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PART I.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of June 1867:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.
96th Foot	Major J. M. Cuppage	12th June 1867. ..	At Poona.
Ditto	Ensign T. H. Peach	8th " "	At Neemuch.

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

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1867.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

"Simla, the 18th July 1867.

No. 1549.

In continuation of Notification No. 1170, dated the 27th June 1867, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	MAY, 1865.	MAY, 1866.	MAY, 1867.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	1,81,03,205	2,09,77,296	1,48,63,347
Bengal	1,60,30,470	1,10,09,596	1,34,97,363
British Burmah	32,89,845	32,83,364	23,59,871
North-Western Provinces	2,11,11,657	1,84,14,760	1,57,42,691
Oudh	46,96,372	36,03,634	32,87,454
Punjaub	1,19,71,951	85,27,147	85,14,332
Bombay	2,38,47,901	3,84,06,072	2,71,71,417
Central Provinces	42,08,259	34,49,570	37,60,603
Madras	2,48,03,024	2,62,57,994	2,68,02,321
	12,80,62,684	13,39,79,433	11,59,99,399
Berars	32,91,731	41,67,766	*
Total Rupees ..	13,13,54,415	13,81,47,199	

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted—the revenues and charges being now excluded from those of the Government of India.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 25th April 1867, page 1397, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of Newassa Khoord, in the Newassa Talooka of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the Townspeople are desirous that Taxes should be imposed for Municipal purposes.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of NEWASSA KHOORD, in the Newassa Talooka of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, from the 1st September 1867.

By order,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1867.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

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	Huri Gopall Josi	30th July 1867 ..	Poona.
2	Madhuvrav Shesgir	Ditto. ..	Konkun.
3	Nago Gunesh Abheynkur	Ditto. ..	Poona.
4	Mr. Gopinath Sudashivje	Ditto. ..	Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Khandeish, Sattara, and Konkun.
5	Krishnaji Nagesh	Ditto. ..	Poona.

KHANDARAO C. BEDARKER,

Deputy Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Bombay, 30th July 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1867.

No. 466 of 1867.—With reference to G. O. No. 110 of 1864, it is notified that the Compensation shown under the head of "2nd year" is payable at the commencement of that year, and not, as has hitherto been understood, after the expiration of the year.

Claims founded on this interpretation should be, at once, sent to the Examiner of Clothing Accounts. The compensation for half the value of a pair of Serge Trowsers, granted by G. O. No. 505 of 1866, to men who were effective for the year 1862-63, must be deducted from any claim made on their behalf for Compensation for Trowsers due on the 1st April 1867 for the biennial period 1866-68.

No. 467 of 1867.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, Staff Corps, Quartermaster Her Majesty's 25th Regiment N. I.
Assistant Surgeon A. Barrie, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1867.

No. 468 of 1867.—Article 267, page 687, Jameson's Code, directing that half-yearly family pension rolls be forwarded to the Pension Paymaster at the Presidency, is cancelled. This does not affect Article 219, page 681, which requires that Family Registers be kept up by Native Corps to substantiate the Pension claims of Heirs of Native Soldiers.

Staff Corps.

No. 469 of 1867.—The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Henry William Holland..... } 25th July 1867.
Major Edwin Luddington Scott

No. 470 of 1867.—Under authority from the Government of India, the undernamed Apprentices of the Subordinate Medical Department are transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Establishment, with effect from the dates stated :—

Hospital Apprentice Daniel O'Connell, attached to Her Majesty's 106th Foot. 6th May 1867.

Hospital Apprentice William Richard McArdle, attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Foot. 13th May 1867.

No. 471 of 1867.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 17th July 1867, No. 733, is republished :—

"No. 733 of 1867.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize a first payment of the Jhansi Prize Money, at the rate of Rupees 40 (forty) per share.

2. The Jhansi Prize Money is payable to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, and Head Quarters Staff who were in the field between the 1st April and the 19th June 1858, and to the troops of the Central India Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, now General Lord Strathnairn, engaged at the action of the Betwa (1st April), fall of Jhansi (2nd April), capture of Calpee (22nd May), and recapture of Gwalior (19th June 1858).

3. The payment of this prize will be carried out, in all respects, under the rules* applied in the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money, and the rolls of claimants whose shares will be payable in England will be made up on the 1st September next.

4. As far as it can be ascertained, the troops noted below formed the Central India Field Force engaged at the operations above specified :—

BOMBAY TROOPS.

Artillery.

1st Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery.
2nd Company, Reserve Artillery, and No. 18 Light Field Battery.
4th Company, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Artillery.
No. 6 Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
3rd Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry.

Infantry.

Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders.
 " " 86th Regiment.
 3rd Bombay European Regiment.
 24th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
 25th " " "

Miscellaneous.

21st Company, Royal Engineers.
 2nd Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 5th " " "

Hyderabad Contingent, Artillery,

1st, 2nd, and 4th Companies.

Cavalry.

1st Regiment, Cavalry.
 3rd " "
 4th " "

Infantry.

