



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE
OF
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1891.

Transmission of Postal-cards.

ONSLow, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of September, 1891.

Present:

THE HONOURABLE THE PREMIER PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS under the provisions of "The Post Office Act, 1889" (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), an Order in Council was issued on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the twenty-fourth day of the same month, approving of certain arrangements for the transmission of post-cards between the Colony of New Zealand and the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is desirable to revoke the said Order in Council, and to make other provision in lieu thereof: And whereas, under the provisions of the said Act, the Postmaster-General of the Colony of New Zealand hath arranged (subject to the issue of this Order in Council) with the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom and the Director-General of Posts, Berne, having the control of all business arrangements connected with the Universal Postal Union, that post-cards of the Colony of New Zealand, made and issued in the said colony by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, and bearing, in respect of each card, an impressed stamp denoting the duty of one penny halfpenny for each single card, and, in respect of each reply-card, impressed stamps denoting the duty of threepence, may be transmitted by means of the Post Office to the United Kingdom and to the several other countries comprised within the Postal Union, as enumerated in the Schedule hereto; and that in like manner post-cards of the United Kingdom and of the several said other Postal Union countries, made and issued therein, by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, respectively, or other lawful authority, and bearing, in respect of each card, an impressed stamp denoting the duty of one penny halfpenny for each single card, and, in respect of each reply card, impressed stamps denoting the duty of threepence, may be transmitted by means of the Post Office to the Colony of New Zealand; such post-cards to be so transmitted to and from the Colony of New Zealand and said United Kingdom subject to the provisions of "The Post Office Act, 1881," in relation to post-cards sent by post within the Colony of New Zealand: And whereas it has been agreed that the said arrangement shall take effect and become operative on and after the first day of October next: And whereas it is expedient that the consent of the Governor in Council should be given to such proposed arrangements in the manner required by the said Act:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority contained in the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities in anywise enabling him in this behalf, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow, the Governor of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, doth hereby consent to the said arrangements for the reciprocal transmission of post-cards by means of the Post Office to and from the Colony of New Zealand and the United Kingdom and the several Postal Union countries aforesaid, upon and subject

to the terms and conditions mentioned and set forth in the said arrangements, and to the conditions herein contained: Provided always that, until suitable post-cards to be used in terms of this Order in Council can be printed, stamped, and made ready for use, and for such time only, it shall be lawful, in transmitting post-cards from New Zealand to the United Kingdom and the several Postal Union countries aforesaid, to use the post-card at present authorised to be used for transmission to the Australian Colonies from New Zealand, termed "the Inland and Australian Post-card," provided an additional postage-stamp denoting the duty of one halfpenny in respect of the single card and one penny in respect of the reply card be previously affixed to any such post-card. And it is hereby declared that this Order in Council shall come into force on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE POSTAL UNION TO WHICH SINGLE POST-CARDS AND REPLY POST-CARDS MAY BE TRANSMITTED.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
Abyssinia	Aden.	British Columbia ..	San Francisco.
Accra	London.		Suez.
Aden	Australia.	British Guiana	New York.
Addah	London.		Rio de Janeiro.
Afghanistan	Bombay.	Bulgaria	S. Frisco-London.
Africa, East	Aden.		Plymouth.
Africa, South, South- east, and South- west	Mauritius. S. Frisco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.	Burmah	Suez.
Africa, West	London.		Colombo.
Ahngwey	London.	Cabenda	London.
Akassa	London.	Calabar	London.
Albania	S. Frisco-London.	Cambodia	Singapore.
	Suez.	Cameroons	London.
Alexandretta	Suez.	Canada	San Francisco.
	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
Algeria	S. Frisco-London.	Canary Islands	Direct steamers.
	Suez.	Candia	Suez.
Ambrizette	London.		S. Frisco-London.
Anam	Singapore.	Cape Coast Castle ..	London.
Andorra	S. Frisco-London.	Cape Colony	Mauritius.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
	Plymouth.		Aden-Zanzibar.
Angola	London.	Cape Verd Islands ..	Rio de Janeiro.
Annobon	London.		S. Frisco-London.
Anguilla	New York.	Cayenne	New York.
	Suez.		Rio de Janeiro.
Antigua	New York.	Celebes	Torres Strait.
	Suez.		Colombo.
Arabia	Aden.	Central Asia	Bombay.
Argentine Republic	Rio de Janeiro.	Ceylon	P. & O. or Orient lines.
Asaba	London.	Chandernagore	P. & O. or Orient lines.
Asia, Central	Bombay.	Chili	San Francisco.
Ascension	London.	China	Torres Strait.
Austria-Hungary ..	S. Frisco-London.		Colombo.
	Suez.	Cochin China	Colombo.
	Plymouth.		Torres Strait.
Azores	Rio de Janeiro.	Colombia (Republic of or United States of)	San Francisco.
	S. Frisco-London.	Comoro Islands	French packet.
Bagamoyo	Aden.		Aden.
Bagdad	Bombay.	Congo	London.
Bahamas	New York.	Corea	Torres Strait.
	Suez.		Colombo.
Balearic Islands ..	S. Frisco-London.	Costa Rica	San Francisco.
	Suez.	Crete	Suez.
	Plymouth.		S. Frisco-London.
Barbados	New York.	Cuba	New York.
	Suez.		Suez.
Bechuanaland	Mauritius.	Curaçao	New York.
	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Aden-Zanzibar.	Cyprus	S. Frisco-London.
Belgium	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Plymouth.	Dar-es-Salaam	Aden.
	Suez.	Delagoa Bay	Aden.
Benguela	London.		Mauritius.
Belize	New York.	Denmark	S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.		Plymouth.
Benin	London.		Suez.
Bermuda	New York.	Diego Garcia	P. & O. or Orient lines.
	Suez.		New York.
Beyrout	Suez.	Dominica	Suez.
	S. Frisco-London.		San Francisco.
Bolivia	San Francisco.	Ecuador	San Francisco.
Bonny	London.	Egypt	P. & O. and Orient Co.'s steamers.
Buen Ayre	New York.		San Francisco.
	Suez.	England	Plymouth.
Borneo, Dutch and British	Torres Strait. Colombo.		Suez.
Bourbon	Mauritius.	Falkland Islands ..	Montevideo (Uru- quay).
	Aden.		S. Frisco-London.
Brass	London.		
Brazil	Direct steamers.		

