

# THE MIRROR

AND COLCHESTER COUNTY ADVERTISER.

VOL II.

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No 14.



## Post Office Department

HALIFAX, 15th March, 1868.  
DEPARTMENT ORDER in reference to the Post Office Act, 1857, which will come into operation throughout the Dominion of Canada, on the 1st day of April, next, is published for the information of the Public.

A. WOODGATE,  
Post Office Inspector.

To all Postmasters, and other persons employed in the Postal Service of Canada: DEPARTMENT ORDER.

### Post Office Department

OTAWA, 1st March, 1868.  
The Post Office Act, passed on the 21st December, 1857, for the regulation of the Postal Service, will come into operation throughout the Dominion on and from the 1st April, 1868.

A copy of the Statute, and of the General Regulations founded thereon will be forwarded to every Postmaster, whether in charge of a regular Post Office, Way Office, or Sub Office, and to every Railway Mail Clerk; meanwhile the following summary of the principal provisions of the Act, as affecting the organization of the Department, in relation to the several Provinces of the Dominion, the postage rates to be charged from and after the 1st April, &c., is supplied for the information of Postmasters and other persons employed in the Post Office service of Canada.

### Organization of the Department.

1. The superintendence and management of the Postal Service of Canada is vested in the Post Office Department, at the seat of Government (Ottawa) under the direction of the Postmaster General of Canada.

2. Subject to the directions of the Postmaster General, the general management of the business of the Department will be with the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada.

3. The local superintendence of Post Office business, and performance of such duties as are assigned to them by the Statute, or entrusted to them from time to time by the Postmaster General, will be conducted by the Post Office Inspectors, of whom there are seven, stationed and exercising their powers and functions in the undermentioned Postal Divisions.

Name of Inspector.	Postal Division.	Post Office Address.
1. Mr. ARTHUR WOODGATE.	Nova Scotia.	Halifax, N. S.
2. Mr. J. McMEIKEN.	New Brunswick, and the Bay Chaleurs Coast of Gaspe.	Fredericton.
3. Mr. W. G. SHEPPARD.	Province of Quebec as far West as Three Rivers.	Quebec.
4. Mr. E. F. KING.	Province of Quebec, from Three Rivers westward.	Montreal.
5. Mr. M. SWETNAM.	Province of Ontario as far West as Toronto.	Kingston.
6. Mr. J. DEWE.	Province of Ontario, from Colling to Hamilton.	Toronto.
7. Mr. G. E. GREY.	Province of Ontario, from Hamilton westward.	London.

4. All Postmasters, including Way Office and Sub Office Keepers, are continued in office, and all Bonds and Mail Contracts continued in force, subject to the ordinary conditions of such appointments and engagements, and to the further action of the Department.

### Principal Rates of Postage.

#### LETTERS.

5. On Letters passing between any two places in the Dominion of Canada, a uniform rate (irrespective of distance) of 3 cents per half oz., if prepaid; and 5 cents per half oz., if posted unaided.

6. On Letters between any place in the Dominion and any place in the United States—6 cents per half oz., if prepaid; 10 cents per half oz., if posted unaided.

7. On Letters to or from the United Kingdom, in any mail by Canada Packets, to or from Quebec in summer, or Portland in winter; or by mail Packet to or from Halifax—12 1/2 cents per half oz.

8. On Letters to or from New York, in any mail by the New York Packets—15 cents per half oz.

9. On Letters to Prince Edward Island, if prepaid, 3 cents per half oz.; if posted unaided, 5 cents per half oz.

10. On Letters to Bermuda and Newfoundland, 12 1/2 cents per half oz.; to be in all cases prepaid.

11. On Letters to British Columbia and Vancouver Island—10 cents per half oz.

12. On Letters to Red River—6 cents per half oz.

#### NEWSPAPER RATES.

13. Newspapers printed and published in Canada may be sent by Post from the office of publication to any place in Canada at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the Publisher, at the Post Office where the papers are posted, or by the Subscriber, at the Post Office where the papers are delivered:—

For a Paper published once a week, 5 cents per quarter of a year.

Do. twice a week, 10 " " "

Do. three times a week, 15 " " "

Do. six times a week, 30 " " "

If the above rates are prepaid by the publisher the Postmaster receiving payment must be careful to have the papers so prepaid separately put up, and marked distinctly as prepaid.

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either the Publisher at the Office of posting or by the Subscriber at the office of delivery, the papers are to be charged one cent each on delivery.

14. Canadian Newspapers, addressed from the office of publication to subscribers in the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda or Newfoundland, may be forwarded, on prepayment at the Office in Canada where posted, at the above

commuted rates, applicable to such papers within the Dominion.

10. Exchange papers passing between publishers in Canada, and between publishers in Canada and publishers in the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda and Newfoundland, are to pass free—one copy of each paper to each Publisher.

