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PART I.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification, issued by the Government of the North West Provinces, dated Nynee Tal, 29th August 1862, is republished for general information:—

“NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL, CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT, N. W. P.

No. 679A.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 29th of August 1862.

Rao Rajah the Honorable Dinkur Rao, Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, is exempted from the operation of Sections 26 and 32 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

(Signed) GEORGE COUPER,
Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.”

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

"The 4th July 1867.

No. 1263.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

PUBLIC.
No. 60.

INDIA OFFICE, London, the 31st May 1867.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 20th March, No. 7 of 1867, transmitting copies of the Resolutions of your Government, relative to the question of the limit of weight for letters carried at the minimum postage rate of half anna, has been considered by me in Council.

2. Under the circumstances stated in your Resolution of the 11th March, I approve of your determination not to make any alteration at present in the existing unit of weight.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ORDERED that the foregoing Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India*."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1867.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the orders noted in the margin,* for keeping registers of the fall of rain at various stations throughout this Presidency, it is hereby notified that the registers kept during the present monsoon are to be forwarded, during the absence of Dr. Birdwood, to Assistant Surgeon Lyon, Acting Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1867.

NOTIFICATION BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued Sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Districts set forth against their names:—

No.	Names.	Date of the Sunuds.	Where to practise.
1	Damodur Govind Burve	16th July 1867 ..	Ahmednuggur.
2	Vishnool Chintamun Khuré	Ditto. ..	Khandeish.

H. BIRDWOOD,

Acting Registrar.

*Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Bombay, 17th July 1867.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1867.

No. 443 of 1867.—Under sanction of the Government of India, para. 5 of G. G. O. 690, dated 17th December 1866, includes all mounted Officers proceeding on duty, and entitled to conveyance at the public expense.

For instance, an officer, on arriving in the country and proceeding to join his Regiment or appointment, where his duties require him to be mounted, may, if he provide himself with a Charger on the spot, be allowed a pass for the Charger by rail.

2. On arrival at his destination, however, it will be necessary for him to forward to the Assistant Quarter Master General or other Officer who had granted him the pass, the requisite certificate that the horse thus carried has been passed as a Charger; failing this, the amount due on the "pass" will be recovered from the first issue of pay due to the officer.

3. This certificate must be forwarded to the Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, by the Officer who has granted the passage.

4. In the case of Staff Officers the certificate required will be granted by their immediate Commanding Officer.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1867.

No. 444 of 1867.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of H. M.'s British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension :—

103rd Foot.

No. 3134, Serjeant Michael Tobin.

No. 445 of 1867.—Lieutenant R. A. Prideaux, 20th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, from the 18th April to 22nd June 1867.

No. 446 of 1867.—The following Native promotions are made :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose room.
1st Regiment Light Cavalry.	Jemedar Ralph Corke.....	Naib Russuldar.	5th June 1867.	Naib Russuldar Heerapa, dismissed.
	Kote Duffedar Nand Sawut..	Jemedar	5th June 1867.	Jemedar Ralph Corke, promoted.

No. 447 of 1867.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of H. M.'s British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension :—

106th Foot.

No. 1500, Serjeant Major W. Sherrin.

Staff Corps.

No. 448 of 1867.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Alfred Thomas Etheridge. . . . 13th July 1867.

No. 449 of 1867.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 4th July 1867, No. 703, is republished :—

"No. 703 of 1867.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 255 of the 13th March 1866, it is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned Officer, with effect from the date specified :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon, 21st February 1832.

Surgeon, 1st October 1846.

Surgeon-Major, 1st October 1858.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, 4th June 1862.

Served with the 1st Troop, Horse Artillery, with the Field Forces in Sind and Afghanistan in 1840-41; and present at the attack on Kujjuck. President of the Sanitary Commission since the 1st March 1864.

From the 6th November 1866, in room of Major-General J. C. Heath, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 450 of 1867. The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of 11th June 1867, pages 3301 and 3302, are published for general information :—

“WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL, 11th June 1867.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Dobree Woolcombe, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 25th March 1867.

Captain George Brown Mellersh, on the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 25th March 1867.

Captain Thomas Bayly Gibbard to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Woolcombe. Dated 25th March 1867.

Second Captain John Ritchie to be Captain, vice Gibbard. Dated 25th March 1867.

Lieutenant Percy Reid Lempriere to be Second Captain, vice Ritchie. Dated 25th March 1867.

Brevet.

Brevet Colonel George Malcolm, C.B., Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major General, while serving on the Divisional Staff in the East Indies. Dated 12th June 1867.”

No. 451 of 1867.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865 :—

Lieutenant E. D'O. Twemlow, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Upper Sind.

Lieutenant W. C. Morris, General List, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department.

Staff Corps.

No. 452 of 1867.—The undermentioned Officer, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Charles Edward Fisher, 28th March 1867.

This cancels Lieutenant Fisher's promotion to Captain by Brevet, as announced in G. G. O. No. 227, 3rd April 1867.

No. 453 of 1867.—Lieutenant Edward Hemsted, II. M.'s 109th Regiment of Foot, has been appointed Special Officer for the Kattiwar Local Battalion.

No. 454 of 1867.—Lieutenant Colonel T. Addison, C.B., 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, assumed temporary command of the Aden Brigade from the 9th June 1867, the date of Brigadier General Raines' transfer to Belgium.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1867.

Major W. C. Parr, Acting 1st Political Assistant, Kattywar, received charge of his office on the 29th June 1867, during office hours.

Captain H. T. Hebbert, Acting 2nd, acted as 1st Political Assistant from 13th May to 23th June 1867, vice Captain LeGeyt, on leave.

Captain J. W. Watson, Acting 3rd, acted as 2nd Political Assistant from 13th May to 28th June 1867, vice Captain Hebbert.

