

INLAND TELEGRAPH.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which has been effected in the Postal Service of the Island is that of the establishment of a system of Inland Postal Telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the Island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner: "Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would I think fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the Island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

"From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the Colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colony however led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following: "While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments, and the matter received the fullest consideration, it has remained to His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of Mr. Frederic Sullivan, the present Postmaster for Jamaica, to confer upon the Island the inestimable boon of a system of Inland Telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a Law authorising the establishment of an Inland Telegraph system was passed. Under this Law the Director of Roads is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the Management of the Department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this School all the Telegraph Operators employed in the Service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally as successful in Jamaica.

Telegraphic Communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th October, 1879, and the circuit of the Island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places:—

Kingston	Savanna-la-Mar	Bath
Spanish Town	Black River	Plantain Garden River
Linstead	Santa Cruz	Manchioneal
Moneague	Mandeville	Priestman's River
St. Ann's Bay	Shooter's Hill	Port Antonio
Dry Harbour	Porus	Buff Bay
Brown's Town	May Pen	Annotto Bay
Duncans	Alley	Ocho Rios
Falmouth	Chapelton	Port Maria
Montego Bay	Old Harbour	Port Royal
Lucea	Morant Bay	

Stations were also established at Grange Hill, Lacovia and Port Morant, but had to be closed on the ground of being unremunerative.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1/) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, *i.e.*, for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the sender and receiver not being counted.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the Terminal Office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portage fee must be pre-paid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles, at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from the boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles, at a charge of one shilling (1/) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1/ and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1/, may also be purchased at the Head Station and other principal District Station at the rate of 20/3. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the Messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a Telegraph Station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any Station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in Telegraph Stamps or Coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

The following Table shews the number of messages transmitted during the Financial Year ended 30th September, 1881:—

NUMBER OF MESSAGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

OFFICES.	Sent.	Received.	OFFICES.	Sent.	Received.
Kingston .	10,888	12,742	Porus .	738	561
Spanish Town .	1,619	1,768	May Pen .	404	291
Linstead .	1,137	1,113	Chapelton .	629	607
Moneague .	580	474	Alley .	682	506
St. Ann's Bay .	2,957	2,830	Old Harbour .	1,002	914
Dry Harbour .	489	452	Morant Bay .	442	409
Brown's Town .	1,120	1,164	Port Morant .	110	86
Duncans .	198	197	Bath .	111	111
Falmouth .	3,379	3,264	Plantain Garden River .	227	173
Montego Bay .	5,144	5,273	Manchioneal .	410	286
Lucea .	1,708	1,658	Priestman's River .	11	7
Grange Hill .	36	32	Port Antonio .	2,398	3,215
Savanna-la-Mar .	2,869	2,782	Buff Bay .	744	641
Black River .	1,883	1,584	Annotto Bay .	1,267	992
Lacovia .	150	141	Port Maria .	1,362	1,385
Santa Cruz .	317	259			
Mandeville .	1,643	1,664	Totals .	46,859	46,859
Shooter's Hill .	206	161			

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this Island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its Colonial Possessions and in certain Foreign Countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such infor-

mation may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly, "that Richard Banks, Francis Marsh, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organised Post Office in this Island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the Records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to inquire into the state of the Post Office of the Island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again, on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the Bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "sixpence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to Members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this Island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, inland as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters; and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce; so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8/4 was charged. Correspondence with the Mother Country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7½d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected and 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster-General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milburne March at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,244.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the year 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859, when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in a letter which formed an enclosure to a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a contro

which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the Island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favorably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, *i.e.*, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the Office and the date of the assumption of the Office by the Colony. The question was debated in both Houses, time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the respective arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities; and, further, that in the present financial condition of the Island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d., while the expenditure amounted to £9,898 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the Local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements therefore were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the Colonial Posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special Session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the Bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's Speech in the opening of the Session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the Bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day; but, as the Assembly had so amended the Bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government," and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly; and on the 13th April the Bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated, "that the Country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June, 1860, at latest; but, on the representation of the Governor, the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the Colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but, on the reduction of the salary under the new arrangement to £600 per annum, Mr. Morris resigned, and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for

Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederic Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office, which he continues to hold with great advantage to the public.