11. Transient Newspapers include all Newspapers posted in Canada, other than Canadian Newspapers sent from the Office of publication, and when addressed to any place within the Dominion, to the United Kingdom, to the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, or Newfoundland, must be prepaid two cents each by Postage Stamp.

12. Newspapers coming into Canada will be subject to the following charges on delivery:— If from the United Kingdom, by Mail Packet to Quebec, Halifax or Portland—Free on delivery. By Mails via the United States (New York)—Two cents each.

13. The Canada postage rates on Newspapers coming from or going to the United Kingdom and United States, will thus be the same as those charged in the United Kingdom and the United States on Newspapers there received from or sent to Canada.

14. Canada News Agents may post to regular subscribers in Canada, British Newspapers free, and the United States newspapers unpaid, such papers in the latter case, must be duly rated two cents each for collection on delivery.

15. The rate on Printed Matter of this description posted in Canada, and addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Newfoundland or United States, the rate will be one cent per ounce, to be prepaid by Postage Stamp; and a like rate will be payable on delivery, when received from the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, or Newfoundland.

16. When posted in Canada for any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Newfoundland or United States, the rate will be one cent per four ounces, to be prepaid by stamp.

17. A like rate will be payable on delivery in Canada, when received from the United States, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda or Newfoundland.

18. Periodicals weighing less than one oz. per number, when posted in Canada for any place within the Dominion, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, Newfoundland or the United States, may, when put up singly, pass for one half cent per number, to be prepaid by postage stamp.

19. As the Postage rates on Periodicals, printed and published in Canada, and sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, have for some time past been exported from the Dominion, where exclusively devoted to the education of youth, to temperance, agriculture and science, or for other reasons, it is ordered, that with respect to Periodicals which do now enjoy this privilege of exemption, the exemption shall continue until the expiration of the current year—that is until the 31st December, 1868, and that from the 1st January, 1869, all such special exemptions and privileges shall cease.

20. The rate on Parcels, by Parcel Post, will be twelve and a half cents per 8oz., that is to say:—

On a parcel weighing not exceeding 8oz. 12 1/2 Cents.  
Over 8oz., and not exceeding 1 lb. 25 " "  
Over 1 lb., and not exceeding 2 lbs. 37 1/2 " "

And so on, to the limit of three pounds.

21. On Book and Newspaper Manuscript (meaning written articles intended for insertion in a Newspaper or Periodical, and addressed to the Editor or Publisher thereof, for insertion) Printers' Proofsheets, whether corrected or not, Maps, Prints, Drawings, Engravings, Music, whether printed or written, packages of Seeds, Cuttings, Roots, Scions or Grafts, and Botanical Specimens, the rate will be one cent per ounce, when posted for any place in Canada or the United States, and prepaid by Postage Stamp.

22. To enable the Public to prepay conveniently by Postage Stamp the foregoing rates, the following denominations of Postage Stamps for use throughout the Dominion, have been prepared, and will be supplied to Postmasters for sale:—

Half cent Stamp  
One cent do  
Two cent do  
Three cent do  
Six cent do  
Twelve and a half cent do  
Fifteen cent do

23. The Postage Stamps now in use in the several Provinces may be accepted, as at present, in prepayment of Letters, &c., for a reasonable time after the 1st of April, but from and after that date all issues and sales to the public will be of the new denomination.

24. All Letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Governor of Canada, or by any Member of either House, at the Seat of Government, during any Session of Parliament—or addressed to any Member or Officers in this section mentioned at the Seat of Government as aforesaid, during the ten days next before the meeting of Parliament.

25. All papers printed by order of either House during the recess of Parliament.

26. All papers printed by order of either House during the recess of Parliament.

27. All public documents and printed papers sent under the foregoing clauses should bear, as part of the address, the bona fide subscription of the Speaker, Chief Clerk, or officer specially deputed for this purpose to act for those functionaries, or of the Member sending the same.

28. The privilege of free transmission, as above described, has effect only as respects Canadian Postage rates.

29. All letters and other mailable matter to and from the Post Office Department, and to and from the Post Office Inspectors, are to pass free of Canadian Postage.

30. All letters and communications in the business of the Post Office Department, intended for the Post Office Department at Ottawa, should be invariably addressed to "The Postmaster General." The branch of the Department for delivery, when written on the left hand upper corner of the Letter, thus:—

"For Accountant."  
"For Secretary."  
"For Money Order Office."  
"For Savings Bank Office."  
"For Dead Letter Office"; or  
"For Cashier."

31. A system of Post Office Savings Banks will be instituted on the 1st April, and will be extended as quickly as practicable to all the principal cities, towns and places throughout the Dominion.