SCHEDULE—continued.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route via
Farøe Islands ..	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez.	Lamu	Aden.
Fernando Po ..	London.	Liberia	London.
Forcados	London.	Lindi	Aden.
France	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. P. & O. and Orient lines. French packets. London.	Loanda	London.
Gaboon	Ecuador.	Los Islands ..	London.
Galapagos Archipelago ..	London.	Luxemburg ..	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez.
Gambia	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. P. & O. and Orient Co.'s steamers. German line.	Macao	Hong Kong.
Germany	Suez.	Madagascar ..	Mauritius. Aden.
Gibraltar	S. Frisco-London. P. & O. and Orient lines.	Madeira	Direct steamers.
Goa	London.	Madura	Batavia.
Gold Coast	London.	Mahé (Seychelles) ..	French packet. Aden.
Gorée	London.	Malta	Suez.
Grand Bassam ..	London.	Manila	S. Frisco-London. Torres Strait. Colombo.
Great Britain and Ireland	San Francisco. Plymouth. Suez.	Manitoba	San Francisco. Suez.
Greece	S. Frisco-London. Denmark. New York.	Martinique	New York. Suez.
Greenland	New York.	Mashonaland ..	Mauritius. S. Frisco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.
Grenada	Suez.	Mauritius	French packet. Aden.
Grenadines	New York. Suez.	Mayotte	French packet. Aden. Suez.
Guadeloupe	New York. Suez.	Metelin or Mytilene	S. Frisco-London. San Francisco. Suez.
Guatemala	San Francisco. New York.	Mexico	San Francisco. Suez.
Guiana, British, Dutch, French	Rio de Janiero.	Moluccas	Torres Strait. Colombo.
Guinea	London.	Mombasa	Aden.
Half Jack	London.	Monaco	S. Frisco-London. Suez.
Hawaiian Islands ..	Auckland.	Monrovia	London. Plymouth.
Hayti	New York. Suez.	Montenegro	Suez.
Heligoland	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez-London.	Montserrat	S. Frisco-London. New York. Suez.
Holland	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez.	Morocco	Suez. S. Frisco-London.
Honduras, British, and Republic (except western portion)	New York. Suez.	Mosquito Territory ..	San Francisco. London.
Honduras Republic, western portion of	San Francisco.	Mossamedes	Aden.
Hong Kong	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Mozambique	Aden.
Honolulu	Auckland.	Muscat	Aden.
Hungary	S. Frisco-London. Suez. Plymouth.	Natal	Mauritius. S. Frisco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.
Iceland	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez-London.	Nevis	New York. Suez.
India, British, French, Portuguese	P. & O. or Orient Lines.	New Brunswick	San Francisco. Suez.
Inhambane	Aden.	Newfoundland	San Francisco. Suez.
Ionian Islands	Suez.	Nicaragua	San Francisco.
Ireland	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez-London.	Nicobar Islands	Australia.
Italy	Suez.	Niger Territory	London.
Jamaica	S. Frisco-London. New York. Suez.	Norway	S. Frisco-London. Plymouth. Suez.
Japan	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Nossi Bé	French packet. Aden.
Java	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Novo Rodondo	London.
Kilwakinje	Aden.	Nova Scotia	San Francisco. Suez.
Labuan	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Ontario	San Francisco. Suez.
Lagos (Africa)	London.	Opobo	London.
		Orange Free State ..	Mauritius. S. Frisco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.
		Palestine	Suez.
		Panama	S. Frisco-London.
		Paraguay	San Francisco.
		Patagonia	Rio de Janeiro.
		Pellew Islands	Buenos Ayres.
		Penang	Torres Strait. Colombo.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Country, &c.	Route, <i>vid</i>	Country, &c.	Route, <i>vid</i>
Persia	Bombay.	Sherboro	London.
Peru	San Francisco.	Siam	Singapore.
Philippine Islands ..	Torres Strait.	Siberia	Russia.
	Colombo.	Sicily	Suez.
Poland	S. Frisco-London.		S. Frisco-London.
	Plymouth.	Sierra Leone ..	London.
	Suez.	Singapore ..	Torres Strait.
Pondicherry	Colombo.		Colombo.
Porto Rico	New York.	Smyrna	Suez.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
Portugal	S. Frisco-London.	Socotra	Aden.
	Plymouth.	Spain	S. Frisco-London
	Suez.		Suez.
Prince Edward Island	San Francisco.		Plymouth.
	Suez.	Straits Settlements	Torres Strait.
Quebec	San Francisco.		Colombo.
	Suez.	Suakim	Aden.
Quilimane	Aden.	Sumatra	Torres Strait.
Réunion	French packet.		Colombo.
	Aden.	Surinam	New York.
Rhodes	Suez.		Suez.
	S. Frisco-London.	Sweden	S. Frisco-London.
Roumania	S. Frisco-London.		Plymouth.
	Suez.		Suez-London.
	Plymouth.	Switzerland ..	S. Frisco-London.
Russia	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Plymouth.	Syria	Plymouth.
	Suez.		Suez.
St. Croix (West Indies)	New York.	Tanga	S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.	Tangiers	Aden.
St. Domingo	New York.		S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.	Teneriffe	Suez.
St. Eustatius	New York.		Plymouth.
	Suez.	Tobago	Direct steamers.
St. Helena	S. Frisco-London.		New York.
	Mauritius.		Suez.
St. John's (West Indies)	New York.	Togo Territory ..	London.
	Suez.	Tortola	New York.
St. Kitt's	New York.		Suez.
	Suez.	Transvaal	Mauritius.
St. Lucia (West Indies)	New York.		S. Frisco-London.
	Suez.		Aden-Zanzibar.
St. Martin's	New York.	Trebizond	Suez.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
St. Pierre et Miquelon	San Francisco.	Trinidad	New York.
	Suez.		Suez.
St. Thomas (West Indies)	New York.	Tripoli	Suez.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
St. Thomas (West Africa)	London.	Tunis	Suez.
St. Vincent (Cape Verd)	Rio de Janeiro.		S. Frisco-London.
	S. Frisco-London.	Turkey, European and Asiatic	S. Frisco-London.
St. Vincent (West Indies)	New York.	Turk's Islands ..	New York.
	Suez.		Suez.
Salt Pond	London.	United Kingdom ..	San Francisco.
San Salvador (Central America)	San Francisco.		Plymouth.
			Suez.
San Salvador (West Indies)	New York.	United States of America	San Francisco.
	Suez.		Suez.
Samsoun	Suez.	United States of Colombia	San Francisco.
	S. Frisco-London.	Uruguay	Rio de Janeiro.
Sandwich Islands ..	Auckland.		San Francisco.
Sarawak	Torres Straits.	Vancouver Island ..	Suez.
	Colombo.		Suez.
Scotland	S. Frisco-London.	Venezuela	New York.
	Plymouth.		Rio de Janeiro.
	Suez-London.	Virgin Islands ..	New York.
Senegal	London.		Suez.
Senegambia	London.	West Indies	New York.
Servia	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Suez.	Whydah	London.
	Plymouth.	Zanzibar	Aden.
Sette Cama	London.		Mauritius.
Seychelles	French packet.	Zululand	S. Frisco-London.
	Aden.		Aden-Zanzibar.

ALEX. WILLIS
Clerk of the Executive Council,

Post Office Regulations and Rates of Postage.

ONSLow, Governor.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government Buildings, at Wellington, this twenty-ninth day of September, 1891.

Present:

THE HONOURABLE THE PREMIER PRESIDING IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the ninth section of "The Post Office Act, 1881" (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make, alter, and revoke rules and regulations for the managing of the several post-offices, for the receiving, despatching, conveying, and delivering of letters, and for the several other purposes in the said section mentioned: And whereas by Orders in Council bearing date the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight; the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, respectively, certain rules and regulations were made under the said Act: And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Orders in Council and the regulations made thereby respectively, and to make other provision in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, his Excellency the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by the said Act, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, doth hereby revoke the several regulations made by the several Orders in Council hereinbefore mentioned, made and issued under "The Post Office Act, 1881," and in lieu thereof doth make the regulations specified in the First Schedule hereto: And in exercise of the like powers, and with the like advice and consent, His Excellency the Governor doth hereby abolish the rates of postage heretofore prescribed to be paid within the colony on books, commercial papers, packets, and pattern-samples for delivery within the colony, and doth also abolish the rates of postage heretofore prescribed to be paid in the colony for the transmission of letters, books, commercial papers, packets, pattern-samples, and newspapers to places beyond seas, and in lieu thereof doth order and declare that the rates of postage payable within the colony on books, commercial papers, packets, and pattern-samples for delivery within the colony, and on letters, books, commercial papers, packets, pattern-samples, and newspapers for transmission to the several places beyond seas respectively mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto, shall be those specified in such Schedule, and that such rates of postage shall in all cases be paid at the time such letters, books, pattern-samples, and newspapers are delivered into the post-office; and, with the like advice and consent as aforesaid, His Excellency doth further order and declare that this Order in Council shall take effect on and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Business Hours.

All post-offices are opened for delivery of letters, sale of stamps, receipt and delivery of parcels, and registration of letters, &c., from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days only. Money-order and savings-bank business is transacted at certain offices and hours named at page 119 of the Postal Guide, on week-days only.

Certain post-offices specially authorized by the Postmaster-General may be closed during the periods of sorting and despatching mails.

Telegraph.—The hours of attendance at offices where telegraph business is transacted, and a list of these offices, will be found at pages 127–138 of the Postal Guide.

Post Office and Telegraph Holidays.—The statutory post-office and telegraph holidays are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales's Birthday, and Christmas Day.

Delivery.

Deliveries from office counters, &c., are made from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days, but certain Post Offices specially authorized by the Postmaster-General may be closed during the periods of sorting and despatching mails.