A reference to the "Establishment" furnished below will afford information as to the numerical strength of the Staff of the Post Office at the present time.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the improvements which have been made in the Jamaica Post Office since its management was assumed by the Colony :—

In November, 1863, the Money Order System between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to Jamaica.

In 1868 a comprehensive law, based as far as was possible on the lines of the English Statute, was passed for the management of the Post Office, and a Tri-Weekly Inland Mail Service was substituted for the old Bi-Weekly system which had been in existence for twenty-one years.

On the 1st January, 1872, simultaneously with the introduction of the prepaid system, a general house-delivery of correspondence by Letter Carriers, within certain limits of the City, was inaugurated in Kingston.

On the 1st April, 1877, Jamaica was admitted into the General Postal Union, under which the packet postage from Jamaica to all Countries in that Union was reduced to an uniform rate of 6d. per single letter of half-an-ounce, if prepaid, if not pre-paid 9d.; post cards 3d. each, newspapers 1d. each, if not exceeding four ounces; other printed papers and patterns 2d. per 2 ounces.

The entrance of the Colony into the Postal Union, under the Postal Union Treaty signed at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, was made conditional on the payment of one-half of the additional loss entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the reduced rates of packet-postage; and an annual sum of over £2,000 is provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 1st June, 1878, the packet rates of postage were further reduced to what they are at present and as given below.

With the introduction of post-cards for use to and from places abroad on the 1st April, 1877, the Government embraced the opportunity to authorise the use of post cards within the Island. Accordingly post cards of the following denominations were issued :—

Half-penny cards for town or office delivery.

Penny cards for use between any of the offices in the Island.

On the 4th November, 1878, a Mail Coach Line between Kingston and Mandeville for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and parcels was established, and continues to run regularly three times a week, to and fro, between Old Harbour and Mandeville. A similar Coach Line has since been established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay.

During the year 1879 a set of American "Lock Boxes" was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. These boxes are available on payment of Two Guineas per annum. Each box is supplied with duplicate keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, &c., may be removed as rapidly as they are assorted.

The following are the alterations which have taken place from time to time in the rates of postage :—

In 1860 the inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance of not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 but not exceeding 100 miles; 8d. if conveyed over 100 miles.

In 1861 a 2d rate was made to include letters conveyed either a distance of not exceeding 30 miles or for delivery within a Parish, and the rate of postage on a letter conveyed more than 100 miles was reduced to 6d. if it did not exceed a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight; heavier letters remaining at the higher rate of 8d.

The provisions of the book post were also extended so as to include samples of merchandise, &c., the charge being 1d. per oz.; the book post rate, previously 1d. per oz., being at the same time reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

In 1862 the rate of postage on a letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles was reduced to 3d., 4d. being made the charge for all further distances.

In 1865 the 4d. rate of postage was abolished, leaving 3d. as the maximum charge for a letter not exceeding the single rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the scale of progression, under which a letter exceeding the first ounce was charged with a double rate of postage (6d. per ounce) or a fraction thereof, remaining in force.

In 1863 the rate of postage on letters transmitted by the contract steamers to and from the United Kingdom was increased by the Imperial Post Office from 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1/., the postage on letters conveyed by private ships being at the same time reduced from 6d. to 3d.

In 1868 a charge for inland conveyance of certain packet correspondence received for delivery in or posted at Kingston, which had previously enjoyed an exceptional exemption from any charge beyond a sea-rate, was authorised under the Post Office Law, 18 of 1868.

From 1860 to 1866 the Post Office revenue was augmented by the postage, as well as by the gratuities paid by the U. S. Government, on correspondence conveyed between Jamaica and the United States by steamers under contract with the Jamaica Government.

Between the year 1866 and the 5th February, 1871, when the Government entered into a contract on the latter date with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamers were plying between New York and Colon and calling at this Port, for the conveyance of mails between this Island and New York, there was not any direct mail service with the United States. On the termination of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company it was secured by the Atlas Company, who are the present contractors.