Lieutenant L. Russell, to act as 4th Political Assistant from 13th May, continuing in addition the duties of the Special Assistant, Jaitpoor; acted as 3rd Political Assistant from that date to 28th June 1867, vice Captain Watson.

Captain C. B. LaTouche, continuing to act as 4th Political Assistant, vice Lieutenant Russell.

Captain C. B. LaTouche, Acting 4th Political Assistant, performed in addition to his duties, that of the Assistant Political Agent, from 15th to 28th June 1867, and assumed charge of his acting appointment as Assistant Political Agent on the latter date.

Captain John Hayes Lloyd, Staff Corps, has been appointed Superintendent of the Estates of Rajcote and Limree, under the Kattywar Agency, during the minority of the Chiefs.

Lieutenant F. H. Gordon, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, to be Officer of the Kattywar Local Battalion.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confer the title of “Rao Saheb” on Bapoo-bhai Dyashunkur, Dufturdar in the Kattywar Agency Office, for approved service under Government.

Mr. J. Moore, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, acted as Commissioner from the 10th May to 12th June, inclusive.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Changes of Address.—All communications on the Subject should be made to the POST MASTER of Bombay, or other POST MASTERS, and not to the POST MASTER GENERAL. The name of the Post Town to which letters will be found addressed should be stated in the application.

Complaints from Residents of Bombay requiring redress as to surcharge of postage, mis-sending, or delay in the delivery of letters, &c., should be made to the Post Master, accompanied by the envelopes of the letters referred to.

Similar complaints in the Mofussil should be made to the Inspecting Post Master of the Division, also accompanied by the envelope.

An appeal against the decision of the Post Master of Bombay, or of the Inspecting Post Master, can always be made to the Post Master General.

No request for alteration in the destination of letters can be attended to in the Bombay Post Office after the Overland Mail is signalled.

Overland Mails.—The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, with the homeward Overland Mails, will, in future, leave this Port in the Afternoon instead of in the Morning, as heretofore, on the dates already fixed and notified for their departure. The Mails at the General Post Office will be closed on those dates at 2 P.M. An after packet, for late letters, with fee of 8 Annas each, being kept open until 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received up to 1 P.M.

Overland Mails.—The two next Overland Mails per P. and O. Company's Steam Packet will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—

Wednesday, 24th July 1867, 2 P.M. }
Friday, 9th August 1867, do. } After Packet until 3 P.M.

After-Packet Letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M.

Overland Mails.—The dates of departure of the P. & O. Company's Contract Mail Steamers, during the year 1867, for *Suez*, will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 5 P. M., except in the monsoon months, when they will start on the 9th and 24th, as detailed below, at the same hours.

June9th and 24th.
July9th and 24th.
August9th and 24th.
September9th.

The Mail Steamers for *China* will leave Bombay on the 15th and 30th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

China Mail.—The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on Monday the 29th July 1867, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 30th instant.

Rates of Postage to China.—The rate of Postage Chargeable on letters conveyed from India to Hongkong or other British Post Offices in China by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers or by the French Mail Steamers will be four annas on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and an additional sum of four annas per every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

Overland Mails.—The rates of Letter, Newspaper, and Book Postage are as follows:—

LETTERS.		POSTAGE.	NEWSPAPERS.		POSTAGE.	BOOKS AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE	POSTAGE.
Weight.		Rs. a. p.	Weight.		Rs. a. p.	Weight.	Rs. a. p.
By Marseilles	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0 6 8	Under 4 oz.	0 2 0	Under 4 oz.	0 4 4	
	" 1 "	0 13 4	" 8 "	0 4 0	" 8 "	0 8 8	
	" 2 "	1 10 8	" 12 "	0 6 0	" 12 "	0 13 0	
	" 3 "	2 8 0			" 1 lb.	1 1 4	
	" 4 "	3 5 4			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 5 8	
	" 5 "	4 2 8			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 0	
	" 6 "	5 0 0			" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 14 4	
By Southampton. . . .	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0 4 0	Under 4 oz.	0 1 6	Under 4 oz.	0 3 9	
	" 1 "	0 8 0	" 8 "	0 2 0	" 8 "	0 6 0	
	" 2 "	1 0 0	" 12 "	0 3 0	" 12 "	0 9 0	
	" 3 "	1 8 0			" 1 lb.	0 12 0	
	" 4 "	2 0 0			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 15 0	
	" 5 "	2 8 0			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 2 0	
	" 6 "	3 0 0			" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 5 0	
					" 2 "	1 8 0	

Kurrachee and Scinde Mails, per Steamer "Penang," will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

Ocean Mails.—The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the times named:—

	Date of departure.	Mails will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Australia	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Cape of Good Hope			
Mauritius			
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Muscat			
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	1st and 15th.	12 noon.	None.

TABLE of the Expected Arrival and Departure of the Ocean Mails for the week ending Thursday, 25th July 1867.

ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Bushire Mail, 19th July 1867. China Mail, 22nd July 1867. Overland Mail, 24th July 1867.	Overland Mail, 24th July 1867.

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails.—Under instructions from H. M.'s Post Master General, London, it is hereby notified that a new Mail Packet line has been established between Point de Galle and Port Louis (Mauritius), direct, instead of between Suez and Mauritius *via* Aden, as formerly. Letters and Papers for Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, Cape of Good Hope, &c., will accordingly be despatched *via* Point de Galle by the China Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on the morning of the 15th of each month, so as to be in time for the Mail Steamer which is appointed to leave Point de Galle for Port Louis on the 22nd idem.

Mails from the above places will likewise be received at Bombay by the aforementioned route. The packet leaving the Cape on the 17th will sail from Port Louis on the 6th of each month, and be due at Point de Galle on the 17th and at Bombay (with the China Mail) on the 22nd of each month.