3rd Regiment Infantry.
 5th " "

NOTE.—The claims of the Cawnpore moveable column, under command of Brigadier Maxwell, and that of Brigadier M. Smith's Force to share in the Jhansi Prize, are under reference to the Secretary of State, and a sufficient amount has been reserved to meet these claims if they are admitted.

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

No. 472 of 1867.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 17th July 1867, No. 734, is republished :—

"No. 734 of 1867.—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to pass a Resolution to the following effect, in the Financial Department, it is hereby notified for general information that, in forwarding to Civil authorities correspondence regarding Sepoy's family affairs, suits, complaints, and other communications of the nature laid down in G. O. C. of 13th April 1855, paragraph 5, Commanding Officers are authorized to prepay such letters by ordinary stamps, and to recover the cost of stamps so used in monthly contingent bills.

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

No. 473 of 1867.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 19th July 1867, No. 739, is republished :—

"No. 739 of 1867.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.*Promotions.*

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
* * * * Major Alfred Butler Little, Bombay Staff Corps.	Lieutenant Colonel.	25th March 1867.	Major General J. C. Heath, Bombay Infantry, deceased.
* * * * Major Edmund Antoine Henry Bacon, Bombay Staff Corps.	Lieutenant Colonel.	5th April 1867.	Major General J. Moule, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
* * * *			

Alterations of Rank.

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To rank from.	In succession to
* * * * Major Henry Pelham Close, Bombay Staff Corps.	1st March 1867.....	General C. A. G. Wallington, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

No. 474 of 1867.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazette*s of 21st and 25th June 1867, pages 3482 and 3541, are published for general information :—

“INDIA OFFICE, 18th June 1867.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps by the Governments in India :—

BOMBAY STAFF CORES.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel (Major General) John Hobson, Infantry. Dated 18th May 1858.
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Boyd, Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.

To be Majors.

Major John Daniel Williams, 28th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain (Brevet Major) William Bannerman, 3rd Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain (Brevet Major) Hugh George Robison, late 3rd European Regiment. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain (Brevet Major) William Rice, 25th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.

To be Captains.

Captain William Alfred Glasspoole, 4th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain George Lodwick Warden, 17th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain Stewart Fellows, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain Alfred Utterson, late 3rd European Regiment. Dated 12th September 1866.
Captain John James Elder, 6th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Oriel Viveash Tanner, 18th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick William Jones, 18th Native Infantry. Dated 12th September 1866.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Monteith Fullerton, 1st Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1856.
Lieutenant Walter Leckie Hallett, 1st Native Infantry. Dated 8th September 1857.
Lieutenant Alexander Chambers Hunter, 17th Native Infantry. Dated 1st December 1857.
Lieutenant James Affleck, 1st Native Infantry. Dated 31st March 1858.
Lieutenant Henry Gardiner, 8th Native Infantry. Dated 1st May 1859.
Lieutenant Elmhurst Roger Goode, 16th Native Infantry. Dated 21st September 1859.
Lieutenant Percival Downton Walden, 5th Native Infantry. Dated 1st May 1860.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL, 25th June 1867.

The undermentioned Officers, employed in the Public Works Department, India, to be placed on the Seconded List, from the dates of their respective appointments in such Departments, but they will not be succeeded in the Corps, viz :—

Lieutenant Napier George Sturt.
Lieutenant George Henry Law Pole.
Lieutenant John Mabbott Morgan.
Lieutenant Archibald Lewis Buckle.
Lieutenant Thomas J. Willans.
Lieutenant William De Wivesleslie Abney.
Lieutenant Richard A. Sargeant.
Lieutenant Albert E. Dümmler.
Lieutenant Clayton S. Beauchamp.
Lieutenant William Osborn.
Lieutenant Leslock F. Boileau.
Lieutenant Charles E. Pridden.
Lieutenant Andrew W. Baird.
Lieutenant William H. Haydon.
Lieutenant Henry C. Reynolds.
Lieutenant Henry C. Macdiarmid.”

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1867.

No. 22 of 1867.—Referring to G. O. No. 21, of 24th July 1867, the appointment of Mr. C. Mathews as Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, is to have effect from 19th April last.

W. F. MARRIOTT, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.***Bombay Castle, 31st July 1867.*

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson assumed charge of the Kattywar Political Agency on the 9th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 26th July 1867.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section XXXVIII. of Bombay Act IV. of 1865, to appoint Assistant Apothecary Pandoo Chowan to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Meerpoor Buttora in Sind.

Mr. A. L. Spens, Senior Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, for the detached Station of Kaira, was allowed special leave from 14th to 21st June 1867 to enable him to rejoin his appointment after return from the sick leave granted to him on 27th September 1865.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1867.

Purushram wullud Manickroy, Head Moonshee of Tatta, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in the Kurrachee District.

Azum Shamrao Rungnath, Acting 1st Carcoon of Wurrungaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Khandeish District.

Azum Babajee Venayek is appointed to act as Public Prosecutor in the Ahmednuggur Judge's Court during the absence of Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee on leave.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1867.

Azum Oomiasunker Ramsunker, Mamlutdar of Chowrassee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Surat District.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1867.

