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PART I.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Statement, showing the GROSS and NET COLLECTIONS on account of INCOME TAX and STAMP REVENUE of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (including the General and Political Treasuries subordinate thereto) during the month of May 1867, is published for general information:—

INCOME TAX.		STAMP REVENUE.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Amount Assessed	887	Gross Collections	2,97,194
Gross Collections	937	Refunds	4,965
Refunds	181		
Net Collections	756	Net Collections.....	2,92,229

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1867.

I.—27

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Statement is published for general information:—

“No. 888 of 1867.

*Statement of Cotton shipped from the Ports in Sind, in the Presidency of Bombay, to Foreign
External Ports, during the Month of June 1867.*

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ship.	To what Place.
lbs.	Rupees.		
580,664	1,48,310	“Falcon”	London.
368,923	1,13,450	“Jumna”	Liverpool.
92,512	29,060	“Ambleside”	”
574,392	2,17,440	“Mary E. Ray”	”
330,904	89,950	“Malta”	”
54,936	21,850	“Madge Wildfire”	”
65,520	19,250	“David Malcolm”	London.
52,864	22,650	“Amberwitch”	China.
2,120,720 lbs. or 3,313 Candies, and 400 lbs.	6,61,960		

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 Maund, 8 Maunds equal to 1 Candy.

(Signed) W. T. COLE,
Collector of Customs.

Kurrachee, Custom House, 9th July 1867.

By order,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following Prospectus of the Akolah Agricultural Exhibition, to be held in January 1868:—

“EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, MACHINERY, AND IMPLEMENTS, PRODUCE,
RAW MATERIALS, AND MANUFACTURES.

1. The Exhibition will be opened on or about the 27th January 1868. The exact date will be notified by advertisement.
2. The Central Committee will be glad to receive applications for space from intending exhibitors at once; and will be prepared by the 1st December 1867 to receive articles for exhibition under Groups II., IV., V., and VI.
3. It is requested that these applications be made in the following form:—

Form of Demand for Space, Akolah Exhibition of 1867-68.

Name in full of Applicant, or name of Firm.

Address in full.

Nature of Goods to be exhibited.

Space the Applicant is prepared to occupy.

Length

feet.

Breadth

feet.

Height

feet.

4. Every case, package, or box containing articles intended for exhibition should be labelled; such label should show—

Name of Article.

Place of Product or Manufacture.

Name and Residence of Exhibitor.

Group and Class to which it belongs.

Printed labels for this purpose can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Central Committee, Akolah.

5. All articles intended for sale, must be priced, and a ticket showing the price must be attached to them. In like manner articles not for sale should be ticketted accordingly.

6. Every facility will be given to parties to effect sales, and the Committee will exact no percentage fee upon sales effected.

7. The prices of admission will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Season Ticket	5	0	0
1st Day	3	0	0
Last Day	1	0	0
Intervening Days.....	0	4	0

8. The articles and objects exhibited will be divided into Groups and Classes, as follows:—

GROUP 1.—*Live Stock.*

Class I. Cattle.

II. Horses and Ponies.

III. Sheep and Goats.

IV. Poultry.

GROUP 2.—*Machinery and Implements used in Agriculture, Irrigation, Carpentry, or Manufacture of any kind.*

Class V. Prime Movers.

VI. Implements for Tillage and Harvesting.

VII. Implements and Machines for Sewing.

VIII. Implements for Irrigating.

IX. Implements for preparing Produce for the Market.

X. Farm-yard and Dairy Implements.

XI. Miscellaneous Machinery and Implements not included in the above.

GROUP 3.—*Agricultural and Dairy Produce, and Raw Material, &c.*

Class XII. Country Dairy Produce.

XIII. Grain.

XIV. Pulse.

XV. Tubers.

XVI. Fibers.

XVII. Cotton.

XVIII. Raw Silk.

XIX. Dyes.

XX. Oil Seeds.

XXI. Tobacco.

XXII. Sugar Cane and Raw Sugar.

XXIII. Honey and Wax.

XXIV. Wool.

Raw Material used for Food, Manufactures, Pharmacy, &c.

Class XXV. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Substances.

XXVI. Substances used for Food and Manufactures, &c., such as Dried Fruits, Preserves, Tea and Coffee, Spices, Saccharine Produce, &c.

GROUP 4.—*Forest and Mineral Products of India.*

Class XXVII. Forest Produce.