32. A terrible story reaches us from Italy. A Lombard peasant left his home some years ago to try his fortune in the western Eldorado. After the ups and downs incident to the life of the emigrant, he found himself the possessor of a net sum of 40,000 francs, after calculating the cost of his return to his native land. In Italy he soon learned that his 2000 gold pieces were worth 45,000 francs in paper at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent., and lost no time in exchanging them for notes of the National Bank. He was living in Naples, and when he had bartered his napoleons—marengos he called them in Upper Italy—for Government paper, he laid his wealth upon a table and sallied forth, leaving a little child to play in his room. When he returned home he found his hard-earned fortune a mere smouldering heap of ashes upon his own hearth. The child, for want of some better amusement, had flung the pile of notes into the fire. In a paroxysm of fury the man stretched the innocent offender dead at his feet with a single blow, and is now in jail awaiting his trial for the murder.

33. The wife of Mr. William Myers, jr., of Cole Harbor, Guysborough County, committed suicide on the 4th inst., by drowning. She was twenty-three years of age. She was married about two months ago, and had shown symptoms of insanity ever since.

34. Robberies and thefts seems to be the order of the day or rather of the night. Even the Press has not escaped. A cash box with about \$50 was recently stolen from the St. John Globe office; strange to say however, most of the money was returned to the proprietor by a Roman Catholic clergyman in the city who discovered the fact in connexion with his professional duties.

## Select Tale.

### The Young Bachelor's First Love.

By Miss C. W. BARBER.

"Accursed Pride! what harp may tell,  
Since first by thee even angels fell,  
The miseries that are entailed  
On human hearts by thee assailed."

"Who is that beautiful girl?" asked Marshall of his friend Philip, as they stood in the centre of Mrs. Broughton's parlor, and watched, on a fine night, the ladies who moved hither and thither about them, dressed in white, and reminded them, "by the lightness and buoyancy of their movements of a flock of white, plummy birds." "Who is she, Dick? she came in with the Hortons."

Philip looked in the direction pointed out, and saw, standing near an arch in the room, a magnificent creature. The light lustre overhead poured down upon her a flood of brilliancy and revealed a form half oriental in its style of beauty—a fine oval face, as clear as marble, and lit by eyes dark, piercing, and full of intelligence—at least they seemed to the captivated senses of Marshall at that moment to be full of thought and expression.

"I don't know her, Hal. I never saw her before. There is about her a good deal of innate loftiness of spirit, I should judge. By George! she is a perfect queen; and she feels her dignity, too. Deliver me from coming in contact with such a lofty personage!" and Philip sought out a little, blue eyed girl, modest as a spring violet, who had shrunk away from observation into a corner, and was examining, with little Fanny Broughton—their hostess' daughter—the mysteries of a Noah's Ark which her uncle had brought her the day before from town.

"Who can she be?" he mused mentally. "That is the form and kind of face I like. A perfect Juno, and no mistake about it. Born to command respect! I take it, she is a brilliant and accomplished woman, and I must manage to get an introduction."

Marshall moved away to join the group who were already clustering about the fair stranger, and he soon obtained his desire. He was introduced to Miss Margaret Rydgers, an heiress, who was on a visit to the Hortons, one of the wealthiest and most respectable families of the village where he resided.

He staid beside or not far from her chair during the remainder of the evening. He was charmed by her wit as well as captivated by her beauty. True there was something very haughty in her bearing—something which seemed to indicate continually to all around her that she scorned to touch the humble and lowly with the hem of her robes as she passed. Yet she had a fine person, and sang and played delightfully. Her attainments were so brilliant that her admirers never once suspected that the heart of so fair a being could be cold and barren by nature, never throbbing with a benevolent pulsation, but frigid in its selfishness. Yet such was the case.

Hal Marshall was considered by all "managing mamma's" to be, to say the least, a very "respectable match" for any of their daughters. Little was known of his parentage or family. He had made his debut at Fairhaven, where he now resided, when a mere lad. He had been employed as an under clerk and errand boy in the fashionable establishment of Muslin & Co. Time passed on and he became head clerk and enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers, and, after awhile, was taken as a partner in the business. The sign over the door now read MUSLIN, MARSHALL & Co. He was a very promising young man although perhaps not yet actually wealthy. Shrewd calculating men took his note and considered it as good as gold. He was everywhere received into what is called genteel society—where he figured about like an Adonis. But he had never seriously thought of love and marriage. He had never, in fact, met with his *beau ideal*—one who answered to the heroine about which he read in novels, for it must be confessed that Hal Marshall would sometimes pore over that foolish kind of literature. His companions liked him. He was frank, earnest and warm-hearted. A little dandyish, perhaps, in dress, but he was fine-looking, and the weakness was pardonable. It did not, by any means, prevent him from having many friends among the young and light-hearted of his own sex, and he and Philip especially were considered inseparable friends. They were not alike, however, in person, taste or disposition. Persons sometimes wondered over their friendship. It was one of those enigmas in social life so often met with, where dissimilarity seems, in some way, to become in itself a bond of union between hearts. But then, again, they were both Freemasons. Persons said that perhaps that had something to do with their remarkable cordiality of manner towards each other. Perhaps it had, for Masons are generally queer fellows, and there is no understanding their idiosyncrasies. But, after all, this fact had little to do with our tale. It would be to the purpose were we to inform our readers that although Hal Marshall entered Mrs. Broughton's parlors on the aforesaid heart free