On the 1st January, 1872, the Island rates of postage were reduced as follows :—

Letters from 3d. per half ounce, paid or unpaid, to 2d. per half ounce, if pre-paid; newspapers from 1d. each, paid or unpaid, to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each if pre-paid, double the pre-paid rate of postage being charged on all letters or papers posted unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid. This reduction, together with the system of charging double the pre-paid rate on unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid correspondence introduced into the Colony for the first time, has tended more than anything else to place the revenue of the Post Office on a more satisfactory footing; for by far the great majority of letters are now pre-paid, and, as a consequence, the loss to the revenue on unclaimed unpaid correspondence has been materially lessened.

Until the year 1843 it was the practice to impose the postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures, i.e., the number of sheets of paper contained in the letter, a practice which, in these advanced and enlightened times, must be styled as very primitive.

Prior to the year 1847 postal communication with the country districts was confined to one post in each week, but in the month of July, 1847, it was increased to two posts a week, until the year 1868, when in the month of July a third post was established and has been continued up to the present time.

It might reasonably be supposed that this increase in the number of inland posts per week would have met with general satisfaction and appreciation, but, strange to say, this was not the case, as there were to be found some who expressed the opinion that postal communication once a week was ample for the requirements of the Colony. It would be curious to know how such persons would now relish a return to a single post per week.

On the transfer of the Department in 1860 there were only forty-nine District Post Offices in existence; at the present time there are ninety-one, of which the following is a list :—

Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.
St. Catherine.	Ewarton	C. DaCosta.	Hanover.	Flint River	J. Levy.
	Linstead	E. M. Smellie.		Green Island	H. J. Lawson.
	Lluidas Vale	H. Henry.		Lucea	W. C. Aird.
	Old Harbour	A. Fouché.			
	Pear Tree Grove	R. Ryan.	Manchester.	Cross Keys	H. Barham
	Spanish Town	W. D. Byles.		Devon	D. Walker.
St. Ann.	Alexandria	W. Cover.		Mandeville	A. Robertson.
	Brown's Town	E. E. Packman.		May Hill	H. Swaby.
	Cave Valley	I. J. Lannaman.		Mile Gully	R. A. Patton.
	Claremont	G. Helivig.		Medina	H. E. Newman.
	Dry Harbour	M. E. Murthwaite.		Newport	D. G. Crawford.
	Moneague	C. Graham.		Porus	H. P. W. Baker.
	Ocho Rios	S. Geddes.		Shooter's Hill	H. Angell.
	Pedro	H. Brown, jr.		Watson's Hill	A. E. Nash.
	St. Ann's Bay	J. R. Naylor.	Clarendon.	Alley	E. M. Grant.
Trelawny.	York Castle	Rev. W. Murray.		Chapelton	A. S. Nairne.
	Clark's Town	J. P. Laing.		Four Paths	J. D. Eves.
	Duncans	C. F. Benaim.		Hayes	G. W. Reid.
	Falmouth	M. A. Brown.		May Pen	R. E. Aldred.
	Hampden	I. Innis.		Milk River	A. B. Farquhar.
	Rio Bueno	R. A. Laing.	St. Thomas.	Bath	G. Kerr.
	Ulster Spring	W. Runcie.		Blue Mtn. Valley	G. Orgill.
St. James.	Stewart Town	G. L. Harper.		Manchioneal	G. D. Naylor.
	Adelphi	E. D. England		Morant Bay	J. Strathie.
	Anchovy	S. Fraser.		Plan. Gar. River	W. Tilly.
	Chester Castle	H. I. Isaacs.		Port Morant	A. Dennis.
	Copse	J. Dougall.		Saint David	F. Lamont.
	Little River	J. Torrens.		Trinity Ville	E. Gordon.
	Montego Bay	S. Solomon.	Portland.	Buff Bay	E. W. Spence.
Westmoreland.	Ramble	D. King.		Hope Bay	D. Dias.
	Bluefields	E. Forrester.		Port Antonio	G. Matthews.
	Grange Hill	M. C. Aird.		Priestman's River	A. E. Girvan.
	Kings	J. M. Miller.	St. Mary.	Annotto Bay	M. F. Jones.
	Little London	D. M. Hart.		Gayle	A. J. Aird.
	Petersfield	S. M. Hopwood.		Guy's Hill	M. M. Cocking.
	Sav.-la-Mar	C. E. Bodden.		Oracabessa	I. Litherland.
St. Elizabeth.	Black River	A. M. Powell.		Port Maria	J. Payne.
	Goshen	H. J. Nangle.		Richmond	A. Strachan.
	Lacovia	C. G. Tomlinson.		Salt Gut	M. J. Bowen.
	Malvern	H. Lawrence.	St. Andrew.	Bull Bay	J. Smicle
	Middle Quarters	J. R. Usher.		Cold Spring	J. McLean.
	Newmarket	J. H. Blackwood.		Golden Spring	C. E. Panton.
	Siloah	E. Maris.		Gordon Town	D. Stevenson.
	Southfield	S. A. Wynter.		Halfway Tree	S. A. Neyle.
	Balaclava	J. W. Scott.		Mount Charles	W. J. R. Goffe.
				Port Royal	C. F. Lindsay.
				Glengoffe	I. S. Nunes.