XXVIII. Mineral Products.

GROUP 5.—*Manufactures.*

Class XXIX. Cotton Fabrics.

XXX. Woollen Manufactures.

XXXI. Silk do.

XXXII. Fibrous do.

XXXIII. Embroidered Fabrics and Brocades.

XXXIV. Hardware and Cutlery.

XXXV. Pottery, including Bricks, Tiles, &c.

XXXVI. Glass Manufactures.

XXXVII. Furniture, Upholstery, &c.

XXXVIII. Leather Manufactures.

XXXIX. Paper.

XL. Arms and Accoutrements.

XLI. Conveyances.

XLII. Basket-work and Matting.

XLIII. Manufactures not included in the above.

GROUP 6.—*Fine Arts.*

Class XLIV. Models and Statuary.

XLV. Engraving, Printing, and Lithography.

XLVI. Photography.

XLVII. Manuscripts, Drawings, and Paintings.

XLVIII. Fine Arts not included in the above, such as Jewellery and Enamel, Mosaic, Porcelain, Carving, and Fancy Work of all descriptions.

9. Special Prizes will also be adjudged for articles of merit, whether or not included under any of the above headings.

R. BULLOCK,

Secretary, Akolah Exhibition Committee."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following order of the Government of India:—

“No. 1277.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Allowances.

SIMLA, the 6th July 1867.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Paragraph 6 of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, sanctioning the grant of Presidency house-rent, at Staff Corps rates, to Medical Officers serving at Presidency towns and not furnished with public quarters, provided their salaries do not exceed Rupees 1,400 per mensem.

Extract Military Department, No. 513, dated the 23rd May 1867, observing, with reference to the case of Surgeon J. Fayer, the Senior Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, and Professor of Surgery in the College, who draws a salary of Rupees 1,050 per mensem in those capacities, and an allowance of Rupees 400 per mensem for the medical charge of the Mysore Princes, that the limit of Rupees 1,400 in the Order of the 4th April 1867, mentioned above, ‘had application to the aggregate salary allotted to an Officer for the substantive, *i. e.* permanent appointment or appointments (when two or more appointments were combined) that may be assigned to him,’ but not to ‘the allowance granted for any temporary or entirely extra charges which may be held by an Officer, and which do not necessarily go with the appointment or be held by his successor, such as the medical charge of the Mysore Princes, the Inspectorship of Emigrants, Dispensaries in Calcutta, &c.’

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 1326, dated the 14th ultimo, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a copy of a letter and of its enclosures, from the Government of Bengal, submitting Dr. Fayer’s claim to Presidency house-rent, and raising a question whether he should continue to draw the allowance for the medical charge of the Mysore Princes.

Letter to the Accountant General, Bengal, No. 1033, dated the 21st ultimo, sanctioning the grant of Presidency house-rent to Dr. Fayer, and any other Medical Officers in the Civil Department similarly circumstanced.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing abstract of correspondence, and of the papers received from the Home Department, under endorsement No. 1326 of the 14th ultimo, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for consideration of the question raised by the Government of Bengal; and that copies of the foregoing abstract be forwarded to the Home and Military Departments; the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; the Controller General of Accounts; and the Accountants General in Madras and Bombay.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby declared under and in pursuance of Act VI. of 1857, that the following pieces of land are required to be taken for a public purpose, viz.: Improvement of the Kaira to the Camp Road, within the limits of the Village of Kaira, in the Kaira Collectorate:—

VILLAGE OF KAIRA.

Revenue Survey Numbers.	Area in Acres.	Area to be taken.	Probable amount of purchase money.
			Rs. a. p.
60	1 36	0 38	53 2 0
71	1 23	0 31½	73 14 0
1,476	0 17	0 8½	8 12 0
		Rs....	135 12 0

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following letters, addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India to the Accountants General, Bengal and British Burmah:—

"No. 1295.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Allowances.

TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Bengal.

Simla, the 10th July 1867.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Deputy Accountant General W. Clarke's letter No. 244, dated the 6th May 1867, annexing a Statement of the scale of servants and luggage said to be prescribed by existing rules for Military Officers provided with free passage when they travel on duty by sea, and soliciting instructions with reference to the last paragraph of the Resolution No. 1467, passed in this Department on the 23rd July 1866, for the adaptation of that scale to Uncovenanted Officers in a similar position.