Postage Stamps.—The following reductions have been made in the selling price of the undermentioned description of Postage Stamps:—

A Packet of 16 One-Anna Envelopes, from 1 Rupee 2 Annas to 1 Rupee 1 Anna.

A Packet of 16 Half-Anna Notepaper, from 12 Annas to 10 Annas.

Changes in Mail Trains.—In consequence of the alterations in the Departure and Arrival of the Mail Trains on the Lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of Closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting.	
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Khandaish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab N. W. Provinces, and Bengal.....	5 A.M.	5, 30 A.M.
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 noon	1 P.M.
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Stations on the Railway Line as far as Poona	8 A.M.	
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, <i>i.e.</i> for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	7 A.M.	8 A.M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays from 7 to 8 A.M. and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

Inland Postage on Colonial Letters.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from and despatched by Her Majesty's Mail, or French Mail Steamers, to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Saint Helena, Ascension Malta, and Gibraltar.

Book Post.—Except in respect of the articles noted in the margin,* there is no restriction whatever

- * 1. Letters or Communications of the nature of a Letter which are not printed.
2. Explosive or dangerous material or substance.

as to the articles which may be sent from one part of India to another by Book or Packet Post.

CIRCULAR. No. 26 OF 1867.

TO ALL POST OFFICE OFFICIALS,

The following Postal Notice is published for general information and guidance:—

“Adverting to the recent augmentation* of the limit of weight for Book Packets sent by post from one place of India to another, it is hereby notified for general information that, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Post Master General, a corresponding increase† has been made in the limit of weight for Book and Pattern Packets passing between India and the United Kingdom.

- * From 120 Tolas to 200 Tolas.
† From 3 lbs. to 5 lbs.

(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 1st June 1867.

Delivery of Letters.—From and after the 1st June next, there will be six deliveries of paid letters, instead of three, all over the Island of Bombay, at the following hours:—

A. M.	P. M.
8, 10, 11½.	12½, 2, 5,

The delivery of *unpaid* letters will be confined to two hours, viz., at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and of Banghy Parcels to one hour, 11½ A. M. On Sundays, there will be two deliveries of letters only, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Letter Carriers, instead of commencing delivery from the General Post Office in the Fort only, will do so from nine different Branch Post Offices, exclusive of the General Post Office in the Fort, from which light carts will convey the Mails speedily and regularly to the Branch Offices. The Carts will, on each occasion, make a complete circuit of the District Post Offices, both in going and returning; and exchange letter bags with each Branch Post Office. The Local as well as Inland Correspondence will thus be enabled to be delivered all over the Island within one hour if addressed to any street in the same Postal Division, if addressed to a street in any other Division, within two hours.

To effect this, it is only necessary to post letters at detached Letter Boxes within one hour of the time named for delivery, and at Branch Post Offices within half an hour as follows:—

Letters Posted at detached Letter Boxes at	7, 9, 10½,	11½, A.M.	1, 4, P.M.
and at Branch Post Offices	„ 7½, 9½, 11,	A.M.	12 noon, 1½ 4½, P.M.
will be delivered	„ 8, 10, 11½,	A.M.	12½, noon, 2, 5, P.M.

It is advisable to write, as part of the address, the name of the street, and Postal Division, for which the letter is intended.

Letters intended for despatch to the Mofussil, should be posted at Branch Post Offices before 5 P. M., and at detached Letter Boxes at 4 P. M., and the same if meant for the first Local Delivery next morning.

No letters will be delivered at the window except to holders of Window Delivery Tickets.

Inspecting Officers have been appointed to supervise and watch the deliveries. To ensure punctuality and speedy delivery, the public are invited to make known either to the Inspector, to the Post Master, Bombay, or to the Post Master General direct, all defects, and irregularities, and every endeavour will be made to rectify these, and to meet the public wants.

Postage to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.—Under an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark, the following rates of Postage, British, Foreign, and Indian, will be charged upon letters sent from India, *via* Southampton, through the United Kingdom to Denmark, Sweden, or Norway:—

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Every additional ½ oz.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Denmark.....	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 6 0
Sweden	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 0	0 7 4
Norway	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	0 8 8

2. Letters sent to the above countries *through Great Britain via* Marseilles, will be liable to additional French rate of two annas and 8 pies for every half ounce.

Ship Letters Postage.—As letters received or despatched by private ship or steamer are charged with extra, i.e. ship postage of one anna each letter in addition to all other postages due, and which is levied on delivery of the letter, it is requested that letters intended for despatch by private vessels should be always so marked on the cover, otherwise in the absence of such direction they will be forwarded by land, where land communication exists.

3. Letters for the above countries, sent through France, but *not* through Great Britain, are liable to the following rates of postage, which may be prepaid or not at the option of the sender. All letters intended for despatch by this route should be marked *via* France :—

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Every addi- tional $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Denmark.....	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	0 8 8
Sweden	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8
Norway	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8

4. The prepayment of letters sent through Great Britain is optional; but unpaid letters will be liable to an increased charge on delivery.

5. Prepaid letters for any of the countries named can be registered on payment in advance of the ordinary Registration Fee of four annas, and an additional Foreign Registration Fee of four annas.

Postage on Letters for Italy.—Letters for any place in the Kingdom of Italy can be prepaid in India at the option of the sender, and will be forwarded with the British Mails to Alexandria, and from thence to their destination, by Brindisi or Ancona.

2. The following table shows the combined Indian Sea and Italian Postage chargeable on letters prepaid in India by means of Indian Postage Stamps :—

	Rs. a. p.
1. On letters weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., one rate	0 6 0
2. On letters weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 3 half-rates	0 9 0
3. On letters weighing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce, 5 half-rates	0 15 0
4. On letters weighing more than $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., but less than 1 oz., 6 half-rates	1 2 0
5. On letters weighing more than 1 oz., but less than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 8 half-rates	1 8 0

and so on, adding a half rate or three annas for every additional quarter of an ounce, and one rate or six annas for every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

3. Unpaid letters from Italy are subject, on delivery in India, to the above rates, and to an additional charge of one penny (eight pices) for each half ounce.