Letter-carriers and messengers are prohibited from distributing any letters, newspapers, &c., except such as have passed through a Post Office. They are not allowed to deliver in the street or elsewhere except at houses or places of business, even to addressees; nor are they allowed to deliver under doors. They are not permitted to receive any payment beyond the postage for the delivery or collection of any letter or newspaper, or to deviate from the route laid down for them. The prohibition, however, from receiving payment in addition to the postage does not extend to Christmas gratuities. For delivery of parcels by parcel post, see regulations under "Inland Parcel Post," page 82 of the Postal Guide.

No person living within the town free delivery can claim to have his letters delivered at the office if a delivery by letter-carrier is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by letter-carrier, may be obtained by any person on application at the office, so long as it is open for delivery.

Receipts must be given for all registered articles upon delivery thereof.

Letters addressed to the Post Office, or to be kept till called for, may be obtained at the office, except where it is ascertained that it is the practice of persons living within the town delivery to have their letters so addressed, in which cases they will be sent out by letter-carrier. Letters for persons residing beyond any official delivery will be delivered on application at the office. It is not permitted to return any letter to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon (except under the provisions for special request, see "Special Request Letters"), as every letter must be

delivered to the person to whom it is originally directed, and to him alone. No information must be given by a postal officer respecting letters, &c., which pass through a Post Office, except to the persons to whom they are addressed.

Private Boxes and Bags.

Private letter-boxes are provided for merchants and others upon payment, in advance, of the following fees:—

- (a.) For a term exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding one year, one pound (£1).
- (b.) For a term not exceeding six calendar months, ten shillings (10s.); and
- (c.) Provided that no private box shall be let for a term less than six months, to date from the day on which the same shall be let; and that, where there are two or more applicants for the same box at the same time, the preference shall be given to the person desiring to have the same for the longest term.

No private box can be held in the joint names of a number of persons unless it be known that the applicants are in business partnership. Private persons are not permitted to join in renting a private box. Subject to the above restrictions, any person can have a private box who is willing to pay the appointed rent. No person can be permitted to engage a private box for Sunday or certain day or days only.

Letters directed to any person renting a private box, and letters directed to members of the family or servants, also letters directed to the care of the box-holder, will be deposited in the box (unless written notice be given to the contrary). The registered and unpaid correspondence will be retained by the delivery-clerk, and the box-holder notified by means of cards placed in the box.

Each box is provided with a door, lock and key, which must be kept in repair at the holder's expense.

Private box-lobbies at chief post offices are open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. At all other offices the hours are irregular, and vary from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., according to local requirements. The lobbies are also open on Sundays and holidays but at irregular hours.

Persons residing upon mail routes requiring the accommodation of private bags can obtain the same upon payment, in advance, of the under-mentioned fees to the Chief Postmaster of the district, and subject to the following regulations:—

- (a.) The fees payable for private mail bags shall be—For a term exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding one year, two pounds (£2); for a term not exceeding six calendar months, one pound (£1). Provided that no private mail bag shall be let for a term less than six months, to date from the day on which the same shall be let.
- (b.) The bag must be of leather, with a lock and two keys, and provided and kept in repair at the cost of the person requiring it. When empty it must not exceed two pounds in weight. All private bags must be approved by the Postmaster.
- (c.) The Postmaster must securely lock the bag before despatching it, and it must be returned to the Postmaster in the same manner.
- (d.) The bag must only contain correspondence for persons connected with the establishment of the owner of the bag, or who may be in his employment; and it must be distinctly understood that such owner is responsible for the postage of all unpaid letters, and for returning receipts for all those which may be registered.

Mail contractors are bound to convey and deliver, free of charge to the holders, all private bags given to them by Postmasters or under their instructions, but are not required to deviate from the prescribed mail route, and are on no account to be delayed. Should a return bag not be ready at the appointed time and place, the Contractors are not required to wait for it.

Unclaimed Letters.

On the first day of each month a list is exhibited at each Post Office in the Colony of the addresses of all letters received from places beyond the Colony that have remained unclaimed for two months at such Post Office, exclusive of the month in which they were received; and such of these letters as remain unclaimed at the end of a further period of one month are then forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, to be returned unopened to the countries where they originated. Unclaimed letters originating in the Colony are not advertised, but at the end of one month are forwarded (excepting special-request letters) to the Dead Letter Office, Wellington, there to be opened and returned to the writers.

Special Request Letters.

Letters posted in the colony, having the names and addresses of the senders written, printed, or embossed on the address side or on the fly of the envelopes, are returned unopened to the writers or senders by Chief Postmasters, when not claimed within thirty days; and all such letters which have, in addition, a request on the address side of the cover that the letters be returned if not claimed within a stated period, are also returned unopened by Chief Postmasters. No such letters, however, will be returned unless they have remained in the Post Office to which addressed at least ten days.

Letters of this class originating at hotels, clubs, or places of public resort are not returned unopened by Chief Postmasters unless, in addition to the printed or embossed address on the cover, the name of the actual sender also appears.

The above instructions do not apply to the following classes of letters, which are sent to the Dead Letter Office:—Registered and official letters (excepting those otherwise specially directed), surcharged letters, and letters containing coin.

Times for Posting Correspondence.

Seaborne mails, as a general rule, are closed for ordinary correspondence one hour previous to the despatch of the mails from the Post Office, but by payment of a late fee (see § 4, page 1093), letters may be posted until within twenty minutes of the time the mail leaves the office.

Late letters may also be posted on board steamers, and in the travelling post office and guards' vans of the principal trains. The late fee in all cases is, for places beyond the colony, an extra single rate of postage; and, for delivery within the colony, one penny additional postage.

Postage and Revenue Stamps, Registered-letter Envelopes, Post Cards, and Newspaper Wrappers.

Every Postmaster is required to keep for sale to the public a sufficient stock of the various postage and revenue labels and post-cards in use in the colony, and to sell them at the following prices:—

	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Halfpenny labels	0	½	One-shilling labels	0	1	0
Penny labels	0	1	Post-cards	0	0	1
Twopenny labels	0	2	Reply-paid post-cards	0	0	2
Twopence halfpenny labels	0	2½	Newspaper Wrappers—			
Threepenny labels	0	3	Parcels of 18	0	0	10
Fourpenny labels	0	4	Parcels of 270	0	12	6
Fivepenny labels	0	5	Parcels of 540	1	5	0
Sixpenny labels	0	6	Parcels of 1,080	2	10	0
Eightpenny labels	0	8				

Registered-letter envelopes are for foreign as well as inland letters. Sizes: 5½in. by 3½in., 6in. by 3½in., price ¼d. each; 9in. by 5in., price 1d. each.

No person excepting a postal officer may, unless specially licensed by the Stamp Department, sell postage-stamps, post-cards, or newspaper wrappers. The penalty for such illegal sale is ten pounds.

To prevent the purloining of postage-stamps by the *employés* in large establishments, the stamps may be perforated with the initials of the firms, &c., so as to render the improper sale of such stamps a matter of difficulty. The perforation with initials of the stamps on post-cards and newspaper wrappers is also allowed; but permission in all cases must first be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

Stamps should be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right-hand corner of the upper side. On re-directed letters, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

Stamps which have been torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, except by perforation, cannot be used.

English, Victorian, and New South Wales postage-stamps may be obtained by persons desirous of sending a stamp or stamped envelope to their relatives or friends in the United Kingdom, Victoria, and New South Wales, in order to relieve them of the cost of the postage when sending replies. *These stamps cannot be purchased in quantities of more than two shillings and sixpence worth at one time, nor are they permitted to be used for the purpose of making remittances.*

CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION.

LETTERS.

1. The rates of postage on letters posted in New Zealand are—

(a.) For delivery within the colony—	Rates of postage.
1. From the post office at which they are posted	} 1d. for each ½oz. or fraction thereof.
2. From any other post office than that at which posted	} 2d. for each ½oz. or fraction thereof.
(b.) Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands, enumerated in Table A, page 1100	} 2d. for each ½oz. or fraction thereof.
(c.) Great Britain, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries (see list in Table B, page 1101)	} 2½d. for each ½oz. or fraction thereof.

2. Letters not fully prepaid or posted wholly unpaid are charged double the deficiency at the prepaid rate, on delivery. Insufficiently-prepaid letters

3. No letter should exceed 2ft. in length or 1ft. in width or depth. Dimensions.

4. For sea-borne mails late letters may be posted till within twenty minutes of the time the mail is to leave the office. Late letters may also be posted on board steamers, in the railway travelling post office and in guards' vans of the principal trains. A late fee of 1d. must be affixed to late letters addressed to places within the colony, and of one additional single rate to all places beyond the colony. Late letters.
Late fee.