2. On a reconsideration of the Order of the 23rd July 1866, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the rules on this subject prevailing in the Military Department are inapplicable to Officers, whether Civil or Military, in civil employ, because those Military Officers travelling by sea on military duty, for whom the scale of baggage and servants submitted by you is authorised, usually carry tents and tent-lascars as a part of their field equipment, while Officers travelling by sea on civil duty are rarely so encumbered.

3. As regards luggage, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, for the generality of Officers travelling on civil duty, there is already sufficient provision in the practice of allowing every passenger on a vessel to carry a certain quantity of luggage, the freight on which is included in the charge for his passage; and for the exceptional cases of those Officers who carry their tents with them, it is unnecessary to do more than declare that the charge for the carriage of tents in excess of the abovementioned charge for passage, shall be passed as a special case.

4. With respect to servants, His Excellency in Council is pleased to rule that three servants shall be allowed to Officers whose salaries amount to or exceed, and two servants to those whose salaries are less than, Rupees 1,000 per mensem.

5. These instructions, I am directed to state, should be observed in the cases of all Gazetted Officers who are provided with free passage when they travel on Civil duty by sea, with the exception of those, such as the Officers of the Survey, for whom a scale of luggage and servants prescribed by special orders of this Department, already exists.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1317.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Allowances.

TO THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, British Burmah.

Simla, the 10th July 1867.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 912, of the 18th May 1867, and in reply to state that table money is chargeable, under the Resolution No. 1467, passed in this Department on the 23rd July 1866, to a public officer travelling on duty by sea, from the day on which he takes his first, to that on which he takes his last, dinner on board, both days inclusive.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in pursuance of Act I. of 1859, Section C. to CIII. to appoint R. B. BARTON, Esquire, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain JOHN DIXON, Surveyor to Lloyd's Agents, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British Ship "Terzah" between the Ondaree and Kundaree Islands on the 18th July 1867.

The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Friday the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following addition to the Table of Fees prepared under the provisions of Section 86 of the Indian Registration Act XX. of 1866, has been approved by the Governor General of India in Council, and is published for general information:—

"When any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of a document shall not appear before the Registering Officer, and the person who presented the document shall not apply to the Registering Officer to take steps under Section 37 to secure his attendance, the following extra fees shall be paid:—

If the Registering Officer be not desired to apply for a		<i>Extra Fee.</i>	
Summons within one month from the date of the presentation	}	An extra fee equal to the ordinary fee.	
endorsement.....		An extra fee double the ordinary fee.	
Two months.....		Do.	four times the ordinary fee.
Three months.....		Do.	six times.
Four months.....		Do.	ten times.
Five months, and upwards.....		Do.	

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby declared, under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, that the land situated in the Island of Bombay, and described below, is required for a public purpose, namely, for Passenger Platform at Dadur and Parell:—

First.—A strip of land about two hundred yards in length and twenty-six yards in breadth, bounded on the North by the Foras Road leading from Byculla to Lower Mahim; on the South by the ground of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia; on the East by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and on the West partly by a public footpath and partly by the property of the Reverend Braz Fernandez.

Second.—A strip of land about one hundred and eighty yards in length and twenty-six yards in breadth, bounded on the North by the Foras Road leading from Byculla to Lower Mahim; on the South by the ground of the Reverend Braz Fernandez; on the East partly by the ground of the Reverend Braz Fernandez and partly by the ground of Succaram Vitoba Py, and on the West by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Third.—A strip of land about one hundred and eighty yards in length and seventeen yards in breadth, bounded on the North by the ground of Ramchunder Luxmon; on the South by the Dadur Road; on the East by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and on the West partly by the ground of Ramchunder Luxmon, partly by the ground of Daniel Francis Murzello, and partly by the ground of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of the Government Notification, dated 19th September 1866,* the Right Honourable the

* Published at page 938 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 20th September 1866.

Governor in Council is pleased to rule that it shall not apply to cases of privilege leave in which Government make no order for the performance of the absentee's duties.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1867.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section I. of Act XX. of 1862, continued by Act XXXII. of 1863, the following Rule made by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for the purpose of transferring some of the routine work of translation to certificated Translators, is published for general information:—

"In addition to the fees now authorized to be taken by the Interpreters and Translators, the following fee shall be taken:—

For stamping any translation, or copy made or certified by a certificated Translator of the High Court, Eight annas."

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1867.

No. 455 of 1867.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant J. M. Heath, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant W. De W. Abney, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1867.