4. Sea and Italian Postage on Newspapers, Books, Printed Papers, and Packets of Samples for Italy cannot be fully prepaid in India, but when posted at any Office except at the port of despatch are liable to Indian Newspaper and Book Post rates, which much must be prepaid.

Postage on Letters to French Post Offices in Turkey.—From the 1st proximo letters posted in India addressed to any French Post Office in Turkey* (except Constantinople), or to the French Post Offices at Tunis and Tangiers, may be sent at the option of the sender either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable if addressed to France, according to the following table:—

* Alexandretta.	Kerassun.	Smyrna.
Beyrout.	Latakia.	Sulina.
The Dardanelles.	Mersina.	Tangiers.
Galatz.	Mitylene.	Trebizond.
Gallipoli.	Rhodes.	Tripoli (in Syria)
Ibraila.	Salonica.	Tulcha.
Ineboli.	Samsoun.	Tunis, or
Jaffa.	Sinope.	Varna.

	Rs. a. p.
A letter not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	0 5 4
Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 10 8
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1 0 0

And so on, adding a single rate of postage, As. 5-4, for every additional quarter-ounce or fraction of a quarter-ounce.

N.B.—The above rates include Indian Inland Postage.

2. Postage, if prepaid, must be paid by means of stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written.

3. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at the rate of As. 8-8 per quarter-ounce.

4. Prepaid letters may be registered, double postage being prepaid in stamps. No separate registration fee will be levied.

Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post" on letters sent under this notice.

Newspapers for the above places cannot be prepaid in India like those for France.

Postage on Letters to the French Colony of New Caledonia.—Letters posted in India, addressed to the French Colony of new Caledonia, may be sent at the option of the senders either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable if addressed to France, according to the following table:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A letter not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	0	5	4
Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	10	8
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1	0	0

and so on, adding a single rate of postage, annas 5 pies 4, for every additional quarter ounce, or fraction of a quarter ounce.

N.B.—The above rates include Indian Inland Postage.

2. Postage, if prepaid, must be paid by means of Stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written.

3. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at rate of annas 8 pies 8 per quarter ounce.

5. Prepaid letters may be registered, double postage being prepaid in Stamps. No separate Registration Fee will be levied.

Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post" on letters sent under this Notice.

Inland Indian Postage must be prepaid on Newspapers and Printed Papers addressed to the abovenamed Colony.

Postage on Letters to Portugal via France.—Her Majesty's Post Master General has intimated that under the terms of a Postal convention concluded between

	Rs.	a.	p.
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	0	6	8
" $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0	13	4
" $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1	4	0
" 1 oz.	1	10	8

France and Portugal, the prepayment of postage on letters between India and Portugal when forwarded *via* France, will cease to be compulsory.

Registered letters may also be sent to Portugal provided the postage be paid in advance.

Books and Patterns to Belgium.—Under an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Belgium, Books and Patterns can be sent through Great Britain to Belgium under the following Regulations:—

In future, under the term "Book Packets" may be forwarded not only stitched or bound books, pamphlets, and sheets of music, but also printed proof sheets, with ordinary corrections in writing and manuscript attached to such proofs and having reference to them, as well as legal and other documents in manuscript; photographs and drawings (so long as those articles are not in glass or placed under glass); prints or maps, printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether in paper, parchment, or vellum: but no letter or communication of the nature of a letter, must be forwarded in such Packets, or in or upon their covers.

Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps; markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

Patterns or Samples of Merchandize may also, in future, be sent to Belgium at the same rates of postage as Book Packets, and subject to the following Regulations:—

1st.—The Patterns or Samples must not be of intrinsic value. This Rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and, indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a Pattern or sample; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a Pattern or Sample must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

2nd.—There must be no writing or printing, in addition to the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and the address of the sender; other than a trade-mark and numbers and the prices of the articles; and these particulars must in all cases, be given, not one loose piece of paper, but on small labels attached to the Samples, or the bags containing them.

3rd.—The Patterns or Samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of Examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material tied at the neck; or the bags may be entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the Officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

4th.—No article likely to injure the contents of the Mail bags, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, may be sent through the Post as a Pattern.

If either of the foregoing Rules be infringed, the packet must not be forwarded.

Pattern and Book Post between India, the United Kingdom, and British Colonies.—

Under the following conditions as to mode of packing, exclusion to all communications of the nature of a letter, and prepayment of Postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hongkong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore, and Penang, at the rates of Postage given in the subjoined Table.

The following rates of Postage must be paid in advance by means of stamps attached to the packet. No packet exceeding 3 lbs. (120 Tolas) in weight can be sent:—

TABLE A.

SCALE OF POSTAGE CHARGES on packets of books or patterns, not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, sent by Book-Post between India and Great Britain, Malta, and Gibraltar—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0 3 0
2. For a packet exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	0 6 0
3. For a packet exceeding 8 ozs. and not exceeding 12 ozs.	0 9 0
4. For a packet exceeding 12 ozs. and not exceeding one pound	0 12 0
5. For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	0 15 0
6. For a packet exceeding 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	1 2 0

and so on for every additional weight of 4 ozs. an additional charge of 3 annas.

TABLE B.