5. Consignees' letters when received loose from vessels for delivery through the Post Office are forwarded at the inland rate of postage. If altogether unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they will be charged the deficiency only. The words "Consignee's letter" must be inscribed on the face of such letters. Consignees letters.

6. Letters, provided they have been originally fully prepaid from the country of origin to that of destination, may now be redirected free of charge within the colony, and to any part of the world. If not originally prepaid the full postage from the office of origin to the place of redirection, a re-directed letter is only surcharged the difference between such full postage and the amount actually prepaid on the letter. For example, a single-rate letter originally addressed from Auckland to Dunedin and prepaid 2d., if redirected to England, would only be subjected to a charge of ½d. there. Redirected letters.

7. Letters, &c., from places beyond the colony, which have not been regularly posted at the office of despatch, are charged on delivery with full postage as from the country of origin, unless they are letters which it is not compulsory by law to send by post, in which case the inland letter rate only will be collected. Letters from beyond the Colony not regularly posted.

Letters containing valuable articles, bank-notes, &c.

8. Letters containing valuable articles should invariably be registered. If any unregistered letter is discovered to contain coin or bank-notes, it will be subjected to a compulsory registration-fee of 6d., and sent to destination registered.

Soldiers' and sailors' letters may be forwarded at 1d.

9. Letters addressed to or forwarded by any non-commissioned officer, members of the Cape regular service, army schoolmaster (not of the first class), army schoolmistress, soldier, or seaman, while actually employed in Her Majesty's service, may be transmitted within the colony, and between the colony and the Australian Colonies, India, British Ports in the Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom, at a charge of 1d. each; and to any post office within the British Dominions, *via* the United Kingdom, by British mail packet, at 2d. each, provided that the following regulations are observed:—

- (a.) Each letter must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight.
- (b.) If sent by any such privileged person, it must be superscribed with the name of the writer, his description or class in the regiment or vessel, and signed by the officer at the time in command.
- (c.) If addressed to any such privileged person, his description or class in the regiment or vessel must be specified thereon.
- (d.) If posted within the colony, the postage must be prepaid.

Letters of this description posted or received in the colony, not in accordance with the foregoing regulations, or if addressed to foreign countries, will be treated as ordinary letters.

Prohibited letters.

10. For particulars as to letters not accepted for transmission, see "Articles not allowed to be sent by post," page 80 of the Postal Guide.

POST-CARDS.

Rates of postage.

1. The rates of postage are—

For delivery within the Colony, Australia, and the South Sea Islands (see Table A, page 1100)	} Each single post-card, 1d. Each reply-paid post-card, 2d.
For delivery in any other country (see Table B, page 1101)	
	} Each single Postal Union post-card, 1½d. Each reply-paid Postal Union post-card, 3d.

(Postal Union post-cards will be applicable to any of the countries mentioned at Table B, page 1101. Until these are printed and issued, the present Inland and Australian post-cards may be used in their stead, by affixing a ½d. stamp next the printed stamp on "single," and on each half of the "reply-paid" cards).

Only post-cards issued or stamped by Government admissible.

2. No post-cards other than those issued by the Government, or private post-cards stamped by the Government under the special authority of the Postmaster-General, can be used for the purpose of making a communication through the Post Office, unless such cards be prepaid the ordinary letter rate.

Conditions for receiving and stamping private cards.

3. Private cards will be received from the public, and impressed with the penny postage-stamp, under the following conditions: A week's notice is to be given by the applicant, and a sample of the card to be used to be forwarded for the Postmaster-General's inspection. None but cards of approved quality and colour will be accepted. Each sheet must be of the size of 22in. by 15in., and must not exceed 2oz. in weight. Not fewer than fifty sheets of card can be received at one time. On each sheet presented for impression, the applicant's name or monogram is to be embossed or printed, and any printing must be thoroughly dry. Cards when impressed will be returned to the applicant in sheets of twenty-one impressions. No fee will be charged for stamping. Cash must accompany all cards to be impressed. No commission will be allowed upon private cards impressed for licensed vendors.

General conditions.

4. Post-cards must be sent unenclosed. The front is reserved for the address; but the sender may there add his own name and address by means of a stamp, autograph-stamp, or any method of printing. On the reverse side, any communication, whether in the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be printed, written, or designed, &c., except as provided in paragraph No. 6. Nothing whatever must be joined or attached to a post-card. An exception is, however, made in favour of cards addressed to places within the colony, to the back of which a receipt-stamp may be affixed.

Reply-paid post-cards.

5. The sender of a reply-paid post-card may write his own name and address on the front of the reply-half. The reply-half can only be sent to the country in which it originated; if addressed to any other country it is not forwarded. Each of the two halves must fulfil the conditions laid down for single post-cards: one half is doubled over the other, and they must not be closed up in any manner whatsoever.

Post-cards bearing obscene or libellous inscriptions. Post-cards infringing rules.

6. Any post-card exhibiting anything of an obscene, libellous, or obviously objectionable character will be detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

7. Post-cards addressed to countries beyond the colony infringing any of the above rules, except the last, are detained and returned to the senders through Chief Postmasters. Such cards, however, if directed to any place within the colony, are sent to destination, and charged 1d. on delivery.

BOOK-POST.

Division of book-post.

1. The book-post is now divided into two classes: (a) Commercial Papers, and (b) Printed Papers.

(a.) Commercial Papers.

2. The postage for commercial papers is—
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| (a.) Within New Zealand,— | | Rates of postage for commercial papers. |
| (1.) For delivery from the office at which posted (town deliveries) | { For any commercial paper not exceeding ½oz. ... | ½d. |
| (2.) For delivery from any other office than that at which posted, and for town papers exceeding ½oz. | { Not exceeding 4oz. ...
For every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ... | 1d.
½d. |
| (b.) To the Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands, enumerated in Table A, page 1100 | { For any weight not exceeding 4oz. ...
For every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ... | 1d.
1½d. |
| (c.) To Great Britain, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, shown under Table B, page 1101 | { For any weight not exceeding 5oz. ...
For every additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ... | 2½d.
1d. |

3. Commercial papers include all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications of the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal (and whether written or printed on stamped or unstamped paper), way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, the various documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, manuscripts of books and newspaper articles and other literary works, and other papers of a similar description. Definition of commercial papers.

4. Trade and professional accounts, printed rate-notices, and receipts from Road Boards and other local government bodies intended for delivery in New Zealand, may be forwarded as commercial papers. If addressed to any other country they can only be sent as letters. Accounts and rate-notices for delivery in the colony may be posted as commercial papers.

5. Commercial papers must be forwarded in wrappers or in open envelopes, and should have stated thereon the name and address of the senders. Commercial papers to be sent in "open" envelopes.

(b.) Printed Papers (including Books).

6. The postage for printed papers, except newspapers, is—
- | | | |
|---|------------------|-----|
| (1.) To any place within New Zealand, for each 2oz. or fraction thereof ... | Rate of postage. | ½d. |
| (2.) For any place beyond New Zealand— | | |
| For any packet not exceeding 4oz. ... | | 1d. |
| For each additional 2oz. or fraction ... | | ½d. |

Copies of *Hansard*, if enclosed in the authorised wrapper, will be sent *Hansard* free. free of charge to any place within the colony.

7. "Printed papers" comprise periodical works, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting-cards, address-cards, proofs of printing (with or without the manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, papers impressed for the use of the blind, or cardboard drawing-models stamped in relief (except for Russia and Sweden), plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying-press and the type-writer, and anything usually attached or appurtenant to any of the before-mentioned articles in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post which shall be contained in the same packet; also printed, engraved, or lithographed circulars, notwithstanding that such circulars may be letters or communications in the nature of a letter. Definition of printed papers.

8. Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, can only be sent at letter rates. Defaced postage-stamps may, however, be forwarded to places within the colony at the rates for "printed papers," and to countries with which New Zealand has parcel-post exchanges, except where specially prohibited, at parcel-post rates. Postage-stamps not allowed by book-post.