(heart hardened, he almost fancied), he was, nevertheless, in a very different condition when he made his exit at two o'clock on the next morning. In other words, Hal Marshall's was that pitiable case—in love.

He did not try to reason himself out of this entanglement of the affections, for who that is seriously smitten can be made to think that there is any object worth thinking about on earth but his dulcinea, anything worth striving for but the attainment of her hand? Marshall's was a first passion. Novel writers have long maintained that this is the only one ever seriously entertained, although the experience of nine-tenths of the human race declares the falsehood of the assertion. But Marshall loved Miss Rogers, if ever a man loved a woman—or at any rate he fancied he did.

He cultivated her acquaintance most assiduously. He became a weekly visitor at Mr. Horton's—a house, by the way, which before her appearance in the village he had never entered. He waited upon her to and from all the parties of the season. He sang duets, played, flirted and waltzed with no one else.

People everywhere said there was an "engagement" between the two—it would probably end in a marriage. People were, as they often are, half correct in their guessing. There was an engagement and Marshall would almost have staked his life upon it, that there would eventually follow a marriage; but humanity is proverbially short-sighted, and Marshall was but human.

As to Miss Rogers she was evidently proud of the conquest she had made. She was proud of her lover's person, for he was full a head taller than any other young man in the village. His dress was elegant and he sported unexceptionable black mustaches. They were a proud, happy looking couple as they moved side by side through the parlors on a fine night, and felt conscious continually—a consciousness in which they both secretly exulted—of being the observed of all observers. But,

"Alas! how light a cause may move  
Dissension between hearts that love!

Oh, you that have the charge of Love,  
Keep him in rosy bondage bound,  
As in the fields of bliss above  
He sits with doves' feet feathered around;  
Loose not a tie that round him clings,  
Nor ever let him use his wings,  
For even an hour—a minute's flight—  
Will rob the plumes of half their light."

Hal Marshall never married Margaret Rogers, and the way it happened was in this wise: There was to be a musical soiree at Mrs. Sawyer's. Miss Rogers had set her heart upon being present, and as usual, she expected to be escorted thither by her affianced lover. But it so happened that it was on the night on which the Fairhaven Lodge met, and Marshall, who held a high office among his brethren, and knew, moreover, that on that particular night important business was to be transacted, did not well see how he was going to manage so as to meet both demands upon his attention.

"It will make no difference with Margaret," he said, mentally, as he took his hat one night after supper, and deliberately drew on his black kid gloves. "It will make little difference with Margaret whether I go to the soiree or not, but it will make the greatest difference in the world if I fail in being present in the Lodge-room to-morrow night. I will go up and explain to the dear girl why I cannot go, however. I want to see her anyhow," and he took his walking-stick and stepped out into the night air, suffering the hall door to slam behind him with no gentle crash.

A brisk walk brought him to Mr. Horton's. He rung the bell and was immediately afterward shown into the parlor.

"Is Miss Rogers in?" he asked of the servant in waiting.

"I will go for her," said the girl, and disappeared.

In a few minutes afterward Margaret entered. She was dressed with exquisite taste, and had a cheerful smile upon her lips. Marshall thought that he had seldom seen even her when she looked so charmingly pretty.

"It is a beautiful moonlight night," she said, after the usual salutations had passed. I hope that Mrs. Sawyer will be favored with a good time for her entertainment to-morrow night. I have set my heart upon going to it."

"I am sorry that I cannot be present, too," said the young man with a careless smile, "but it is our Lodge night, and I shall be compelled to go there. You must go, however, and enjoy yourself, and hold yourself in readiness to give me a minute description of all that transpires. I feel quite disappointed, I assure you."

Margaret's brow darkened. Marshall had never seen it look so black before.

"Why! this is a very strange arrangement, Marshall," she said in a vexed tone. "You really must go. Let the Lodge take care of itself. I did not know before that you were a Freemason."

"Oh, yes!" said Marshall in a surprised tone. "I have been a member of the fraternity for several years. I thought you knew it. I have great love for the Order, and hold an important office just now. I cannot by any means fail in being present to-morrow night, but it will make