SCALE OF POSTAGE CHARGES on packets of books or patterns not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, sent by Book-Post between India, Hongkong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore, Penang, and the several Australian Colonies—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs. in weight	0 2 0
2. For a packet exceeding 4 ozs. and not exceeding ½ lb.	0 4 0
3. For a packet exceeding ½ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	0 8 0
4. For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.	0 12 0
5. For a packet exceeding 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	1 0 0
6. For a packet exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding 2½ lbs.	1 4 0
7. For a packet exceeding 2½ lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	1 8 0

The following conditions are to be observed in sending book and pattern packets by Post:—

1st.—The Postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd.—Every packet must be sent either without a cover or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c. may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the Officers of the Department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

3rd.—A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass), prints or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these, but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment, or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

4th.—The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed, in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. In the case of packets of patterns the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles may be written, not on loose pieces of paper, but on the cover or on small labels attached to the samples or bags containing them.

5th.—No book or pattern packet can be received if it exceeds two feet in length, width, or depth.

6th.—The prohibition which has heretofore existed to the transmission as patterns of articles of intrinsic value by the Post between the United Kingdom and India has been withdrawn.

7th.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of an article which might injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the Officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of Scissors, Knives, Razors, Forks, Steel-pens, Nails, Keys, Watch Machinery, Metal Tubings, Pieces of Metals or Ore, and such like, as samples, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags and the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

8th.—Samples of seed and similar articles may be sent in the bags entirely closed if transparent, so that the Officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

9th.—In exception to the rule permitting articles of intrinsic value to be forwarded, it must be understood that such articles cannot be forwarded in the Mails *viâ* Marseilles.

10th.—Any packet which shall not be open to examination, as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written or printed, in it or upon its cover, will be charged with Letter Postage.

11th.—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional book rate; that is, with the postage chargeable on a book weighing not more than half a pound; the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

12th.—In no case can a book packet be sent to the Colonies (except at the letter rate of Postage) through a foreign country.

13th.—Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid will be forwarded to their destination, charged with double the amount of Book Postage, and those which are insufficiently prepaid with the amount of the deficiency, and an additional book rate as a fine.

14th.—Book and pattern packets sent to Great Britain *viâ* Marseilles are subject to an additional French rate of Two Pence (1 anna 4 pie) for every 4 ozs., which must be prepaid.

Pattern Post to Netherlands.—Her Majesty's Post Master General has intimated that, in future, Patterns or Samples of Merchandise may be sent from India to the Netherlands through the United Kingdom, subject to the following Regulations:—

1st. There must be no writing, or printing, in addition to the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and the address of the sender, other than a manufacturer's or trade mark and numbers and the prices of the articles; and these particulars must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the samples or the bags or boxes containing them.

2nd. The Patterns or Samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck, or bags may be entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the Officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

3rd. No Packet of Patterns must exceed two feet, British, in length, or one foot, British, in width or depth.

No article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, may be sent through the Post as a Pattern; but scissors and other similar articles may be forwarded as Patterns, provided they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags and the Officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the Patterns may be easily examined.

If either of the foregoing rules be infringed, the packet must not be forwarded.

The rates of postage (exclusive of the Colonial Inland rate) to be collected will be as follows:—

For a Packet sent viâ Southampton.

Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.	Above 8 ozs. and not exceeding 1 lb.	Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lbs.	Above 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 2	0 4	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8

Packets of Patterns will also, in future, be forwarded from the Netherlands to India through the United Kingdom, and will be delivered over without any claim, and, consequently, they will be liable on delivery, to the Colonial Inland rate only.

Books and Patterns to France and Italy.—Arrangements have been made for the transmission by Post between India and France, and between India and Italy, of patterns and samples of Merchandise of no intrinsic value, under the conditions and at the rates chargeable on books and printed papers addressed to France.

2. Book packets and patterns and samples of Merchandise received from France are liable on delivery to Indian Book Post rates, namely, one anna for ten tolas.

3. Patterns, books, and printed papers posted in India are, in like manner, liable to Indian Inland rates of Book Postage, which must be prepaid.

Inland Correspondence. Tables of Postage Rates under the Indian Post Office Act of 1866.

Postage Rates on "Prepaid Letters."

If not exceeding in Weight	Postage.	Number of Rates.
One Quarter Tola	Six Pie	One Rate.
Half a Tola	One Anna	Two Rates.
One Tola	Two Annas	Three Rates.

For every half Tola in weight above one Tola an additional anna. Every *fraction of half a Tola* above *one Tola* will be charged as one additional half Tola.

Insufficiently Paid Letters will be charged with double the deficient postage. *Unpaid Letters* will be charged with double the prepaid rates.

The sum of one anna in addition is chargeable as Postage on letters conveyed by "*Ship*" not being Mail Ships or Steamers recognised as such by the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 2.

Postage Rates on prepaid "Newspapers," "Books," "Packets of Newspapers," and "Proof Sheets."

If not exceeding in weight	Postage.	Number of Rates.
Ten Tolas	One Anna	One Rate.
Twenty Tolas	Two Annas	Two Rates.

For every ten Tolas in weight above twenty Tolas one additional anna; every fraction of ten Tolas will be charged as ten (10) additional Tolas.

An extra or supplement to any paper bearing the *same date* as the Newspaper, and transmitted therewith *under the same cover*, will be deemed part of the Newspaper.

No newspapers will be forwarded by Letter Post unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps.

"*Proof Sheets*" marked as such may be sent by the Letter Post at the rates prescribed for Newspapers, provided "*the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender*;" otherwise the same will be charged with Postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped Letter of equal weight.

If the Postage chargeable on Books, Packets of Newspapers, &c., be *not prepaid* as above, they will be subject to Banghy rates of Postage, but if *partially prepaid* double the deficient postage will be charged.

No. 3.

Postage Rates on Inland Parcels.