Until the month of October, 1858, the District Postmasters were remunerated at the rate of 15 per cent. on the collections of their respective offices. In the month of November, 1858, the Imperial Post Office changed the practice and fixed the salaries at an annual payment based on the average percentage for the three months preceding the month in which the change was effected. They are now paid in accordance with a scale based upon the revenue collections of their offices, several of them being placed in high classes on account of nightwork.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the Old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall.

The Control Branch of the Department is kept on the third floor of the Government Savings Bank Building in Port Royal Street, on the first floor of which will also be found the Money Order and Coach Mail Booking Offices.

The ordinary Office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; but the Office is opened earlier and later should the arrival or departure of Packet or important Ship Mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. each working day.

The following are the dates on which the Mail Packets conveying mails between the United Kingdom, &c., and Jamaica are timed to arrive and depart from the Ports of Southampton and Kingston respectively:—

The first Packet in each month leaves Southampton on the 2nd at 6 p.m., and is due at this port, via St. Thomas and Port-au-Prince, on the 21st at 8 a.m.

The Return Packet leaves Kingston on 25th at 8 a.m. and is due at Plymouth, via Jacmel and Barbados, on 13th proximo at 3 a.m.

The second Packet in each month leaves Southampton on 17th at 6 p.m. and is due here, via Barbados and Jacmel, at 8 a.m. on the 5th of the following month if previous month had 30 days, and on the 4th if it had 31.

The Return Packet leaves Kingston at 8 a.m. on the 10th if previous month had 30 days, on 9th if it had 31, and is due at Plymouth, via Port-au-Prince and Saint Thomas, on 28th at 9 p.m.

The Mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours when the arrival of the Steamer admits of her leaving at the contract time:—

Registered letters at 5 p.m., Newspapers at 5 p.m., on the day prior to the departure of the Steamer. Ordinary letters at 6 a.m. on the day of the departure.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 7 a.m., from that time until the Steamer leaves the wharf, a Post Office Clerk being stationed on board the Steamer to receive late letters. The late fee in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

The contract Mail Packets between Kingston and New York leaves the Port of Kingston and that of New York, twice a month according to the dates approved by the Governor, from time to time, the duration of voyage being seven days.

The Mails for New York, &c., are closed at the General Post Office, Kingston, on the day of the departure of the Steamer at the following hours, viz:—

Ordinary letters at 3 p.m., late letters (3d. extra each) at 3.30 p.m. Letters can be posted on board the Steamer from 3.30 p.m. until she leaves the wharf, on payment of a late fee of 6d.

A Mail for Great Britain is also closed at the General Post Office at the same time.