9. In addition to the signature, name and full address of the sender, and date of despatch, the following inscriptions on "printed papers" are permitted:— Certain writing allowed on printed papers.

- (a.) A dedication or compliments inscribed by the author;
- (b.) Marks and signs simply intended to call attention to passages in a text;
- (c.) Prices added or altered by hand in stock- and share-lists, prices current, market reports, catalogues, prospectuses, and various notices;
- (d.) Offers of or orders for books sent by means of a printed text in which the books offered or ordered are indicated by hand, either by striking-out or underlining the titles;
- (e.) Invoices and accounts sent with printed matter and relating thereto;
- (f.) Corrections of typographical errors in printed matter;

(g.) Annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical compositions, and relating to the text and the making-up of the work.

Notices from friendly and masonic societies may pass as "printed papers" within the colony.
Address cards and unfolded cards.

10. Circular notices issued by the authorities of friendly and masonic societies to the members thereof, and differing from each other only in the name of the addressee and the amount due, but being otherwise in identical terms, may pass at the rate for "printed papers" within the colony.

11. Address cards and all printed matter of the form and substance of an unfolded card may be forwarded without wrapper, envelope, fastening, or fold. Cards bearing the inscription of post-cards are not allowed to go at the rate for "printed matter."

GENERAL BOOK-POST REGULATIONS,

APPLYING TO BOTH "PRINTED PAPERS" AND "COMMERCIAL PAPERS."

Book-packets must be open at one or both ends, but may be tied with string easy to unfasten.

12. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage-stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at one or both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string, but the string must be easy to unfasten.

Limits of dimensions and weight.

13. The limits of size for book-packets are—length 18in., width or depth 1ft. The weight must not exceed 4lb. 6oz. (2 kilogrammes).

Insufficiently prepaid book-packets.

14. Book-packets not prepaid one single rate, if addressed to countries beyond New Zealand, are detained, advertised for one month on a list exhibited at the office of posting, and, if not paid in the meantime, they are sent to the Dead Letter Office. Insufficiently-prepaid and wholly-unpaid packets for delivery within the colony, and such as are addressed to places beyond the colony and prepaid one single rate, are sent to destination, but will be charged double the deficiency, at prepaid rate, on delivery.

If commercial papers are enclosed with printed papers the rates for commercial papers must be paid.

15. If "commercial papers" are enclosed with "printed papers" the rates for "commercial papers" must be paid.

Treatment of irregularly-posted book-packets.

16. "Commercial papers" and "printed papers" bearing or containing writing other than that authorized, or such as may be closed against inspection, or contain enclosures not authorized by the foregoing rules, if addressed to any place within the colony, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate, minus the postage already prepaid; if addressed to any place beyond New Zealand they are detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

Re-direction of printed papers and commercial papers free.

17. "Printed" and "commercial papers" may be re-directed free of charge on the same conditions as ordinary letters.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.

Rates of postage.

1. The rates of postage for patterns and samples are—

For all places within and beyond New Zealand	... } For each packet not exceeding 4oz. 1d.
		... } For each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ...	... ½d.

Definition of patterns and samples.

2. The pattern and sample post to countries beyond New Zealand is restricted to *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise, and such patterns or samples must possess no saleable value.

Must not possess any saleable value.

Samples of eider-down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair, thread, vanilla, or isinglass are deemed inadmissible if they weigh more than 3oz.

Packets not *bona fide* samples and patterns may be sent by sample post within the colony.

3. Packets not *bona fide* samples or patterns may be sent by parcel-post to any of the countries enumerated at pages 88, 90, and 92 of the Postal Guide. Such packets may, however, be sent at the sample-post rates to any place within the colony.

How patterns and samples should be packed.

4. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the end, and in such manner as to be easy of examination; but samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, may be posted enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened.

The only writing allowed on pattern- and sample-packets.

5. Patterns and samples must not bear any writing, except the name and address of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's trade-mark, numbers, prices, and indications relative to weight or size, or to the quantity to be disposed of.

Dangerous and prohibited articles.

6. Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch-machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, 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 to the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be forwarded as samples. Liquids, glass, anything of a greasy nature, explosives, indigo, and colouring or other powders likely to damage the correspondence are absolutely prohibited.

Dimensions and weight.

7. Packets addressed to places within the colony, for the United Kingdom, India, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, must not exceed 2ft. in length, or 1ft. in width and depth and 5lb. in weight,

and those directed to New South Wales, Queensland, and Fiji are limited to 3lb.

Pattern and sample packets sent to any other place, except Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland *via* France (if addressed *via* "Modane-Paris," or "French Packet"), the Argentine Republic, or the United States, must not exceed 8in. in length, 4in. in width, 2in. in depth, and 8oz. in weight. Those for Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland (*via* "Modane-Paris," or "French Packet"), the Argentine Republic, or the United States may be 1ft. long, 8in. wide, 4in. deep, and 12oz. in weight.

8. If "commercial papers" are included in a pattern or sample packet, then the rates applicable to "commercial papers" must be paid on such packets. "Printed papers" may also be enclosed with pattern and sample packets.

If commercial papers are enclosed with sample or pattern-packets, rate for commercial papers to be paid.

9. Pattern- and sample-packets bearing or containing writing beyond that authorised in section 5 of these rules, or such as may be closed against inspection, or contain enclosures not authorised by the foregoing rules (except such as are absolutely prohibited), if posted for any place within the colony, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate, less the postage already affixed; if addressed to any place beyond the colony, they will be detained, and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

Treatment of irregularly-posted pattern- and sample-packets.

10. Pattern- and sample-packets are redirected free of charge to any place within or beyond New Zealand on the same conditions as letters.

Redirected pattern- and sample-packets.

Newspapers.

1. The postage for the transmission of newspapers is—

- (a.) For places within the colony ... For each newspaper, ½d.
- (b.) For the United Kingdom, Australian Colonies, and South Sea Islands (mentioned in Table A, page 1100) } For each newspaper, 1d.
- (c.) For other British Colonies and Foreign Countries shown in Table B, page 1101 } For each packet of newspapers not exceeding 4oz., 1d.
For each additional 2oz. or fraction of 2oz., ½d.

Rates of postage.

2. Newspapers published in the colony must be registered at the General Post Office.

Newspapers must be registered at the General Post Office.

3. A newspaper is a publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements. It may be printed and published in New Zealand or elsewhere, but shall be published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty days. The full title and date of publication shall be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page.

Definition of a newspaper.

4. A supplement to a newspaper shall be deemed to be part of such newspaper for the purposes of the regulations, and shall consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets or on a piece or pieces of paper, or consisting wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement shall in every case be published with the newspaper, and shall have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consist of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

Definition of a supplement.

5. A newspaper must not contain any enclosure other than the supplement or supplements proper to the newspaper. Any other enclosure not in contravention of the rules for "printed papers" will render the newspaper liable to the charge for "printed papers."

A newspaper must not contain any enclosure except the supplement.

6. If a "commercial paper" or some article coming within the definition of the "pattern- and sample-post" be enclosed in a newspaper, such paper and enclosure will be charged and treated under the regulations for "commercial papers" and "pattern and sample post" respectively.

Treatment of a paper containing commercial papers or sample-packets.

7. A newspaper may either be forwarded like other printed papers under the regulations for "printed papers" or at the above rates for newspapers.

Newspapers may be forwarded under rules for printed papers.

8. If more than one newspaper be enclosed in a packet sent by newspaper-post addressed to any place within the Colony, Australia, and the South Sea Islands, enumerated in Table A, page 1100, and Great Britain, one additional rate should be affixed for each newspaper in such packet.

More than one newspaper may be enclosed in a packet.

Insufficiently-prepaid newspapers.

9. Packets of, or single, newspapers, if addressed to places beyond the colony and not prepaid one single rate, are detained and advertised the same as ordinary "printed papers." Unpaid newspapers intended for delivery within the colony, and insufficiently-prepaid newspapers for places beyond the colony, are forwarded to destination charged double the deficiency at the prepaid rate.

Newspapers addressed to public libraries in the colony may pass free of charge.