No. 456 of 1867.—Lieutenant G. F. Chambers, Her Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Persian Telegraph.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1867.

No. 457 of 1867.—Colonel H. Ramsay, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Kumaon, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

No. 458 of 1867.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Surgeon T. M. Lownds, of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Surgeon J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

Lieutenant H. H. D. Owen, 3rd Squadron Officer, Poona Horse.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

No. 459 of 1867.—Lieutenant G. Bannister, Staff Corps, Adjutant Her Majesty's 24th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 460 of 1867.—The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department :—

Conductor and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary James O'Grady to be Deputy Assistant Commissary ; Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor James Hartley to be Conductor ; and Magazine Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Dennis McMorrow to be Sub-Conductor, from the 24th May 1867, vice Bingham, deceased.

Staff Corps.

No. 461 of 1867.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Thomas Weeding Sanders.....	}	16th July 1867.
Lieutenant Arthur John Doig.....		

Staff Corps.

No. 462 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 John Daniel Williams..... 14th July 1867.

No. 463 of 1867.—Lieutenant H. D. Barne, Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 464 of 1867.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 9th July 1867, No. 711, is republished :—

"No. 711 of 1867.—With reference to the annexed* extracts of Despatches from the Secretary of State, the succession of all officers to Colonel's allowances will hereafter be announced in General Orders, and such Officers will then be considered to have vacated any appointments they may hold, being however, when thought proper, eligible for re-appointment or employment in other capacities at the discretion of their respective Governments, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

* Extract, paragraph 15, of a letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India,—No. 407, dated 3rd December 1861.

PARA. 15.—Her Majesty's Government have further resolved, that upon succession to Colonel's allowance, Officers of the Staff Corps shall vacate the appointment they then hold, being however eligible for re-appointment or employment in any other position at the discretion of their respective Governments, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

NOTE.—Already published in General Order No. 36, dated 10th January 1862.

Extract, paragraph 3, of a letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India,—No. 323, dated 31st October 1865.

PARA. 3.—It appears to me that the best course to be adopted as to Military Officers, will be to make the rule laid down as affecting Staff Corps Officers in your General Order dated the 10th January 1862, henceforward applicable also to Officers of the Indian Army generally, viz., that all such Officers shall, upon succession to Colonel's allowance, vacate the appointment they then hold, being however eligible for re-appointment or employment in that or any other position at the discretion of their respective Governments, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The order requiring appointments to be vacated on succession to Colonel's allowances, does not apply to General Officers in command of Divisions of Brigades.

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

No. 465 of 1867.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 11th July 1867, No. 723 is republished :—

"No. 723 of 1867.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to the effect that the period during which an Officer, not a substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is absent from his command on any account whatever, can only be allowed to reckon as qualifying for the rank of Colonel under the eight years' rule, the following alterations are made in the dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers, and in modification of the General Orders noted in the margin, subject to the approval of Her Majesty.

Nos. 255, 266, 452, and 511 of 1864;
and Nos. 155 and 1079 of 1865.

* * * * *
Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Henry Daly, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. 24th July 1864.
* * * * *

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

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

No. 21 of 1867.—Mr. Charles Mathews, 1st Class Engineer, has been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, from 19th May last, vice Bannerman, retired.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., assumed charge of the appointment of the Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar on the 11th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1867.

Mr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, Poona, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859, in the Poona District.

Lieutenant R. Westmacott to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, until further orders.

Azum Kirpashunker Premshunker, Probationary Mamlutdar of Kupperwunj, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Kaira District.

Azum Rustomjee Framjee, and Azum Lujashunker Moolshunkur, Mamlutdars respectively of Gogo and Veerungaum, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Ahmedabad District.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1867.

Mr. Goolabhaee Mahashunker to be a Special Sub-Registrar for the combined Districts of Anund and Borsud in the Kaira Collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1867.

Mr. Harrington Bulkley, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds Department, has been granted, by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave, on sick certificate, for six months.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

Mr. C. W. Bell acted as Collector of Poona from 7th April to 21st June 1867 (both days inclusive).

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee, District Deputy Collector of Sattara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchundra, Dusterdar to the Collector of Surat, having returned to his duties on 13th instant, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted him under Government Notification dated 7th May last, is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1867.

The following gentlemen are allowed furloughs to Europe for the periods specified :—

For three years.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, C.S., from 29th December next.