There is also a Contract Packet Mail Service by the Cunard Line between Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax. The Steamer leaves Halifax every fourth Monday, and Kingston every fourth Thursday.

The Mails from and to the Country Districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under:—

	Due at	Depart.		Due at	Depart.
Windward .	8.24 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside .	10 a.m.	3 p.m.
Portland .	8.30 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside .	10 a.m.	3 p.m.

The Mails are made up at the following hours, viz:—Newspapers at 1 p.m.; registered letters at 1.15 p.m.; ordinary letters at 2 p.m. Late letters can be posted after 2 p.m. on payment of the following additional rate:—From 2 p.m. to 2.15 p.m., 1d.; from 2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., 2d.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Spanish Town	13	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 50	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 10
Linstead	26	"	6 50	"	6 10
Ewarton	32	"	7 55	"	5 5
Moneague	42	"	10 15	"	3 5
Claremont	50	"	11 30	"	1 50
Saint Ann's Bay	60	Wed. Fri. Sun.	A.M. 1 15	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 45
Dry Harbour	74	Wed. Fri. Mon.	3 45	"	9 15
Rio Bueno	79	"	4 50	"	8 10
Duncans	85	"	5 55	"	7 5
Falmouth	95	"	7 30	"	5 30
Little River	106	"	9 20	"	3 40
Montego Bay	117	"	11 0	"	2 0
Flint River	131	"	P.M. 1 15	"	A.M. 11 25
Lucea	142	"	3 0	"	9 40
Green Island	154	"	6 45	"	5 0
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton	40	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
York Castle } via Claremont	55	"	6 30	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	3 14	"	8 15
Salt Gut } via St. Ann's Bay	76	"	5 7	"	6 22
Oracabessa	84	"	6 48	"	4 41
Gayle	88	"	8 17	"	3 5
Guy's Hill } via Salt Gut	96	"	10 22	"	1 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	P.M. 12 55	"	A.M. 7 30
Brown's Town	81	"	A.M. 5 40	"	P.M. 4 15
Stewart Town	87	"	7 15	"	2 40
Alexandria } via Dry Harbour	91	"	9 10	"	12 45
Cave Valley	99	"	P.M. 4 50	"	A.M. 9 0
Clark's Town	89	"	A.M. 7 5	"	P.M. 4 0
Ulster Spring } via Duncans	103	"	P.M. 5 0	"	A.M. 6 0
Hampden via Falmouth	103	"	A.M. 9 45	"	P.M. 2 30
Adelphi	127	"	P.M. 5 20	"	A.M. 7 0
Anchovy	123	"	3 15	"	9 40
Copse	129	"	4 15	"	8 35
Ramble	135	"	5 20	"	7 30
Chester Castle via Ramble	140	"	6 40	"	6 0
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Old Harbour	25	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 5
May Pen	34	"	8 15	"	4 30
Four Paths	39	"	9 10	"	3 35
Porus	49	"	10 55	"	1 50
Mandeville	59	Wed. Fri. Sun.	A.M. 12 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 50
May Hill	66	Wed. Fri. Mon.	2 25	"	10 20
Goshen	81	"	5 25	"	7 20
Lacovia	89	"	6 35	"	6 10
Middle Quarters	95	"	7 35	"	5 10
Black River	102	"	8 45	"	4 0