For distances	Miles.	If not exceeding in weight							
		20 Tolas.	50 Tolas.	100 Tolas.	200 Tolas.	300 Tolas.	400 Tolas.	500 Tolas.	600 Tolas.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Not Exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Do. ..	600	0 8	1 0	1 3	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Do. ..	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Do. ..	1,200	1 0	2 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Above	1,200	1 4	2 8	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

Not more than one Letter can be enclosed in a Banghy parcel, under a penalty not exceeding Rupees (50) fifty.

All book Packets and Parcels *not exceeding ten tolas* in weight sent through the Post Office should be conveyed by Letter Post, and be charged with *Letter Postage*, unless specially directed to be sent by *Banghy* or *Book Packet Post*.

No Parcel exceeding 2,000 Tolas in weight will be received for despatch at any Post Office, and on Parcel exceeding 600 Tolas on any line of Road on which the Banghy Mails are carried by Foot Runners.

Ship Postage Rates on Parcels conveyed by means of Her Majesty's Indian Post by Sea.

If not exceeding	Postage.	Number of Rates.
20 Tolas	Two Annas.....	One Rate.
40 do.	Four do.	Two Rates.
100 do.	Eight do.	Four Rates.

and for every hundred Tolas in weight above one hundred (100) Tolas eight additional annas. Every fraction of one hundred (100) Tolas will be charged as 100 Tolas, and if such parcels, &c., be conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian Post, partly by land and partly by sea, Ship Postage will be charged in addition to Inland Banghy Postage.

Re-directed Postage.

Every Letter or other article re-directed at any Post Office, or forwarded by Post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by Post, will be charged, in addition to all other Postage paid or due thereon, with the rate of Postage to which it would be liable if posted and prepaid by stamps at the place where it may be re-directed or from which it may be forwarded.

Delivery of Letters.—The delivery of letters being not only retarded, but rendered almost impossible in Bombay and large towns, owing to the imperfect form of address generally adopted, the Public at large are invited to assist the Post Office, when addressing Letters to any Municipal Town, by writing invariably the name of the Street and the number of the House, and informing their correspondents of the same, by heading their Letters inside accordingly.

2. Want of attention to these apparently trifling particulars, not only delays delivery by compelling the Letter Carriers to hunt over the whole length of a street for perhaps a single person, but it affords an excuse for non-delivery, and a temptation to the Letter Carriers to throw away or destroy the Letter, owing to the trouble imposed by the want of proper direction.

3. Besides this, it also places the Post Office Department entirely in the hands of Letter Carriers, upon whose experience of localities it becomes necessary to rely.

जाहीरखबर.

लखोटया वरील पत्ता बरोबर नसल्या मुळे पत्रे पोहोचण्यास उशीर लागतो इतकंच नाही परंतु बहुत करून पोहाचण्यास अशक्य असतात सबब सर्वत्रांस असे कळविण्यांत येत की देशांतरावर पत्रे पाठविणे असल्यास लखोटयावर ज्या गावांस पाठविणे असेल त्या गावांतील रस्त्याचें नांव व घराचा नंबर ल्याहावा, ह्याच प्रमाणे आपले अडत्ये ज्या ठिकाणी असतील त्यांस कळवावे की जेणेकरून तेही त्याच प्रमाणे पत्रे पाठवितील.

वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे पत्ता नसल्या कारणामुळे पत्रे वाटणारा सिपाई यास सर्व गळीतून घरे धुंडावी लागतात व तेणेकरून पत्रे पोहोचण्यास उशीर होतो इतकंच नाही परंतु पत्रे वाटणारा सिपाई यास पत्र न पोहोचल्या बदलची सबब सांगण्यास फुरसत मिळती, आणि पत्ता बराबर नसल्या वरून त्यास जी मेहेनत पडती तेणेकरून तो ते पत्र फाडून टाकण्यास व टाकून देण्यास प्रवृत्त होतो.

या खेरीज पोस्ट ऑफिस ही पत्रे वाटणारे सिपाई यांजवर अवलंबून असतें कारण त्यांस लोकांच्या ठिकाणाची पुरी माहितीगारी असती ह्यानून त्यांजवर विश्वास ठेवणे जरूर पडतें.

जमिंदारपत्र.

जमिंदार पत्रांमुळे काळीज अशक्य नही होत असे माते कागज पुगवाने वार लागे. अशक्य नही पण धातुकीने पोहोचवाउवानेभी हरकत पडते, राज्य शरचे सोडने जमिंदार क्रीडांमां आवेछे के देशेदिसा कागज मोडलवाना होत तो जमिंदार पत्रे गाभमांमोडलवाना होत ते गाभमां रशातानु नाम तथा घेरनु नगर लपवो. जेन परमाणे पाताना आउतीआनी जे काळीज होत ते जमिंदार पत्रमाणे लपनी नलुववु के ते सोडणी तेन परमाणे कागज मोडलव.

उपर कहेआ परमाणे काळीज अशक्य नही होत राज्य कागज आपनार शीपाईने मोडलाआमां घेर शोधवा पडे तेथी कागज आपनार शीपाईने पुशारतां वार लागेय अने मेहेनतना राज्यथी तेमो कागज उतवेछे, राज्य तेमो रशातामां शी नी नाभेय तथा नाभी देमोय.

जे शीवाजे पोस्ट आशीस आपताना कागज लळनार शीपाई उपर तदन बरोशो राज्य पडेय राज्य तेमोने सोडिना घेरना काळीजानी अशक्य अशक्य होत तेनी उपर वीरावारा राज्यवाने नजर पडेछे.

Currency Notes.—Several instances having occurred of the abstraction of Currency Notes from Registered and Un-registered letters, the Director General of the Post Office desires to warn the public against sending entire Currency Notes in letters whether registered or unregistered.