Mr. J. B. Peile, C.S., from 31st December next.

For two years.

Mr. A. H. Spry, C.S., from the departure of Second Mail in November next.

For one year.

Mr. C. B. Izon, C.S., from 20th December next.

*FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 18th July 1867.*

Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Hormusjee, Acting Head Accountant, Rajcote, has been appointed Money Order Agent at that Treasury.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1867.

The Government Notification dated 10th May 1867, appointing the Cantonment Magistrate of Hyderabad a Special Officer for the purposes of the License Tax Act XXI. of 1867 for the Cantonment of Hyderabad, is hereby cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.

Mr. D. L. Rodrigues has been appointed Money Order Agent at Dharwar, vice Mr. Janardan Bullal Baput.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

*Acting Chief Secretary to Government.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1867.*

Mr. C. S. Fahey assumed charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Upper Sind (in addition to his other duties), from Lieutenant Twemlow, R.E., before noon on the 13th June 1867.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,

*Secretary to Government.**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.*

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Mackenzie assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, on the morning of the 4th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,

*Secretary to Government.**INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**Bombay Castle, 19th July 1867.*

Lieutenant G. F. Chambers, Her Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Persian Telegraph.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

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, missending, 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:—

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

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 PAT- TERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDIZE	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			" $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 5 8	
	" 5 "	4 2 8			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 0	
By Southampton..	" 6 "	5 0 0			" $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 14 4	
	Under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	0 4 0	Under 4 oz.	0 1 6	" 2 "	2 2 8	
	" 1 "	0 8 0	" 8 "	0 2 0	Under 4 oz.	0 3 0	
	" 2 "	1 0 0	" 12 "	0 3 0	" 8 "	0 6 0	
	" 3 "	1 8 0			" 12 "	0 9 0	
	" 4 "	2 0 0			" 1 lb.	0 12 0	
	" 5 "	2 8 0			" $1\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 15 0	
	" 6 "	3 0 0			" $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 2 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			
Réunion			
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, 1st August 1867.

ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
	China Mail, 30th 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 Khandeish, 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, *viâ* 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 viâ* Marseilles, will be liable to an 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 pies) 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)
Ibraili.	Salonica.	Tultcha.
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 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.

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

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 Merchandise 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 on loose pieces 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.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>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.

9*th*.—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.

10*th*.—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.

11*th*.—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.

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

13*th*.—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.

14*th*.—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:—

1*st*. 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.

2*nd*. 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.

3*rd*. 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.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
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 there-
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.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Not Exceeding	300	0 4	0 9	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8		
Do. ..	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	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.

जाहीरखवर.

लखोटया वरील पत्ता बरोबर नसल्या मुळे पत्रे पोहोचण्यास उशीर लागतो इतकंच नाही परंतु बहुत करून पाहाव-ण्यास अशक्य असतात सबब सर्वत्रांस असे कळविण्यांत येते की देशांतरावर पत्रे पाठविणे असल्यास लखोटयावर ज्या गावांस पाठविणे असले त्या गावांतील रस्त्याचे नांव व घराचा नंबर न्याहाळा, ह्याच प्रमाणे आपले अडत्ये ज्या ठिकाणी असतील त्यांस कळवावे की जेणेकरून तेही त्याच प्रमाणे पत्रे पाठवतील.

वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे पत्ता नसल्या कारणामुळे पत्रे वाटणारा सिपाई यास सर्व गल्लींतून घरे भुंडावी 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 काढून टाकण्यास व टाकून देण्यास प्रवृत्त होतो.

या खेरीज पोस्ट आफिस ही पत्रे वाटणारे सिपाई यांवर अवलंबून असते कारण त्यांस लोकांच्या ठिकाणाची पुरी माहितीगारी असती व्रणून त्यांवर विश्वास ठेवणे जरूर पडते.

ज. २२५५२.

लखोटया उपर नुं डेक्काळुं अश्या नही होय असे माटे कागल पुगवाने वार लागे. अश्या नही पण धळुकीने पोहोच्यो-वानेची हरकत पडे छ, रायभय शरये सोडोने जलुरे. क्रीधामां आपेछे डे देशदिश कागल मोडलवाना होय तो लखोटया उपर नुं गोमनां मोडलवाना होय ते गोमना रसतानुं नाम तथा घेरनुं नय्यर लखो. अश परमाळे पोताना आउतीआयमे नुं डेक्काळुं होय तेज्जेने उपर परमाळे लखी नलुवणुं डे ते सोडणी तेन परमाळे कागल मोडलशे.