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Hayes	41	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 6 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 6 8
Alley	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Milk River	57	"	9 18	"	3 0
Chapelton	51	"	7 24	"	4 0
Shooter's Hill	61	"	6 0	"	6 58
Mile Gully	72	"	7 41	"	5 17
Balaclava	83	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30
Devon	78	"	10 10	"	2 40
Medina	79	"	10 10	"	2 40
Watson's Hill	73	"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30
Malvern via Goshen	91	"	8 55	"	2 30
Siloah via Lacovia	101	"	10 45	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	105	"	10 35	"	2 0
Kings	114	"	11 10	"	1 25
Bluefields	122	"	P.M. 12 45	"	A.M. 11 50
Sav.-la-Mar	132	"	2 30	"	10 5
Grange Hill	141	"	4 5	"	8 15
Little London	141	"	4 55	"	7 15
Petersfield	138	"	4 10	"	8 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 24
Saint David	19	"	7 53	"	4 31
Morant Bay	31	"	10 22	"	2 2
Port Morant	38	"	11 51	"	12 33
Plantain Garden River	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 4
Manchioneal	57	"	3 54	"	8 30
Priestman's River	67	"	6 4	"	6 20
Port Antonio	78	"	8 24	"	4 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
B. M. Valley	37	"	6 42	"	4 18
Trinityville	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
Bath via Port Morant	47	"	7 35	"	4 0
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Golden Spring	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 7 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 50
Annotto Bay	30	"	11 35	"	1 15
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 3 0	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 9 50
Hope Bay	50	"	6 25	"	6 25
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Richmond	39	"	8 0	"	2 0
Port Maria	46	"	4 10	"	3 0
Glengoffe via Golden Spring	20	"	7 20	"	2 0
Mount Charles	18	"	8 0	"	3 0

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.			Departure for Kingston.		
DAILY MAILS.							
Half-way Tree	3			P.M. 3 30			A.M. 9 10
Gordon Town	9			4 35			8 5
Cold Spring	15			6 40			6 0
Port Royal	5			4 30			8 5
Spanish Town	13	A.M. 11 30	P.M. 2 5	P.M. 6 5	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 10 45	P.M. 2 0
Old Harbour	25		12 30	5 30		10 0	3 45

The following are the hours at which the Daily mails by Railway between Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour are due and are closed at the respective Offices:—

KINGSTON.			
Due from		Closed for	
Spanish Town and Old Harbour	a.m. 8.45	Spanish Town and Old Harbour	a.m. 10
Spanish Town and Old Harbour	p.m. 12.15	Spanish Town	p.m. 12.30
Spanish Town	3.30	Spanish Town and Old Harbour	3.45
SPANISH TOWN.			
Due from		Closed for	
Old Harbour	a.m. 8	Kingston	a.m. 7.20
Kingston and Old Harbour	11.30	Kingston and Old Harbour	10.45
Kingston	p.m. 2.5	Kingston	p.m. 2
Kingston	5.5	Old Harbour	4.25
OLD HARBOUR.			
Due from		Closed for	
Kingston and Spanish Town	p.m. 12.15 5.50	Kingston and Spanish Town	a.m. 6.30 10

The Daily Mails between Kingston, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Offices as under:—

	Due.	Depart.
Cold Spring and Gordon Town	10.0 a.m.	3.0 p.m.
Port Royal	8.5 p.m.	3.0 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICERS ENTITLED TO SEND AND RECEIVE THEIR CORRESPONDENCE
FREE OF POSTAGE.

His Excellency the Governor	Custodes of Parishes
The Governor's Private Secretary	Director of Roads and Surveyor-General
Colonial Secretary	Inspector General of Police
Assistant Colonial Secretary	Inspector of Prisons
Agent-General of Immigration	Inspector of Schools
Attorney-General	Registrar-General
Auditor General	Superintending Medical Officer
Chief Justice	Treasurer
Collector-General	Director of Public Gardens & Plantations
Collector of Customs, Kingston	Postmaster for Jamaica.

The delivery of correspondence by Letter Carriers takes place from the General Post Office as under, viz. :—

On Post Days, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 3.15 p.m.

On Non-Post Days, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

There are Pillar Letter Boxes at North Street, Parish Church, Harbour Street and Victoria Market. A Letter Box is also placed at the Chamber of Commerce maintained by Mr James Gall, at his place of business in Port Royal Street. These Boxes are cleared at the following hours :—

Letter Box.	For Daily Mails.			For Country Mails.	For Contract Packet Mails.	
					English.	American.
1. North Street	9.75 a.m.	11.55 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.
2. Parish Church	9.35 a.m.	12. 5 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.
3. Harbour Street	9.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
4. Victoria Market	9.50 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
5. Chamber of Commerce }	9.55 a.m.	12.25 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.