10. Newspapers for delivery in the colony, if posted in single numbers, addressed to the Manager, Keeper, Clerk, Secretary, Librarian, or other person having the charge of any Athenæum, Mechanics' Institute, Hospital, Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association Free Reading-rooms, Catholic Reading-room, Wellington, Port Chalmers Sailors' Rest, Chambers of Commerce, Auckland and Dunedin, certain Charitable Institutions in Canterbury Postal District, or to any Lunatic Asylum, are permitted to pass through the post, and to be delivered free of postage. If directed to the care of the officer or to a name at the institution they shall be treated as ordinary newspapers.

Newspaper exchanges transmitted free.

11. "Newspaper exchanges" (*i.e.*, newspapers exchanged between newspaper offices in the colony) are permitted to pass through the post free of postage, provided they are posted in single numbers, and addressed to the Editor, Proprietor, Publisher, or Manager. The title of the newspaper and the words "Newspaper Exchange only" must be written or printed on each cover above the address. Newspaper exchanges not complying with these rules will be charged as ordinary newspapers.

Only one copy of each free paper may be addressed to any one institution or newspaper office.

12. Not more than one copy of any issue of a newspaper intended for free transmission under the rules contained in the two preceding paragraphs will be forwarded free of charge. If more than one be posted not prepaid with postage a charge of 1d. shall be made for each extra newspaper enclosed.

Redirection of newspapers.

13. Newspapers will be redirected free of charge to any place within or beyond New Zealand, on the same conditions as letters.

Conditions of posting.

14. A newspaper must be posted either without a cover or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of its easy removal for examination.

Writing beyond address of addressee and sender is not allowed in or on newspapers. Treatment of newspapers closed against inspection or bearing unauthorised writing.

15. A newspaper must not contain any writing beyond the name and address of the addressee, the initials or name and address of the sender, and any marks or signs simply intended to call attention to passages in a text.

16. Newspapers intended for delivery within the colony which contain or bear any writing beyond that specified in the preceding clause, No. 15, or are fastened in their covers by means of gum, sealing-wax, postage-stamps, or otherwise, are sent to destination surcharged simple letter rate minus the postage affixed. Such newspapers, however, if addressed to any place beyond the colony, are detained and sent to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

REGISTRATION.

Registration fee.

1. The fee for registration of any article addressed to a place within or beyond New Zealand is 3d., in addition to the ordinary postage, and must be prepaid.

All classes of correspondence may be registered.

2. Any letter, post-card, book or other packet, newspaper, or inland parcel will be accepted for registration.

Sender may obtain an acknowledgment of delivery.

3. The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its due receipt by the addressee, on payment, in advance, of an "acknowledgment fee" of 2½d., in addition to the ordinary registration fee.

Advantages of registration.

4. The registration of an article renders its transmission much more secure; and the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account.

Letters containing coin, bank-notes, &c., will be compulsorily registered.

5. Valuable articles sent in *unregistered* letters are exposed to risk. All inland and Australian letters or packets, therefore, which unquestionably contain coin or bank-notes, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as "registered," and charged double the registration-fee, in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters, &c., which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Declared value of contents not to be shown on packets addressed to certain countries.

6. It is prohibited to send to any of the countries mentioned at Table B, page 1101, any registered article marked on the outside with the declared value of the contents; and Postmasters must refuse to receive articles which are so marked.

Coin, jewellery, &c., can only be forwarded by letter-post to certain countries.

7. It is forbidden to send coin, jewellery, or precious articles by letter-post to any of the countries enumerated at Table B, page 1101, which are not marked ^(b).

8. Coin, jewellery, &c., if addressed to countries which do not admit of their transmission by letter-post, and with which New Zealand has parcel exchanges, may be sent by parcel-post, except in cases in which they are specially prohibited.

Coin, jewellery, &c., may be sent by parcel post to certain countries.

9. The registration to some countries is incomplete. In such cases articles are as a rule registered to the port of arrival, and the continuation of the registration thence to destination is left at the discretion of the country of arrival.

Registration to some countries incomplete.

10. Every letter, &c., to be registered should be presented at the counter, and a receipt obtained for it, and must on no account be dropped into the letter-box.

Registered letter to be presented at the counter.

11. No letter-carrier, messenger, or other servant of the Post Office is allowed to carry a letter for any person to be registered.

Letter-carrier not to carry letters to be registered.

12. Letters may be registered during ordinary office hours, and for despatch by any mail, up to within one hour before the closing of such mail.

Letters may be registered for despatch by any mail one hour before its closing.

13. No article addressed to initials, or to a fictitious name, can be registered.

Articles addressed to initials or fictitious name cannot be registered.

14. Registered articles are re-directed free of charge on the same conditions as ordinary letters.

Registered letters re-directed free of charge.

Articles not allowed to be sent by Post.

Any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or any letter, newspaper, publication, packet, or card having thereon any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, or grossly offensive character; also any explosive, dangerous or noxious substance, any living creature, or anything likely to injure the contents of the mails or any officer of the Post Office.

Prohibited articles.

Under the Inland Parcel-post, however, fish, meat, game, eggs, &c., razors, scissors, needles, knives, forks, or other sharp instruments, are permitted to be forwarded if so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other parcels or to the officers of the Post Office. Liquids, or semi-liquids, such as paint, &c., glass in any form, are also received if so packed as to be secure from breakage.

The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is prohibited in all countries mentioned at Table B, page 1101, which are not marked (b). Such articles may, however, be sent to such of the countries not so marked as have parcel-post exchanges with New Zealand, except in cases where the Parcel-post Regulations specially exclude their admission.

In *Luxemburg* the registration of packets containing gold, silver, jewellery, &c., is compulsory, and everything of value, except coin or bullion, is liable to duty.

In the undermentioned colonies, viz.,—

<i>Bermuda,</i>	<i>Hong Kong,</i>	<i>Newfoundland,</i>
<i>Ceylon,</i>	<i>Labuan,</i>	<i>St. Vincent,</i>
<i>Falkland Islands,</i>	<i>Lagos,</i>	<i>Sierra Leone,</i>
<i>Gambia,</i>	<i>Malta,</i>	<i>and</i>
<i>Gibraltar,</i>	<i>Montserrat,</i>	<i>Straits Settlements,</i>

articles of value are transmissible, and, with the exception of jewellery addressed to *Ceylon*, *Newfoundland*, and *St. Vincent*, are exempt from Customs duty. Their transmission is also permitted in

Cyprus, *Grenada*, and *Jamaica*;

but they are liable to Customs duty, with the exception of gold and specie in *Cyprus*, gold, silver, and diamonds in *Grenada*, and diamonds in *Jamaica*.

In the *Dutch East Indies* articles of value are admissible, except wrought gold and silver, but the packets containing them must be registered.

Special prohibitions in *Italy* and *United States of America*: Anything relating to foreign lotteries.

Letters for *Italy* or other countries sent forward on *Italy*, if containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, registered or otherwise, are opened, the articles confiscated, and the letters sent on to destination.

In *Spain* and *Victoria* jewellery is dutiable, and liable to confiscation.

Russia.—Printed matter in the Russian language is prohibited; and even such trifling articles as photographs and Christmas cards are liable to duty, though a single photograph may be sent to *Russia* by post. All letters or packets containing prohibited or dutiable articles of any kind, however small the value, are confiscated in that country.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Rates of Postage.

Prepayment of postage can only be effected by means of postage-stamps.

Correspondence addressed to	Registrations (conditions at p. 1098).		Letters (conditions at p. 1098).		Post-cards (conditions at p. 1094).		Book-post (conditions at p. 1094).				Pattern and Sample Packets (conditions at p. 1096).		Newspapers (conditions at p. 1097).				
	Fee.	Not exceeding 4oz.	Every additional 4oz.	Single, each.	Reply paid, each.	Not exceeding 2oz.	Not exceeding 4oz.	Every additional 2oz.	Not exceeding 4oz.	Not exceeding 5oz.	Every additional 2oz.	Not exceeding 4oz.	Every additional 2oz.	Each.	Not exceeding 4oz.	Every additional 2oz.	
I. New Zealand (including Chatham and Kermadec Islands): (a.) Town correspondence, viz., correspondence for delivery from the post office at which posted (b.) Inland correspondence, viz., correspondence for delivery at any other office than that at which posted	d.	1	1	1	d.	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
II. Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands (enumerated in Table A below)	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
III. Great Britain and Ireland	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1
IV. British Colonies, and Foreign Countries (see list in Table B, page 1101)	s	2	2	1	2	1	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1	d.	1

Table A.