2. This practice, which, notwithstanding the losses which have occurred, appears to be on the increase, not only risks the loss of the letter or its enclosures, but exposes to unnecessary temptation every person through whose hands it passes. Entire Currency Notes should never be sent by Post, if halved and despatched in registered letters on different dates, their safe arrival will generally be secured. But it must be remembered that the registration of a letter is no security against the abstraction of the contents, though it may ensure the delivery of the cover. To protect the contents of a Registered letter, it must be carefully and securely sealed, and not, as is too often the case, enclosed in a flimsy semi-transparent envelope closed with gum.

3. As one successful theft invariably leads to other attempts, the carelessness of one person, who by sending a Currency Note in an unregistered or imperfectly secured letter, has tempted a Post Office subordinate to crime, may cause not only the ruin of the person whom he has tempted, but may also lead indirectly to the organization of a system of robbery which, when once established, it is exceedingly difficult to defeat and punish.

Banghy post.—The Post Office rule is subjoined regarding the closing of Banghy Parcels:—

“No Parcel shall be received for transmission by Banghy Post unless it be securely packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, or tin; and no such parcel, packed in cloth or wax-cloth shall be received unless seals bearing distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) be fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the lines of sewing by which the cover is secured.”

Official Franking.—From the 1st of August next, the authority to frank letters on Her Majesty's Service only, which was given to the Officers and others enumerated in the two Franking Lists, is withdrawn, and the following Rules for the payment and settlement of accounts of postage on official correspondence will be in force:—

Privileged Offices.

2. The Public Offices, enumerated in the annexed List, will be privileged to send and receive (without actual payment of postage) all letters and packets *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service. The Post Office will keep an account of the Postage due on the official correspondence of each privileged office.

Official Covers despatched from a privileged Office.

3. Official covers despatched from a privileged Office must be properly tied up, faced, and enclosed in a bag sealed with the seal of the office.

4. Each cover must be endorsed, “On Her Majesty's Service only,” under the full signature (autograph or stamp) of the Head Clerk, or some other principal Officer of the Establishment.

5. The address must include the official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed.

6. The bag, when made up, must be sent before the hour fixed by the Post Office for the closing of the Mails for which it is intended.

Official covers addressed to a privileged Office.

7. Official covers addressed to a privileged Office by any Office not included in the privileged List must be endorsed, “On Her Majesty's Service only,” under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are despatched.

8. The address must include the official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed.

9. The official covers for each Office will be enclosed in the official bag, and sealed and sent out with the ordinary delivery, or given to the messenger of the Office, should one be in attendance.

Official covers not sent by, or addressed to, a privileged Office.

10. Official covers which are not sent by, or addressed to, a privileged Office, will be treated in all respects like private covers. Postage labels, marked with the word “Service,” will be made available for the prepayment of such covers.

11. Service labels are never to be used in payment of the postage of any letter which is not *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service. Every cover prepaid by service labels, must be endorsed, “On Her Majesty's Service only,” under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom it is despatched. The address must also include the official designation of the Office to which it is directed. If the above conditions be not observed, covers (even though stamped with service labels) will be treated as ordinary unpaid covers.

12. Service labels will be procurable at the Treasury or local Stamp Depôt of each District; Officers requiring such labels will purchase the number required, paying for the same in cash as if they were ordinary postage labels. A receipt for the amount to be given by the Officer in charge of the Stamp Depôt, will serve as a voucher for the charge to be made in the Contingent Bill of the purchaser.

13. As the present supply of service labels is limited, no Public Officer should purchase more than he estimates will be sufficient for one month's supply; and it is to be remembered that service labels are not to be attached to letters addressed to, or despatched from, any privileged Office.

14. All officials who do not belong to privileged Offices, and who have official correspondence with other than privileged Offices, will have to make arrangements for supplying themselves with service labels either by direct purchase or through their departmental superiors.

Correspondence of local officials within the limits of their respective Districts.

15. For the present no change will be made in the arrangements under which the public correspondence of local officials is conveyed, within the limits of their respective Districts, by District Post or by General Post.

List of Public Offices with which the Post Office will keep accounts of Postage on official letters received and despatched, and for which official bags will be made up.

Names of Privileged Offices named in Government Notice No. 2957, dated the 20th July 1866.	Names of corresponding Public Offices in the Bombay Circle.
1. Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General, in a Presidency or Province. 2. Accountant General, Public Works Department. 3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General of Division. 4. Army Clothing Superintendent 5. Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner. 6. 7. Chief Commissioner and Personal Secretary. 8. Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department. 9. Chief Inspector of Musketry 10. Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretary to ditto. 11. Commissary General 12. Commissary of Ordnance 13. Commissioner of Division of Revenue and Settlement. 14. Consulting Engineer 15. Controller General of Accounts 16. Controller General, Military Expenditure .. 17. Controller of Military Accounts 18. Controller of Public Works Accounts .. 19. Customs' Commissioner 20. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance .. 21. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals .. 22. Director of Public Instruction 23. Electric Telegraph Office 24. Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts. 25. Examiner of Medical Accounts 26. Examiner of Ordnance, Barracks, Clothing, and Regimental necessities Accounts. 27. Examiner, Pay Department 28. Financial Department, Secretary's Office .. 29. Foreign Department, ditto. 30. Gazette, Official Superintendent 31. General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. 32. Geological Survey Superintendent 33. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to ditto. 34. Home Department, Secretary's Office .. 35. India Office, London 36. Inspector General or Conservator of Forests. 37. Inspector General of Hospitals 38. Inspector General of Jails 39. Inspector General of Ordnance 40. Inspector General of Police 41. Inspector General of Military Works .. 42. Judge Advocate General 43. Legal Affairs Superintendent and Remembrancer. 44. Lieutenant Governor and Private Secretary to ditto. 45. Principal Medical Store-keeper 46. Military Accountant. 47. Military Department, Secretary's Office .. 48. Mint Master, and Head Commissioner or Commissioner for the Issue of Paper Currency at the Presidency.	1. Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General. 2. 3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General. 4. Army Clothing Superintendent. 5. 6. 7. Chief Commissioner and Personal Secretary to do. 8. 9. Chief Inspector of Musketry. 10. Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretary to Ditto. 11. Commissary General. 12. Commissary of Ordnance. 13. Commissioner of Revenue and Police. 14. Consulting Engineer. 15. 16. 17. Controller of Military Finance. 18. Controller of Public Works Accounts. 19. Customs' Commissioner. 20. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance. 21. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. 22. Director of Public Instruction. 23. Electric Telegraph Office. 24. Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Accounts. 25. Examiner of Medical Accounts. 26. Examiner of Ordnance. 27. Examiner, Pay Department. 28. Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments. 29. Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments. 30. Gazette, Official Superintendent. 31. General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. 32. Geological Survey Superintendent. 33. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to Ditto. 34. 35. India Office, London. 36. Conservator of Forests. 37. Inspector General of Hospitals. 38. Inspector General of Prisons. 39. Inspector General of Ordnance. 40. 41. 42. Judge Advocate General. 43. Legal Affairs Remembrancer. 44. Lieutenant Governor and Private Secretary to Ditto. 45. Principal Medical Storekeeper. 46. Military Accountant. 47. Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments. 48. Mint Master.