उपर कहेया परमाळे डेक्काळुं अश्या नही होय रायभय कागल आपनार शीपाई ने मोडोलायामां घेर शोधवा पडे तेथी कागल आपनार शीपाई ने पुगारतां वार लागेय अने मेहेनतना रायभयती तेज्जे कागलु अतवेछे, रायभय तेज्जे रसतामां-झडी नाभय तथा नापी देखेय.

अश शीपायमे पोश्ट आशीरा आताना कागल लखोटनार शीपाई उपर तदन भरोशो रायभये पोडय रायभय तेज्जेने सोडोना घेरना डेक्काळुनी अश्या अश्या होय असे वारते तेनी उपर वीरावारा रायभयने नर 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.

Postal Guide.—The Bombay Postal Guide with Postal Map of the Bombay Postal Circle, corrected up to the 1st May 1867, can now be had on application at the Post Office.—*Price 1 Rupee.*

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 *bona 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 *bona 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 Depot 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 Depot, 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.	1. Accountant General or Deputy Accountant General.
2. Accountant General, Public Works Department.	2.
3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General of Division.	3. Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General.
4. Army Clothing Superintendent	4. Army Clothing Superintendent.
5. Board of Revenue or Financial Commissioner.	5.
6.	6.
7. Chief Commissioner and Personal Secretary.	7. Chief Commissioner and Personal Secretary to do.
8. Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.	8.
9. Chief Inspector of Musketry	9. Chief Inspector of Musketry.
10. Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretary to ditto.	10. Commander-in-Chief and Military Secretary to Ditto.
11. Commissary General.. .. .	11. Commissary General.
12. Commissary of Ordnance	12. Commissary of Ordnance.
13. Commissioner of Division of Revenue and Settlement.	13. Commissioner of Revenue and Police.
14. Consulting Engineer.. .. .	14. Consulting Engineer.
15. Controller General of Accounts	15.
16. Controller General, Military Expenditure ..	16.
17. Controller of Military Accounts	17. Controller of Military Finance.
18. Controller of Public Works Accounts ..	18. Controller of Public Works Accounts.
19. Customs' Commissioner	19. Customs' Commissioner.
20. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance ..	20. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.
21. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals ..	21. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
22. Director of Public Instruction	22. Director of Public Instruction.
23. Electric Telegraph Office	23. Electric Telegraph Office.
24. Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts.	24. Examiner of Commissariat, Barrack, and Clothing Accounts.
25. Examiner of Medical Accounts	25. Examiner of Medical Accounts.
26. Examiner of Ordnance, Barracks, Clothing, and Regimental necessities Accounts.	26. Examiner of Ordnance.
27. Examiner, Pay Department	27. Examiner, Pay Department.
28. Financial Department, Secretary's Office ..	28. Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments.
29. Foreign Department, ditto.	29. Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.
30. Gazette, Official Superintendent	30. Gazette, Official Superintendent.
31. General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.	31. General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity.
32. Geological Survey Superintendent	32. Geological Survey Superintendent.
33. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to ditto.	33. Governor General and Governor, and Private or Military Secretary to Ditto.
34. Home Department, Secretary's Office ..	34.
35. India Office, London	35. India Office, London.
36. Inspector General or Conservator of Forests.	36. Conservator of Forests.
37. Inspector General of Hospitals	37. Inspector General of Hospitals.
38. Inspector General of Jails	38. Inspector General of Prisons.
39. Inspector General of Ordnance	39. Inspector General of Ordnance.
40. Inspector General of Police.. .. .	40.
41. Inspector General of Military Works ..	41.
42. Judge Advocate General	42. Judge Advocate General.
43. Legal Affairs Superintendent and Remembrancer.	43. Legal Affairs Remembrancer.
44. Lieutenant Governor and Private Secretary to ditto.	44. Lieutenant Governor and Private Secretary to Ditto.
45. Principal Medical Store-keeper	45. Principal Medical Storekeeper.
46. Military Accountant.	46. Military Accountant.
47. Military Department, Secretary's Office ..	47. Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments.
48. Mint Master, and Head Commissioner or Commissioner for the Issue of Paper Currency at the Presidency.	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,* *bonâ 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 of 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 *bona 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, 24th July 1867.