The following are the pre-paid inland rates of postage letters—2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for the first ounce, and 4d. for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Letters for Town or Office delivery must be pre-paid at the rate of 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for the first ounce and 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction thereof. Book packets, not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 1d., above 1 ounce and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces 2d., and 2d. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces or fraction thereof. A book packet must not exceed 3lbs. in weight, nor 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels, 3d. for 4 ounces. A parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, nor 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels and book packets must not contain anything of the nature of a letter, or anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags, and must be so put up as to be easily examined at the Post Office.

Parcels or book packets which are not pre-paid to the extent of at least one rate of postage cannot be forwarded by post.

Post cards for Town or Office delivery $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; for any distance inland 1d.

Newspapers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Registration Fee 4d.

Any pre-paid letter, newspaper, book packet or parcel, for delivery within the Island, may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, newspapers, parcels or book-packets are charged with postage at double the pre-paid rate.

The mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Old Harbour and Mandeville are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m.

The mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Spanish Town and Saint Ann's Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m.

Money Orders are issued on the United Kingdom and the United States at the Head Office, Kingston, only.

Applications for Money Orders from persons resident in the interior of the Island must be addressed to the "Postmaster for Jamaica," and the words "On Money Order Business" must be written on the envelope. Postage and Registration fee is not charged on such applications.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£1	—	0s.	6d.
over £1 and not exceeding	2	—	1	0
" " " "	3	—	1	6
" " " "	4	—	2	0
" " " "	5	—	2	6
" " " "	6	—	3	0
" " " "	7	—	3	6
" " " "	8	—	4	0
" " " "	9	—	4	6
" " " "	10	—	5	0

The Commission on Money Orders issued on the United States is as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£1	or \$4.87.	0s.	6d.
over £1 and not exceeding	2	" 9.74.	1	0
" " " 2	3	" 14.61.	1	6
" " " 3	4	" 19.48.	2	0
" " " 4	5	" 24.35.	2	6
" " " 5	6	" 29.22.	3	0
" " " 6	7	" 34.09.	3	6
" " " 7	8	" 38.96.	4	0
" " " 8	9	" 43.83.	4	6
" " " 9	10	" 48.70.	5	0

No single Order can be granted for more than Ten Pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the Mail for England and the United States.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

- Argentine Republic, viz:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujuy, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan.
- Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.
- Belgium.
- Brazil.
- Bulgaria, Principality of—
- Canada, Dominion of—viz: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.
- Chili.
- Cyprus.
- Denmark, including Iceland, and the Faroë Islands.
- Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.
- Dominican Republic (San Domingo).
- Ecuador.
- Egypt.
- France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia and Tonquin.
- French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, also Grand Bassam and Assinee, Réunion, Mayotte and Dependencies, St. Mary (Madagascar), New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of Low Archipelago.
- Guatemala.
- Germany (including Heligoland).
- Gibraltar.
- Great Britain and Ireland.
- British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, *Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, *Hong Kong, *Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amiante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (*Penang,

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

*Singapore and *Malacca). Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.	Nicaragua.
*British India: Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.	Norway.
Greece, including Ionian Islands.	Paraguay.
Grey Town.	Persia.
Haiti	Peru.
Hawaii	Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).	Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, CapedeVerdand Dependencies(Bissan and Cacheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa) with the establishment of Ajuda, Mozambique and Angola
Italy, including the Republic of San Marino, and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary.	Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
*Japan and Japanese Post Offices at Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo, Pouchow, Newwang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).	Russia, including Finland.
Liberia.	Salvador.
Luxemburg.	Servia.
Malta.	Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, and the Republic of Andorra and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
Mexico.	Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies,
Montenegro.	*Philippine Islands and Marian Islands.
Netherlands.	Sweden.
Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam) Curagoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba).	Switzerland.
*Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo, (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca, Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor) the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guinea (Papua).	Turkey, European and Asiatic.
	United States of Colombia:—Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.
	United States.
	Uruguay.
	Venezuela.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters	4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Post Cards	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces	1d., and for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.
Books and other Printed Papers	1d. per 2 ounces.
Commercial Papers	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for any Packet not exceeding 4 ounces: for packets exceeding 4 ounces, 1d. per 2 ounces calculating from the first ounce.
Patterns of Merchandize	1d. per 2 ounces.
Registration Fee	4d.