Names of Privileged Offices named in Government Notice No. 2957, dated the 20th July 1866.	Names of corresponding Public Offices in the Bombay Circle.
49. Post Office 50. Presidency Pay Office 51. Principal Inspector General, Medical Dept.. 52. Public Works Department, Secretary's Office. 53. Quarter Master General 54. Registrar to the Diocese. 55. Registrar of High Court 56. Registrar General of Assurances 57. Resident and Political Agent 58. Secretariat of Local Government or Administration. 59. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces. 60. The Bishop 61. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery .. 62. Superintending Engineer 63. Surveyor General 64. Supt. Great Trigonometrical Survey. .. 65. Superintendent and Commissioner of Survey. 66. Supt. General and Superintendent of Vaccine. 67. Superintendent General and Chief Engineer of Irrigation. 68. Magistrates 69. Collectors 70. Zillah Judges 71. Deputy Commissioners 72. Paymasters	49. Post Office. 50. Presidency Pay Office. 51. Principal Inspector General, Medical Dept. 52. Secretary to Government, P. W. Department. 53. Quarter Master General. 54. Registrar to the Diocese and Archdeacon. 55. Registrar of High Court. 56. Registrar General of Assurances. 57. Govr. Genl's Agent, Resident, & Pol. Agent. 58. Secretary of Local Govt. or Administration. 59. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces. 60. The Bishop. 61. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. 62. Superintending Engineer. 63. 64. Supt. Great Trigonometrical Survey. 65. Supt. and Commissioner of Survey. 66. Superintendent of Vaccine. 67. Superintendent of Irrigation. 68. Magistrates. 69. Collectors. 70. Zillah Judges. 71. Deputy Commissioners. 72. Paymasters.

Official Franking.—As the obligation to receive official letters by public officers seems to be misunderstood, the orders of the Supreme and local Governments are published for general information:—

Extract from a Resolution of the Supreme Government in the Home Department, dated 13th July 1855.

"6. His Honour in Council concurs with the Director General in this view of the case, and resolves accordingly that no further relaxation of the Rule be allowed, and that postage due on covers addressed to all other officers,* *bond fide* on the Public Service, be paid as heretofore in cash and charged in Contingent Bills."

* All officers, except Secretaries to Government, Private Secretaries to Governors or Lieutenant Governors.

Extract from the Bombay Government Order, dated 17th March 1858.

"It having been brought to the notice of Government, that the Postal Rules regarding the irregular franking of official letters, their receipt by the addressees, and the recovery of postage thereon, have not been properly understood by public officers, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general guidance, the following directions on the subject:—

B. Any letter improperly franked, that is franked by persons not authorized to do so by the Government of India, or not in the prescribed form, will be treated by the Post Office as an unpaid letter, and sent bearing Postage."

Delivery at Post Office Window.—Delivery of the private correspondence of Officials at the Post Office window cannot be made except under the provision of the subjoined Postal Rules, Nos. 35 and 36, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 21st April 1866, under the provision of the Post Office Act:—

XXXV. Any person can rent a private box, and receive his letters &c., at the Post Office window who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that in addition a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself, and for conveyance,—the maximum of the latter being five rupees per annum if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag when empty is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

XXXVI. No person living within any town free delivery, or within the limits of a rural post free delivery, unless he rent a private box, can claim to have his letters delivered at the office window if a delivery by Letter Carrier or a despatch by Messenger is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a Mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by Letter Carrier or Messenger, may be obtained by any person on application at the office window so long as the office is open for delivery. But in order to prevent the additional trouble which is sometimes caused by letters being directed to a Post Office, although for persons residing within a free delivery from such office, but who have no private box, a Post Master is authorized, when such letters arrive by a Mail for which there is a delivery from house to house, to refuse to deliver them at the window (even though initials may be substituted for the name), and to send them out by the Letter Carriers.

Instances having been brought to notice of Service Labels having been affixed to Official Covers, addressed to privileged Officials, the attention of all Government Officials is drawn to the Government of India's Notice No. 567, dated 4th May 1866, published in the *Government Gazette*, and to the Extracts in margin.* No public

* 2. The Public Offices enumerated in the annexed List, will be privileged to send and receive (without actual payment of postage) all letters and packets *bond fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service.

N.B.—It is to be understood that all Official Letters to and from Offices in the privileged List, are to pass free, i. e. unstamped, subject to the conditions laid down in the above resolution.

letters to privileged Offices from all classes of Officials should be stamped with Service Labels.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 17th July 1867.