LIST OF COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE MINIMUM FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES ARE APPLICABLE.

I.—AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

- New South Wales.
- Queensland.
- South Australia.
- Tasmania.
- Victoria.
- Western Australia.

II.—SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

- (Correspondence for these is mostly forwarded *via* Auckland or Sydney.)
- Cook Islands { Raratonga.
Hervey.
Mangaia.
 - Ducie Island.
 - Easter Island.
 - Fiji Islands (Viti Group.)
 - Gambier Islands.
 - Gilbert Islands.
 - Low Archipelago (Paumotu).
 - Loyalty Islands.
 - Marquesas Islands (Mendana).
 - Marshall Islands.
 - New Caledonia.
 - New Guinea { British.
German.
 - New Hebrides.
 - Norfolk Island.
 - Pitcairn Island.
 - Samoa Islands (Navigators) { Samoa.
Tutuila.
Apia.
 - Society Islands { Tahiti.
Raiatea.
 - Solomon Islands.
 - Tonga Group (Friendly Islands) { Nukualofa.
Neiafu.

Table B.

LIST OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH POSTAL UNION RATES OF POSTAGE ARE CHARGED; ALSO THEIR ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION.

[Special attention is directed to annotations ^(a) and ^(b).]

^(a) Denotes that the limits of weight and dimensions of pattern and sample packets for these countries are: Length, 1ft.; width, 8in.; depth, 4in.; weight, 12oz. (Samples and patterns addressed to any of the other countries except the United Kingdom and India, the maximum dimensions and weight for which will be found at section 7, page 1097, must not exceed 8in. in length, 4in. in width, 2in. in depth, or 8oz. in weight.)

^(b) Denotes that gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., may be sent to these countries by letter-post (such articles, however, if addressed to any of the other countries with which New Zealand has parcel-post exchanges can be sent by parcel-post, except in cases in which they are specially prohibited).
For prohibited articles see page 1099.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
Abyssinia	Aden.	Bonny	London.
Accra	London.	Buen Ayre	New York.
Aden	Australia.		Suez.
Addah	London.	Borneo, Dutch and	Torres Strait.
Afghanistan	Bombay.	British	Colombo.
Africa, East	Aden.	Bourbon	Mauritius.
Africa, South, South- east, and South- west	Mauritius.		Aden.
	S. Frisco-London.	Brass	London.
Africa, West	Aden-Zanzibar.	Brazil	Direct steamers.
Abgwey	London.	British Columbia ^a	San Francisco.
Akassa	London.		Suez.
Albania	S. Frisco-London.	British Guiana	New York.
	Suez.		Rio de Janeiro.
Alexandretta	Suez.	Bulgaria	S. Frisco-London.
	S. Frisco-London.		Plymouth.
Algeria	S. Frisco-London.		Suez.
	Suez.	Burmah	Colombo.
Ambrizette	London.	Cabenda	London.
Anam	Singapore.	Calabar	London.
Andorra	S. Frisco-London.	Cambodia	Singapore.
	Suez.	Cameroons ^b	London.
	Plymouth.	Canada ^a	San Francisco.
Angola	London.		Suez.
Annobon	London.	Canary Islands	Direct steamers.
Anguilla	New York.	Candia	Suez.
	Suez.		S. Frisco-London.
Antigua	New York.	Cape Coast Castle	London.
	Suez.	Cape Colony	Mauritius.
Arabia	Aden.		S. Frisco-London.
Argentine Republic ^a	Rio de Janeiro.		Aden-Zanzibar.
Asaba	London.	Cape Verd Islands	Rio de Janeiro.
Asia, Central	Bombay.		S. Frisco-London.
Ascension	London.	Cayenne	New York.
Austria-Hungary	S. Frisco-London.		Rio de Janeiro.
	Suez.	Celebes	Torres Strait.
	Plymouth.		Colombo.
Azores	Rio de Janeiro.	Central Asia	Bombay.
	S. Frisco-London.	Ceylon	P. & O. or Orient lines.
Bagamoyo ^b	Aden.		P. & O. or Orient lines.
Bagdad	Bombay.	Chandernagore	
Bahamas	New York.	Chili	San Francisco.
	Suez.	China	Torres Strait.
Balearic Islands	S. Frisco-London.		Colombo.
	Suez.	Cochin China	Colombo.
	Plymouth.		Torres Strait.
Barbados	New York.	Colombia (Republic of or United States of)	San Francisco.
	Suez.	Comoro Islands	French packet.
Bechuanaland (liable to additional charge on delivery)	Mauritius.		Aden.
	S. Frisco-London.	Congo	London.
Belgium ^a	Aden-Zanzibar.	Corea	Torres Strait.
	S. Frisco-London.		Colombo.
	Plymouth.	Costa Rica	San Francisco.
	Suez.	Crete	Suez.
Benguela	London.		S. Frisco-London.
Belize	New York.	Cuba	Suez.
	Suez.		New York.
Benin	London.	Curaçao	Suez.
Bermuda ^b	New York.		New York.
	Suez.		Suez.
Beyrout	Suez.	Cyprus ^b	Suez.
	S. Frisco-London.		S. Frisco-London.
Bolivia	San Francisco.	Dar-es-Salaam ^b	Aden.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route via
Delagoa Bay ..	Aden.	Ireland ^b ..	S. Frisco-London.
Denmark ..	Mauritius.	Italy ^a ..	Plymouth.
Diego Garcia ..	S. Frisco-London.	..	Suez-London.
Dominica ..	Plymouth.	..	Suez.
Ecuador ..	Suez.	Jamaica ^b ..	S. Frisco-London.
Egypt ..	P. & O. or Orient lines.	..	New York.
England ^b ..	New York.	Japan ^a ..	Suez.
Falkland Islands ..	Suez.	..	Torres Strait.
Farøe Islands ^b ..	San Francisco.	Java ..	Colombo.
Fernando Po ..	P. & O. and Orient Co.'s steamers.	..	Torres Strait.
Forcados ..	San Francisco.	Kilwakiwinje ..	Colombo.
France ^a ..	Plymouth.	Labuan ^b ..	Aden.
Gaboon ..	P. & O. and Orient lines.	..	Torres Strait.
Galapagos Archipelago ..	French packets.	Lagos (Africa) ^b ..	Colombo.
Gambia ^b ..	London.	Lamu ..	London.
Germany ^b ..	Ecuador.	Liberia ..	Aden.
Gibraltar ^b ..	London.	Lindi ..	Aden.
Goa ..	S. Frisco-London.	Loanda ..	London.
Gold Coast ..	Plymouth.	Los Islands ..	London.
Gorée ..	P. & O. and Orient Co.'s steamers.	Luxemburg ^{a b} ..	S. Frisco-London.
Grand Bassam ..	German line.	..	Plymouth.
Great Britain and Ireland ^b ..	Suez.	Macao ..	Suez.
Greece ^a ..	S. Frisco-London.	Madagascar ..	Hong Kong.
Greenland ..	Denmark.	..	Mauritius.
Grenada ^b ..	New York.	Madeira ..	Aden.
Grenadines ^b ..	Suez.	Madura ..	Direct steamers.
Guadeloupe ..	New York.	Mahé (Seychelles) ..	Batavia.
Guatemala ..	Suez.	..	French packet.
Guiana, British, Dutch, French ..	S. Frisco-London.	Malta ^b ..	Aden.
Guinea ..	Denmark.	..	S. Frisco-London.
Half Jack ..	New York.	Manila ..	Torres Strait.
Hawaiian Islands ..	Suez.	..	Colombo.
Hayti ..	New York.	Manitoba ^a ..	San Francisco.
Heligoland ^b ..	S. Frisco-London.	..	Suez.
Holland ..	Plymouth.	Martinique ..	New York.
Honduras, British, and Republic (except western portion) ..	Suez-London.	..	Suez.
Honduras Republic, western portion of ..	S. Frisco-London.	Mashonaland ..	Mauritius.
Hong Kong ^b ..	Plymouth.	..	S. Frisco-London.
Honolulu ..	Suez.	Mauritius ..	Aden-Zanzibar.
Hungary ..	S. Frisco-London.	..	French packet.
Iceland ..	Plymouth.	Mayotte ..	Aden.
India, British, French, Portuguese ..	S. Frisco-London.	..	French packet.
Inhambane ..	Plymouth.	Metelin or Mytilene ..	Aden.
Ionian Islands ..	Suez-London.	..	Suez.
..	P. & O. or Orient Lines.	Mexico ..	S. Frisco-London.
..	Aden.	..	San Francisco.
..	Suez.	Moluccas ..	Suez.
..	S. Frisco-London.	..	Torres Strait.
..	..	Mombasa ..	Colombo.
..	..	Monaco ..	Aden.
..	..	..	S. Frisco-London.
..	..	Monrovia ..	Suez.
..	..	Montenegro ..	Plymouth.
..	..	..	London.
..	..	Montserrat ^b ..	Suez.
..	..	..	S. Frisco-London.
..	..	Morocco ..	New York.
..	..	..	Suez.
..	..	Mosquito Territory ..	S. Frisco-London.
..	..	Mossamedes ..	San Francisco.
..	..	Mozambique ..	London.
..	..	Muscat ..	Aden.
..	..	Natal ..	Aden.
..	..	..	Mauritius.
..	..	Nevis ..	S. Frisco-London.
..	..	..	Aden-Zanzibar.
..	..	New Brunswick ^a ..	New York.
..	..	..	Suez.
..	..	Newfoundland ^b ..	San Francisco.
..	..	..	Suez.
..	..	Nicaragua ..	San Francisco.
..	..	Nicobar Islands ..	Australia.
..	..	Niger Territory ..	London.
..	..	Norway ..	S. Frisco-London.
..	..	..	Plymouth.
..	..	Nossi Bé ..	Suez.
..	..	..	French packet.
..	..	Novo Rodondo ..	Aden.
..	..	..	London.
..	..	Nova Scotia ^a ..	San Francisco.
..	..	..	Suez.
..	..	Ontario ^a ..	San Francisco.
..	..	..	Suez.
..	..	Opobo ..	London.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Country, &c.	Route, via	Country, &c.	Route, via
Orange Free State ..	Mauritius. S. Fr'isco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.	Servia	S. Fr'isco-London. Suez. Plymouth.
Palestine	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.	Sette Cama	London.
Panama	San Francisco.	Seychelles	French packet. Aden.
Paraguay	Rio de Janeiro.	Sherboro	London.
Patagonia	Buenos Ayres.	Siam	Singapore.
Pellew Islands	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Siberia	Russia.
Penang ^b	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Sicily ^a	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.
Persia	Bombay.	Sierra Leone ^b	London.
Peru	San Francisco.	Singapore ^b	Torres Strait. Colombo.
Philippine Islands	Torres Strait. Colombo.	Smyrna	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.
Poland	S. Fr'isco-London. Plymouth. Suez.	Socotra	Aden.
Pondicherry	Colombo.	Spain	S. Fr'isco-London Suez. Plymouth.
Porto Rico	New York. Suez.	Straits Settlements ^b	Torres Strait. Colombo.
Portugal ^a	S. Fr'isco-London. Plymouth. Suez.	Suakim	Aden.
Prince Edward Island ^a	San Francisco. Suez.	Sumatra	Torres Strait. Colombo.
Quebec ^a	San Francisco. Suez.	Surinam	New York. Suez.
Quilimane	Aden.	Sweden	S. Fr'isco-London. Plymouth. Suez-London.
Réunion	French packet. Aden.	Switzerland	S. Fr'isco-London. Suez. Plymouth.
Rhodes	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.	Syria	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.
Roumania	S. Fr'isco-London. Suez. Plymouth.	Tanga	Aden.
Russia	S. Fr'isco-London. Plymouth. Suez.	Tangiers	S. Fr'isco-London. Suez. Plymouth.
St. Croix (West Indies)	New York. Suez.	Teneriffe	Direct steamers.
St. Domingo	New York. Suez.	Tobago	New York. Suez.
St. Eustatius	New York. Suez.	Togo Territory ^b	London.
St. Helena	S. Fr'isco-London. Mauritius.	Tortola	New York. Suez.
St. John's (West Indies)	New York. Suez.	Transvaal	Mauritius. S. Fr'isco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.
St. Kitt's	New York. Suez.	Trebizond	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.
St. Lucia (West Indies)	New York. Suez.	Trinidad	New York. Suez.
St. Martin's	New York. Suez.	Tripoli	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London.
St. Pierre et Miquelon	San Francisco. Suez.	Tunis	Suez. S. Fr'isco-London. Suez.
St. Thomas (West Indies)	New York. Suez.	Turkey, European and Asiatic	S. Fr'isco-London.
St. Thomas (West Africa)	London.	Turk's Islands	New York. Suez.
St. Vincent (Cape Verd)	Rio de Janeiro. S. Fr'isco-London.	United Kingdom ^b	San Francisco. Plymouth. Suez.
St. Vincent (West Indies) ^b	New York. Suez.	United States of America ^a	San Francisco. Suez.
Salt Pond	London.	United States of Colombia	San Francisco.
San Salvador (Central America)	San Francisco.	Uruguay	Rio de Janeiro.
San Salvador (West Indies)	New York. Suez.	Vancouver Island ^a	San Francisco. Suez.
Samsoun	S. Fr'isco-London.	Venezuela	New York. Rio de Janeiro.
Sandwich Islands	Auckland.	Virgin Islands	New York. Suez.
Sarawak	Torres Straits. Colombo.	West Indies	New York. Suez.
Scotland ^b	S. Fr'isco-London. Plymouth. Suez-London.	Whydah	London.
Senegal	London.	Zanzibar	Aden.
Senegambia	London.	Zululand	Mauritius. S. Fr'isco-London. Aden-Zanzibar.