Azum Trimbeck Sadasew, Mamlutdar of Talooka Dhanoo, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Tanna District.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 30th July 1867.*

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, is allowed preparatory leave for 14 days to enable him to visit the Presidency for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Committee, in order to obtain a final certificate for sick leave to Europe.

Mr. C. M. Hogg acted as Collector of Tanna from 7th June to 14th July 1867 inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 31st July 1867.*

The undermentioned Gentlemen have passed examinations in the languages specified, according to the Higher Standard:—

Captain A. J. Wake. Hindustani.
Mr. G. T. Molecey. Marathi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 27th July 1867.*

The undermentioned Uncovenanted Officers, having produced the necessary certificates, have been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—

Mr. G. Tipper..... Three months.
Mr. J. C. V. Johnson..... Six months.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to his duty.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*Bombay Castle, 24th July 1867.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. Doig to be an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, in the Public Works Department.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
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.

June 9th and 24th.

July 9th and 24th.

August 9th and 24th.

September 9th.

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 Wednesday the 14th August 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 15th instant.

MAURITIUS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and AUSTRALIAN MAILS will be made up by this opportunity only.

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, 8th August 1867.

ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
Bushire Mail, 3rd August 1867. China Mail, 5th August 1867.	Persian Gulf Mail, <i>via</i> Kurrachee 3rd August.

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

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

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 Tick

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.

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.

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 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—

	Rs.	a.	p.
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 lb.	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 4 0
3. For a packet exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 1 lb.	0 8 0
4. For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 12 0
5. For a packet exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	1 0 0
6. For a packet exceeding 2 lbs. and not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 4 0
7. For a packet exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 *via* 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 *via* 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 via 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.

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 बरील पत्ता बरोबर नसल्या मुळे पत्रे पोहोचण्यास उशीर लागतो इतकेंच नाही परंतु बहुत करून पोहाचण्यास अशक्य असतात सबब सर्वत्रांस असे कळविण्यांत येतें की देशांतरावर पत्रे पाठविणें असल्यास लखोटयावर ज्या गावांस पाठविणें असेल त्या गावांतील रस्त्याचें नांव व घराचा नंबर ल्याहावा, ह्याच प्रमाणें आपले अडत्ये ज्या ठिकाणी असतील त्यांस कळवावें की जेणेंकरून तेही त्याच प्रमाणें पत्रे पाठवितील.

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

या खेरीज पोस्ट आफिस हीं पत्रे वाटणारे सिपाई यांजवर अवलंबून असतें कारण त्यांस लोकांच्या ठिकाणाची पुरी माहितीगारी असती ह्याणून त्यांजवर विश्वास ठेवणें जरूर पडतें.

जुहुरायर.

जुहुरायर उपरजुं ठेकाळु अरायर नहीं होअे अेमाटे कागल पुगवाने वार लागेछे. अेरखुंन नहीं पखु धायुकीने पोहोत्याउ-वानेप्री हरकत पडे छे, रायय राखे लिखिने जुहुरे कीधामां आवेछे के देशेदिरा कागल मोडलवाना होअे तो जुहुरा उपर ने गामांमोडलवाना होअे ते गामना ररातानुं नाम तथा घेरनुं नंयर लप्येवो. अेल परमाळु पोताना आउतीआअे ने ठेकाळु होअे तेअेने उपर परमाळु लप्री नखुववुं के ते बाकप्री तेन परमाळु कागल मोडलशे.

उपर कहेआ परमाळु ठेकाळु अरायर नहीं होअे रायय कागल आपनार शीपाईने मोडिलाअेमां घेर शोधवा पडे तेथी कागल आपनार शीपाईने पुगारतां वार लागेअ अेने मेहेनतना राययथी तेअो कारखु अतवेछे, रायय तेअो ररातामां-झडी नाअेअ तथा नाप्री हेअेअ.

अे शीपाअे पोश्ट आशीरा आताना कागल लपलनार शीपाईउपर तदन भरोशो राययो पडेअ रायय तेअेने लिखिना घेरना ठेकाळुानी अरायर अयर होअेछे वारते तेनी उपर वीरावारा राययाने नरर 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.—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."

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 Dépôt 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 Dépôt, 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.

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

* 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.

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

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

TIME TABLE of ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL, and DELIVERY of LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS.

Name of the Steamer.	This Return exhibits time at which												No. of Bags received.			REMARKS.
	Steamer anchored.		Mails were landed at the Pier.		The first Mail Bag was received.		The last Mail Bag was received.		Window Delivery commenced.		The Delivery Peons left the Office with the first Delivery of Overland Letters and Papers.		Marseilles.	Southampton.	Egypt, Aden and France.	
DELHIE..	1867	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		P. M.		A. M.			{ 8	Boxes.
Time occupied	July 23	7-45	..	9-20	..	9-32	..	9-49	..	11-25	24	5-0	77	73	{ 4	Bags.
	..	..	..	1-35	..	0-12	..	0-17	..	1-53	..	5-35	..	..		

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 31st July 1867.