

POSTAL ANOMALY.—There is no book-post between Great Britain and the United States of America, while there is a book-post between France and the latter country; and what is still more strange is that this French service all passes through England. A New Yorker sends to a Paris house for an English book because he cannot get it direct from English publishers; the Paris house procures it from England and posts it in France for his New York correspondent, and the book thus posted goes through England to reach New York. It is said that the want of an international copyright between England and the United States is the cause of this anomaly, the Americans not desiring to give direct facilities for the introduction of English books, the sale of which would interfere with their reprints, for which they pay the English author nothing. Be this as it may, the fact remains as stated above.

POST OFFICE BOXES.—A revolution in the Post Office box system will take place the first of January next. Orders have been received at the Department at Washington to increase the rates of charges for boxes, at that time from \$3 to \$10. The object is to force people, as far as possible, to do away with the boxes, and come into the city delivery system, or if they will not do so, make them pay dearly for the boxes. The order of the Department does not extend to any one city alone in the United States, but to all where the city delivery system is thoroughly organized. It is thought that by dispensing with the box system, a saving would be had to the U. S. Government, of the expense of several clerks.

A French Postal Bureau has been established at Shanghai since 1863. The 80c. French Stamp prepays the single rate of postage for transmission of letters to the mother country.—*Cassell's Paper.*

It was recently stated that a postal arrangement had been concluded between England and the United States by which the rates of postage was to be reduced. The announcement was premature, and the Post Office Department at Washington has published the following:—The Post Office Department has simply agreed on a preliminary basis for a postal treaty with Great Britain. The articles therefore remain to be formally executed and the time fixed for its operation. It is expected the treaty will be in full force by January, 1868, at which time the present postal treaty between the United States and Great Britain will expire by limitation. The paragraph recently published that a new treaty had been negotiated, is calculated to mislead, and hence this explanatory statement.—*St. John Globe.*

PENNY POST OFFICE ORDERS.—Some time ago we noticed favorably a plan proposed by Mr. J. G. Scott of the Edinburg Post Office for issuing Penny Post Office Orders. Mr Scott's

plan is based on long practical knowledge of the working of the Money Order system; and while he shows that under the present method penny orders for small sums could not be issued without entailing a heavy loss on the revenue, he proposes by his plan to so simplify the complicated and expensive book keeping of the Money Order department as, without diminishing security, to make cheap orders a source of profit. Mr. Scott's proposals have been examined by a Committee of the Edinburg Chamber of Commerce and that body has resolved to memorialize the Postmaster General in their favor. We hope that other Chambers of Commerce will take up the matter, which comes properly within their sphere of action, and that the result will be that the public will obtain greater facilities than they at present enjoy for the safe and cheap transmission of small sums of money.—*Daily Review.*

EMBEZZLEMENT IN A BERLIN POST-OFFICE.—The attention of the Post Office Inspector for this division has of late frequently been called to the fact that money posted in unregistered letters has frequently failed to reach its destination. A careful enquiry satisfied him at length that the fault lay in the Berlin office; and he accordingly laid a trap to endeavour to catch the guilty party. He caused a letter to be addressed to a lady in Stratford, containing \$12 in marked bills, which letter was posted unregistered in Berlin. Upon the mail containing the letter being received on the Grand Trunk railway, Mr. Dewe was there to receive it, and, opening the letter addressed as above, he found that the bait had taken, and that \$2 of the amount posted was missing. He immediately returned to Berlin and caused a search warrant to be issued; and upon the person of George Blackwell, a young man employed as telegraph operator and assistant clerk, the marked \$2 was found. He was at once taken into custody, and in his trunk was found a sum amounting to about \$100 in Canadian money, and some \$75 in greenbacks. He was taken before Messrs. Bowly and Mackie, Justices of the Peace, by whom he was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.—*Galt Reporter.*

PRIZE ENIGMA.

I am composed of 110 letters.
 My 72, 96, 42, 86, 109, 21, 49, 64, 4, 76, 84,
 7, 2, 25, 62, 11, 9, 68, 51, inscription on
 a Postage Stamp.
 " 80, 104, 10, 24, 47, 9, 75, 89, 91, 37, 108,
 17, 93, 6, inscription on a Stamp.
 " 106, 85, 78, 31, 98, 16, 34, 83, 27, 81, 8,
 92, 94, 97, 42, 46, 50, 33, 59, inscription
 on a Postage Stamp.
 " 35, 95, 36, 13, 39, 69, 87, 105, 110, 55,
 30, 61, 5, 18, 100, inscription on a Stamp.
 " 73, 13, 26, 96, 82, 90, 79, 24, 58, 67,
 50, 18, 20, 66, inscription on a Postage
 Stamp.