Miscellaneous Regulations and Suggestions.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is it responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury, all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the post.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a post office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Except in the case of "special request" letters, post-cards, or circulars, Postmasters are not allowed to return any article to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh letters, books, packets, or newspapers for the public, but they *may* do so if their duty be not thereby impeded. This rule does not apply to parcels, which are tested both as to weight and size before being accepted.

Postmasters are not bound to give change; and when money is paid at a post office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

No postal officer is permitted to take money in prepayment of postage, or to affix postage-stamps on letters, &c., posted at any post office. Postage-stamps should in all cases be affixed by the sender or person posting the correspondence.

Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, in order to insure its return if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always plainly written inside or embossed on the envelopes.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from countries with hot climates with wax (except such as is specially prepared) is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to to do the same.

In order that no failure may occur in the delivery of newspapers through the covers becoming detached, it is recommended that the addresses be written on exposed parts of the newspapers themselves, as well as on the covers.

Neither money nor any other valuable article ought ever to be sent through the post, except by means of a money-order, postal note, or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewellery in an unregistered letter, not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes.

Any person conveying (otherwise than by the post) a letter not exempted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General, incurs, by law, a penalty of £20 for every letter so conveyed.

Much difficulty is experienced in the delivery to their right owners of letters imperfectly addressed; and the Post Office has frequently incurred unjust censure either for unintentionally delivering such letters to wrong persons, or for declining the responsibility of delivering them at all. The address of every letter ought to be full and distinct; and, in the case of the larger towns, the name of the street (and occupation when any) should always form part of the address. The practice of addressing letters to a town only, prevails to a large extent, and in such cases the letters are not only liable to suffer delay, but to be lost altogether through being delivered to wrong persons.

It is the duty of Postmasters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the conditions relating to commercial papers, pattern and sample packets, newspapers and printed papers generally, and occasionally even where there is no ground for suspicion, to open and examine packets posted at or passing through their offices.

To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, a Postmaster may, when necessary, delay forwarding any book-packet until the following despatch.

The main business of the Post Office being the transmission of *letters*, the forwarding of book-packets and newspapers (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary object, for which no arrangement can be made which would interfere with the quick and regular conveyance and delivery of letters. Books and packets, therefore, which would be injured by being thrust into a bag and hurriedly pressed down like a bundle of letters, should not be sent through the post.

ALEX. WILLIS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.