In the case of the Countries marked * the following *additional* rates must be paid, viz: Letters 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce: Post Cards 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, which may be paid in adhesive stamps; Newspapers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each: Books and other Printed Papers and Commercial Papers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz.

NOTE.—The above rates do not apply to Haiti, the rates of Postage to that Republic being as under:—

Letters	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Post Cards	1d. each.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 ounces	1d. each.
Commercial Papers	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces, the minimum charge being 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Patterns of Merchandize	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces, the minimum charge being 1d.
Registration Fee	4d.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

[COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.]	FOR A LETTER					ON EACH NEWS- PAPER		
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz., not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., not exceeding 2 ozs.	For each additional half-ounce.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.	For each additional four ounces.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cariacou	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6	0 1	0 2	0 1
Australia (via Panama, United Kingdom and United States)								
Costa Rica								
Gibara								
New South Wales and New Zealand (via Panama, United Kingdom and United States)	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	0 1	0 2	0 1
Queensland (via Panama, United Kingdom and United States)								
Sandwich Islands (Fiji)								
St. Bartholomew								
St. Martin (except French and Netherland portions)								
China (except Hong Kong)	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	0 5	0 2	0 4	0 2
Tunis	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 4	0 1	0 2	0 1
Africa, West Coast of (except places comprised in the Postal Union)	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Ascension	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Cape of Good Hope	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Natal	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Australia } via United Kingdom, New South Wales } Panama and New Zealand } United States } Queensland } Tasmania } Victoria, Australia }	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	0 9	0 1	0 2	0 1
Bolivia	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	1 0	0 2	0 4	0 2
St. Helena	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	1 3	0 1	0 2	0 1
Madagascar (except St. Mary)	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	1 1	0 2	0 4	0 2
(VIA UNITED STATES.)								
Australia (except New South Wales and Queensland)	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	0 5	0 2	0 4	0 2
New South Wales } New Zealand } Queensland }	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	0 3½	0 2	0 4	0 2
Shanghai, China	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	0 5	0 2	0 4	0 2
Sandwich Islands (Fiji)	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	0 5½	0 2	0 4	0 2
Victoria	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	0 8½	0 2	0 4	0 2

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment in Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	F. Sullivan	800 0 0	Feb., 1853
Chief Clerk	G. H. Pearce	400 0 0	1st Feb., '60
First Class Clerks	T. H. McBayne	250 0 0	1st May, '69
	W. Mackinnon	250 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	E. N. Marshall	240 0 0	15th April, '72
	F. G. M. Lynch	230 0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	150 0 0	30th Dec., '74
Second Class Clerks	P. C. Cunha	140 0 0	14th March, '74
	C. W. Magnan	110 0 0	1st June, '77
	R. Nosworthy	110 0 0	8th Jan., '80
	E. Squire	110 0 0	14th Oct., '80
	W. J. Heath	95 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Third Class Clerks	C. A. Heath	85 0 0	3rd Oct., '79
	L. S. Gray	85 0 0	1st April, '80
	W. E. Clark	85 0 0	14th Oct., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers, and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the Newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS AND REVIEWS.

The Colonial Standard, Daily Newspaper	D'Cordova's Family Journal, Once a Week
The Gleaner	The Jamaica Churchman, Once a Month
Gall's News Letter,	The Westmoreland Telegraph,,
The Budget	The Baptist Reporter
The Jamaica Creole	The St. Elizabeth Messenger, Twice a Month
Tri-Weekly Gleaner, Three times a Week	The Jamaica Witness
The Trelawny Twice a Week	The Jamaica Mercantile Intelligencer, Fort-
The Falmouth Gazette	nightly for the English Mail
The Jamaica Gazette, Once a Week	The Jamaica Prices Current, Twice a Month
The Police Gazette	