CABIN.....
SECOND CABIN.....
STEERAGE.....(to Queenstown) 20

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

FIRST CABIN.....
SECOND CABIN.....
STEERAGE.....

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,

GEBRICKS & CO.,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

CURIOUS WASTE OF DOMESTIC POSTAGES.

The Post Office Department has issued circulars to postmasters calling their attention to the waste of postage by the use of "Official" envelopes.

The first of November next orders will be issued under the report of "Official Envelopes" to be used only for official business.

It is estimated that this will save to the Government $1,000,000 annually.

Under the present system, envelopes are furnished to postmasters, and to other officials, for official correspondence, and are franked by the writer. Postmasters are required to use envelopes bearing the words "Official Business" in the upper left-hand corner, and to frank them. Other officials are not required to use envelopes bearing any such words, but may